THE

EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR 1808.

THE

EDINBURGH

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For 1808.

VOL. FIRST——PART SECOND.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by James Ballantyne and Co.
FOR JOHN BALLANTYNE AND CO. EDINBURGH;
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME; CADELL AND DAVIES;
WILLIAM MILLER; JOHN MURRAY; AND
ROBERT SCHOLEY, LONDON.

1810.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. Intelligence of a very interesting nature has lately been received from Lisbon, respecting the flight of the Portuguese Court to the Brazils. Lord Strangford, on his return to Lisbon, immediately directed his steps to the palace, expecting to find it occupied by its former inhabitants. Nothing, however, could equal his surprise, when he learnt that the Royal Family were gone. Don Roderigo, and Don John D'Almeida, were on board the Principe Real, along with his Royal Highness: Aranjo was in the Minerva frigate, not, however, in disgrace, as was generally reported. The Prince is said to have expressed great anxiety, that captain Moore, the officer appointed to accompany him, might take only four sail of the line, and not proceed beyond a certain latitude. The very day on which the court embarked, an aide-de-camp of Junot's reached the capital, and brought intelligence of the arrival of 6000 French troops at Santarem, a place situated at the distance of about fifty-six miles from Lisbon. This information being confirmed, the prince got every thing ready for his departure by the 28th, and, when on the eve of sailing, the aide-de-camp requested an audience of the prince on board his ship. He was received by his Royal Highness with politeness; but nothing further is mentioned with respect to the object of the conference. It was supposed to have been the object of the aide-de-camp to amuse his Royal Highness with new offers, until his retreat should be cut off by the French troops getting possession of the forts St Julien and Cascaes, which, it appears, they were strenuously endeavouring to accomplish.—By this time they had approached within a few miles of the city; but, fearing to create a sudden alarm, and, with a view, no doubt, to cover their real designs, instead of proceeding directly to the capital, they took a circuitous route to Loire, from which place they intended to have marched towards fort St Julien and Cascaes. The prince, in the meanwhile, having dropped down the river, lay with the ships, at single anchor, till the following morning, when the Frenchman was landed, and his Royal Highness having joined Sir Sidney Smith, took

his final departure. There were only, at that time, one hundred French troops in Lisbon.

The following are the principal members of the royal family of Portugal, who have embarked for the Brazils:

Maria Francisca Elizabeth, queen of Portugal and Algarva, born Dec. 17, 1735, married her uncle, Don Pedro III., king of Portugal, who died 25th May, 1806.

Juan Maria Joseph Lewis, infant of Portugal, prince regent, born the 13th of May, 1767, and married June 9, 1785.

Charlotta Joachima, infanta of Spain, and princess of Brazil.

Maria Ann Francisca Josephina, sister of the queen, born October 7, 1736.

Maria Francisca Benedictina, sister of the queen, born July 24, 1756; married Joseph Francis Xavier, prince of Brazil, who died the 10th Sept. 1788.

The following are the children of the prince regent:

Don Antonio, prince of Beira, born Aug. 12, 1798.

Michael, &c. born October 26, 1802.

Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793.

Isabella Maria Francisca, born May 19, 1797.

Maria Francisca, born April 22, 1800.

Isabella Maria, born July 4, 1801.

New York papers have been received to the 6th of last month. A debate took place in the house of representatives respecting the motion for referring the memorial of the Philadelphia merchants, against the Non-importation act, to a committee. The grounds on which the motion was opposed, was the hostile disposition of Britain; now clearly apparent from her hostile preparations, from the activity with which her emissaries were decoying the Indians to the frontiers of America, and from the arming of the militia in Canada and Nova Scotia. It was argued, that it was useless to refer the petition to the committee, when they were on the eve of a war. "The house," said Mr Randolph, "had now been five weeks in session, and on the eve of a war, and the country was in no better state of defence than it was when the house first assembled."

On the 30th November, Mr Cooke moved for an account of the number of frigates and armed vessels, and of the number of seamen actually employed. The motion, however, relative to the number of frigates and armed vessels, was withdrawn, the house having received information of the number from the secretary at war. The other was agreed to.

The amount of the British navy up to this day, is as follows:---At sea, 85 ships of the line; 9 from 50 to 44 guns; 121 frigates; 150 sloops, &c., and 159 gun-brigs and other vessels; total, 524. In port and fitting, 29 ships of the line; 6 from 50 to 44 guns; 46 frigates; 71 sloops, &c.; and 65 gun-brigs and other vessels; total, 217. Guard-ships, hospital-ships, &c. 30 ships of the line; 5 from 50 to 44 guns; 11 frigates; 5 sloops, &c.; and 3 gun-brigs and other vessels; total, 54. Building, 47 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 23 sloops, &c.; and 10 gun-brigs and other vessels; total, 98. In ordinary, 62 ships of the line, 9 from 50 to 44 guns, 65 frigates, 50 sloops, &c., and 21 gun-brigs and other vessels; total, 207. Grand total, 1,100.

An inquisition was taken on Tues-

day, at a public-house, in Maddox-street, on the body of Mrs Corner, a reputable housekeeper, who met her death by her cloathes taking fire. The circumstances attending this accident were truly distressing. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, whose husband had been for some time confined to his bed, had sent her servant for some porter, and being herself but feeble, she took the candle to lock the door. She, by some means, set fire to her shawl, and, in giving an alarm, her husband left his bed to her assistance, but the poor woman was burnt dreadfully; and, after surviving a week, she died. Her husband caught cold in flying to her assistance, which, together with the alarm, deprived him of life in two days after the accident. Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

POLICE-OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Thursday, a woman of the name of Martha Davis, was charged with violently assaulting Charles Titwell, a youth 15 years of age, dragging him into a loathsome dark room, and there, with menaces and violence, robbing him. The youth is servant to Mr Lewis of Covent Garden Theatre, of whom his master spoke in the highest praise. He stated, in evidence, that he had been sent with several messages on Wednesday evening, to different parts of the town, and on his return home, through Dyot-street, St Giles's, he perceived the prisoner standing at the door of a wretched habitation; she seized him by the arm, and dragged him through a passage into a dark room, where there was another wretched female. Terrified at the sudden deprivation of liberty, the youth attempted to excite alarm, when the prisoner knocked him down, and with horrid imprecations threatened him with instant death, if he persisted in making any resistance. The youth was partly stripped; his hat, which had on it a silver band, was taken off by the prisoner, and concealed under a bedstead, and she and her associate took from his pocket half a crown, being all the money he had. The door of the room was at length thrown open, and the youth retired with his hat, which he had taken from under the bedstead; but on the prisoner perceiving that he had got it, she followed him, and, assisted by a man, took it from him. The man who thus assisted took the youth in his arms, threatening to take him to the watch-house. He continued to resist, and some watchmen interfered, when the man escaped, but the prisoner was secured. She was fully committed for trial, and the parties bound over to prosecute. The woman has since been tried, and convicted.

Derwent lake was frozen over by the late severe frost; and on Sunday the 20th ult. two boys (sons of Mrs Barbara Rigg, of Newlands, near Keswick) were both drowned. The elder was about 16 years of age, and the other 14. The ice giving way, the elder first slipped in about 100 yards from the shore, on the west side of the lake, and about 30 yards below the small island called Ling Holm; and keeping his head above water, the younger ran and brought a hedge-stake, and, endeavouring to throw it to his brother, he fell in also, at about 20 yards distance. In this situation they were seen by many, who had not the means of affording them timely assistance. At length a boat was launched on the ice from the shore next Keswick, (being a full mile from the place,) which was hauled about half way, when, unfor-

tunately, it broke through the ice. It was then carried by a young man and a boy (only) one pushing the ice, and the other pulling or hauling it: by which means they got so near the elder brother, that he cried out, "It is well you are coming. You will save my life." But before they could reach the spot, he sunk. The younger had disappeared long before. It is supposed that the elder brother kept his head above water for an hour at least.

EDINBURGH, 4th.—A curious cause was recently decided in the Court of Session. A number of sheep having, about four years ago, been worried and destroyed by dogs, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a reward of 50 guineas was offered, for "obtaining a discovery in the premises." A poor washer-woman, at Stockbridge, soon afterwards, accidentally, during the night, saw a dog worrying some sheep, traced him to his owner's house, and gave information. After a long litigation, the dog was convicted and executed. The poor woman then claimed the reward, which was refused, on the ground that the information had not been given in the terms of the advertisement. The sheriff of the county, upon petition, adjudged her entitled to the reward. The sheriff's judgment was brought before the Court of Session, which, after a litigation of three years, confirmed the decision of the sheriff with all expences.

This day came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Robert Dow, accused of stealing money from a gentleman's house, where he was intimately acquainted. He pled *guilty*. The libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment, and a jury being chosen, he adhered to his confession, which he signed. The jury retired to the robing room, and returned in a short time with a verdict finding him *guilty*. He was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

Tuesday, came on the trial of Barbara Malcolm, present prisoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, for the murder of her bastard child.—The indictment stated,

"That upon the forenoon of Tuesday the 8th of December last, the prisoner did, in the house of Adam Gordon, labourer, in Lady Lawson's Wynd, Edinburgh, take her daughter, known by the name of Margaret Sutherland, who was then about 18 months old, and lodged in the house of the said Adam Gordon, upon her knee, and did wickedly and barbarously pour a quantity of what is commonly called oil of vitriol, or some other substance of a poisonous nature, to the public prosecutor unknown, over its throat, pretending that she was giving it raw sugar to clear its throat; and the said Margaret Sutherland was immediately after seized with violent reaching and vomiting, and other symptoms incident to those who have been poisoned; and, notwithstanding medical assistance was procured, languished in excruciating torment till the evening of the said 8th day of December, when she died."

The examination of witnesses lasted till pretty late in the afternoon, when the jury were enclosed in the robing room, and, in a short time thereafter, returned into court, and gave in a verdict all in one voice finding the prisoner *guilty*; and she received sentence of death, ordaining her to be executed at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 10th of February

next, and her body thereafter to be given for dissection, in terms of the act of parliament.

A numerous meeting of Roman Catholics took place on Tuesday, at Dublin, the Earl of Fingal in the chair, when it appeared to be the unanimous sense, that it would be advisable to have a petition presented in the ensuing sessions to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the repeal of the remaining penal laws; and it was agreed, that a further meeting should take place on the 19th instant, when a petition would be agreed to, and the mode of its presentation settled.

LOSS OF THE ANSON FRIGATE.—The Anson frigate of 40 guns sailed from Falmouth the 24th ult. to resume her station off the Black-rocks, as one of the look-out frigates of the channel fleet. In the violent storm of Monday, blowing about W. S. W. she stood across the entrance of the channel towards Scilly, made the Land's End, which they mistook for the Lizard, and bore up, as they thought, for Falmouth. Still doubtful, however, in the evening of Monday, captain Lydiard stood off again to the southward: when a consultation being held, it was once more resolved to bear up for Falmouth.—Running eastward and northward, still under the fatal persuasion, that the Lizard was on the north-west of them, they did not discover their mistake till the man on the look-out a-head, called out "breakers!" The ship was instantaneously broached to. and the best bower let go, which happily brought her up; but, the rapidity with which the cable had veered out, made it impossible to serve it, and it soon parted in the hawse-hole. The sheet anchor was then let go, which also brought up the ship; but after riding end-on for a short time, this cable parted, from the same cause, about eight in the morning, and the ship went plump on shore, upon the ridge of sand which separates the Loe-pool from the bay.—Never did the sea run more tremendously high. It broke over the ship's masts, which soon went by the board; the main-mast forming a floating raft from the ship to the shore; and the greater part of those who escaped, passed by this medium. One of the men saved, reports, that captain Lydiard was near him on the main-mast; but he seemed to have lost the use of his faculties, with horror of the scene, and soon disappeared. We have not room to go further into particulars, nor language that will convey an adequate picture of the terrific view that presented itself; but justice demands that we notice the conduct of a worthy member of a sect perhaps too much vilified.

At a time when no one appeared on the ship's deck, and it was supposed the work of death had ceased, a methodist preacher, venturing his life through the surf, got on board over the wreck of the main-mast, to see if any more remained; some honest hearts followed him. They found several persons still below, who could not get up; among whom were two women and two children. The worthy preacher and his party saved the two women, and some of the men, but the children were lost. About two P. M. the ship went to pieces; when a few more men, who, for some crime, had been confined in irons below, emerged from the wreck. One of these was saved. By three o'clock, no appearance of the vessel remained. She was an old ship—(a 64, cut down)—which accounts for her beating to pieces so soon on a sandy

bottom. The men who survived, were conveyed to Helston, about two miles distant, where they were taken care of by the magistrates, and afterwards sent to Falmouth, in charge of the regulating captain at that port. Among the officers saved, we have heard of the following:—Captain Sullivan, a passenger; Messrs Hill and Brailey, midshipmen; Mr Ross, assistant surgeon, and some others.

The King's Theatre opened on Saturday last for the season, under authority of the lord chamberlain's licence, issued to Mr Taylor, some difficulties between him and Madame Catalani having been previously removed. This charming singer made her first appearance in the arduous character of *Semiramide*. The public are already so well acquainted with the wonderful powers of this lady, and with the amazing effect produced both by her performance and singing in this grand opera, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon the various perfections she displays in it. We shall only say, that her voice appeared still more powerful than last year, particularly in the lower notes; her intonation more firm and perfect, and her execution more correct, without being less rapid and brilliant. But, greatly as we admire those qualities, we confess, that we were still more pleased with the exquisite taste and delightful expression with which she sang the charming air, *Frenar vorei lagrime*, in the second act.

When Madam Catalani entered upon the stage, she was greeted with loud and reiterated plaudits, which instantly drowned the impotent attempts made by a few of her envious countrymen to counteract the kind reception she met with from the British public; and, when the curtain dropped, five distinct peals of applause attested the universal satisfaction.

The expedition under General Spencer and Sir Charles Cotton has been obliged to return into port, after having encountered much damage in a dreadful gale of wind the 27th ult., the same which proved fatal to the Anson frigate.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, held in the Town-hall of Glasgow, in consequence of public advertisement, the Lord Provost in the chair, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That it will be proper, in this meeting, at this important and momentous crisis, when the unbounded ambition of our enemy calls forth all the energies of his government, and of his people, to address his majesty, and to assure him of our firm determination to support, at all times, and by every means in our power, his just rights, and the interests of the British empire; and to state to him, at the same time, that, although we must be supposed to feel the effects of his adversary's exertions against the commerce and manufactures of the country, yet we have no interests but what are identified with the dignity of his crown, and the independence of these kingdoms. And further, that we are fully satisfied it is only by persevering in prompt, wise, and vigorous measures, that we are to hope for the attainment of our wishes, a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Provost."

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Lord Provost for his conduct on the occasion.

EARL STANHOPE'S MODEL OF A SHIP OF WAR.—Yesterday morning, Earl Stanhope went to Masterman's barge-house, near Lambeth Quay, which place he reached before six o'clock. Determined on putting his new invention to the most severe trial, he ran her down through the three bridges, just at the turn of the tide, in order that her powers might be displayed in coming up against the strongest of the current. The gills were found to be of the utmost service in passing through London-bridge against a strong ebb tide. Mr Warren, one of his majesty's pilots, steered, and Nelson, junior, and Masterman, junior, of Stangate, rowed the newly-invented model. His lordship tried her in various directions; and, by having a more lengthened sweep than she had at the former experiment, it was found that she answered the purpose much better than could have been at first imagined. There is still, however, much reason to doubt, whether, in a gale of wind, a ship constructed according to this model, would be able to hold her wind as well as a ship built on the usual plan. His lordship's plan may unquestionably, in some instances, be the means of preserving a ship when she falls into a trough of the sea (or the furrow between two heavy waves,) as the gills are calculated to turn her head against a swell, which might otherwise overwhelm her. When they came opposite Somerset-house, notwithstanding it rained incessantly all the time, his lordship continued working the newly-invented vessel about, backwards and forwards athwart the tide, and making head against it for nearly two hours. She was then worked up as high as Lambeth Quay, sometimes with sails, and sometimes by oars, until it was nearly half past four. At one time he moored her astern of the brig cut down, which has been converted by Mess. Boffe and Mills, to an engine for raising the sand forming the irregular banks in the river, by means of steam, and other machinery. That curious piece of workmanship, however, was not then in action; and his lordship made a few experiments as to the powers of his newly-invented model, in slack water; after which, when it was nearly dark, he had her brought in shore, until another opportunity, when there may be a stiff breeze to try her sailing more effectually. As far as the strength of the tide could be opposed, with about 1400 weight of ballast on board, this little vessel answered very well. The chief doubt is as to her capability of making good headway in the direction that she steers for, without making much leeway, when she has a strong current of heavy sea athwart her beam, or on her weather-bow. Though the day was extremely unfavourable, his lordship remained the whole of the time on board, exposed to the rain and cold, without the least refreshment.

Lately was shot by George Pringle, at Staingate, near Danby-Lodge, the sporting seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Downe, Yorkshire, an eagle of the following remarkable dimensions: its breadth, between the tip of the wings, two yards ten inches; the length, from its beak to the tip of the tail, thirty-eight inches; the extreme breadth of the tail, twenty-five inches. When placed in an erect posture, its height, two feet seven inches; its weight, sixteen pounds two ounces; the colour, a mixed brown and white, the back almost nearly white. This extraordinary bird has been put into a state of pre-

servation by Mr Frank, at Danby-Lodge.

5th. The troops from Monte Video finished their disembarkation at Cork; the returns of the sick on board amounting to 317. The whole force, effective and non-effective, which arrived in the transports, was 6294.

A neutral vessel arrived at Hull from Riga, after having been detained by the Danes both at Bornholm and Copenhagen. After the captain's papers were examined, he was suffered to depart, on the principle (which the Danes now recognize in practice) of *free ships* making *free cargoes*.

Some of the labourers on that part of the Caledonian canal which cuts the side of the hill Torravain, near Inverness, and close to the old road leading to Lochness, dug up a silver chain, of double links, in all containing thirty rings—the thickness of the bars which compose the links is about that of a man's little finger, and the medium diameter of the rings may be a little more than an inch and a half; the chain weighs six pounds, and is of silver, mixed with a small quantity of alloy, seemingly of brass or copper. A human skeleton was found near the chain, and a piece of the same metal, resembling in shape a bracelet, but which could not have been intended for that purpose, being considerably too small. Inverness is well known to have been the ancient capital of the Pictish kings, and the forts of Craig Phatrick, near that town, as well as many others, are supposed to be the remains of the royal habitations of that race.

7th. The annual importation into Lisbon of cotton from the Brazils, is said to have been for the last three years, at the rate of from 110 to 120,000 bags each year. The importation into Oporto has been about 20,000 bags a-year; the gross amount of imported cotton has been thus 140,000 bags, about the amount we imported into Liverpool last year from the United States. Of the cotton imported from the Brazils, about 70,000 bags were annually sent to France.

According to a census which appears in the last American papers, the population of New York has more than tripled since the year 1785. In that year, the return was 23,600, at present it is 85,530.

8th. This day, about three o'clock, Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham proceeded to the chamberlain's office, Guildhall, when the chamberlain first addressed Sir John Stuart as follows:

"Sir John Stuart, I give you joy; and, in obedience to an unanimous resolution of the lord mayor, aldermen and common council assembled, do give you thanks for your very gallant and heroic conduct at Maida, thereby proving to the world that the boasted prowess of the French arms cannot stand, when fairly tried, before the intrepid bravery and steady discipline of British soldiers. And, as a farther testimony of the high esteem which the court entertains of your very meritorious services, I present to you this sword."

He then addressed Sir Home Popham as follows:

"Sir Home Popham, I give you joy; and in the name of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, assembled, return you thanks for your gallant conduct and important services in the capture of Buenos Ayres, at once opening a new source of commerce to the manufactories of Great Britain, and depriving her ene-

my of one of the richest and most extensive colonies in her possession. And, by an unanimous resolution of the said court, I am to present you with a sword, as a testimony of the high esteem which it entertains of your very meritorious conduct."

Sir John Stuart and Sir Home Popham each returned short and appropriate answers, expressive of the high honour conferred upon them, and promising to use their swords in defence of the rights and privileges of their king and country. They then returned to the chamberlain's parlour, where they put on the swords presented them, and went to the mansion house, where an elegant dinner was provided for them, and about sixty of the lord mayor's friends.

11th. The accounts of the public revenue for the quarter which had just expired, present the most satisfactory result. There is a surplus of about 120,000*l.* in a quarter which has generally been deficient, on account of the very heavy charge which it has to provide for; which charge has, in the present instance, been augmented by some payments which do not properly belong to it, and which cannot recur again. The net produce of the permanent taxes this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, exhibits an increase of 1,022,000*l.* Part of this arises, no doubt, from the provision made for the increased charge on account of the loan of 1807; and the remainder consists of the augmentation of the old duties, under the heads customs, excise, stamps, and assessed taxes.

The arrangements at present agreed upon respecting the trade between this country and the Brazils, are stated to be, that the same articles which were admitted into Portugal shall be allowed to be imported into the Brazils upon payment of duties not lower than the last tariff, but subject to any augmentation the new government shall think proper. All the articles prohibited in Portugal to continue so in the Brazils until a new treaty is concluded. Bonds to be given by the merchants that the goods shall be landed at the custom-house of the port for which they are shipped.

Statement of the quantity of strong beer brewed by the twelve principal houses, between the 5th July, 1807, and the 5th January, 1808:—

Meux	79,725	T. Calvert	22,049
Brown and Parry	65,666	Goodwin	21,185
Barclay	61,053	Elliott	18,166
Whitbread	52,640	Taylor	15,537
Hanbury	48,866	J. Calvert	15,044
Shum	24,374	Clowes	14,330

12th. William Chapman, the captain of a Liverpool slave ship, was indicted before the admiralty sessions, for the wilful murder of Robert Dunn, by exposing him naked to the weather, by starving him, and by repeated acts of cruelty and ill-treatment.

The solicitor-general opened the case, in the absence of the king's advocate, when George Scott, the doctor on board the ship, and the principal evidence, together with Richard Smith, Henry Nutson, John Barrier, and others of the ship's crew, were called to corroborate the case made out.

The deceased was sent out by one of the owners of the ship, and it appeared that the captain had taken an early dislike to him, from a suspicion that he was placed on board as a spy upon the conduct of the ship's officers. The ship had not left Li-

verpool more than a month, when the deceased, having spilt some molasses, received five dozen lashes by the captain's orders. From that time, September, 1805, till the 31st of March, 1807, the deceased experienced an uninterrupted series of ill-treatment and privations. Every fault, though of the most trivial sort, was visited with the severest chatisement:—He was suspended hours together with a chain round his middle, and left swinging in an horizontal position; he was tied up by the neck, his toes just touching the deck, till he was nearly strangled; he was again suspended by the legs, with his head downwards, his fingers' ends resting upon the hatchways, till the blood having overcharged the vessels of the head and brain, he became insensible. Again he was exposed naked to the weather, and compelled, in the midst of a cold rain, to wring out the swabs, and was employed to empty the tubs in which the slaves deposited their filth. On one occasion, when he had upset one of these tubs upon the deck, the captain beat him with a handspike, and bruised and lacerated his body in a most pitiable way; the blood flowed from his head and covered his shoulders. His daily allowance was a pound of yam or bread, and three half pints of water, and of course his body became emaciated, and his flesh and strength dwindled away. He was also beat over the face and eyes with the handle of a cat, and these various acts of cruelty and chastisement repeated almost daily. The last act of cruelty, however, was when the poor wretch was discovered lying in the place where the pigs were kept. He again used the handspike, and beat him with it from head to foot. The deceased crawled on the forecastle, where he lay with a mat to cover him, incapable of moving. He continued in that situation till he expired about three or four days after. The captain was told of his death, and exclaimed—"D—n his eyes, throw him overboard." The doctor's description of the dead body was as follows:—"The face was so swelled that his eyes could not be seen—his head was also swelled, and his hair clotted with blood—his breast bone stuck out like a wedge—his back appeared to be humped—his belly was shrunk in—his whole frame emaciated, and his body covered with bruises."

On the ship's arrival at the island of Dominica, the doctor swore to the entry in the logbook, respecting the decease of Dunn, in which it appeared that he died of extreme nervous debility and exhaustion; but this was qualified by the doctor in his evidence, by saying that he made the entry under the apprehension that his life would be in danger if he did otherwise, the captain having punished him, in the way of a common man, for having in his absence given away a bottle of rum to a mate who had newly come on board. He left Dominica, however, in about a fortnight afterwards, and in two days reached Montserrat, when he made a disclosure to the magistracy of the facts before stated, and he and the witnesses were sent home in the Northumberland, to give evidence against the prisoner. The captain was also sent home in the same ship; and in the way he corresponded with one Evans, a marine on board the Northumberland, the letters to whom were given to Smith, and by him shown to the doctor, and the part of the crew detained to give evidence.

These letters were now in court, and breathed a spirit of contrition on the part of the captain for his ill-treatment of his crew, promises to give each 100*l.* if they will appear on his behalf at the trial, and contradict the assertions of the doctor:—tells them that his life is in their hands, and that they must assist him in obtaining his liberty.—Assures them that the depositions taken at Montserrat were all destroyed, and could not be brought against him, therefore, if they were all of one mind, and would falsify the doctor's evidence, he might still have his freedom. He concluded several of his letters by hoping to God he should escape through their means, and assured the men, if they behaved generously to him, he would never forsake them nor their interests.

The prisoner, when called on for his defence, gave in a written paper, stating, that he had the misfortune to have a turbulent and mutinous crew, and that he was compelled to have recourse to severities in order to maintain his command. Smith, the gunner, after disobeying his orders, said, he had the key of the magazine, and would blow up the ship; on another occasion, eleven out of twenty-five of his crew left the ship and went on shore; that the whole was a conspiracy to take away his life, and the charge had been made up by the doctor out of revenge, he, the prisoner, having punished him for his misconduct. With respect to the letters he sent, he was obliged to have recourse to that expedient, as the only probable way of saving his life, as he found the whole of the crew leagued against him.

Captain Brown, of the Eliza slave ship, then deposed to the mutinous state of the crew of the prisoner's ship; and capt. D'Arcey, the commander of a Guineaman, gave the prisoner a good character for humanity!

Mr justice Le Blanc summed up the evidence, and said, it was a question purely with respect to the credibility of witnesses. If they believed the facts deposed, they certainly amounted to murder; but if they thought the facts had been overcharged, and the case had been made up from motives of pique, rather than of public justice, then they would take the improbability of the case into consideration, and say whether, under all the circumetances, the prisoner was not entitled to their acquittal?

The jury retired about 9 o'clock, and remained enclosed six hours. At three o'clock they re-entered the box, when their foreman pronounced a verdict of—Not guilty.

At Horsington, Somerset, a pitched battle was fought, between Hazard, a butcher, and Stacy, a shoemaker, two noted bruisers. The combatants entered a large ring, with their seconds and bottle-holders: Tom Hazard, a sailor, seconded his brother, and Clarke seconded Stacy.—The contest continued, with little variation, till the 50th round, when Stacy sprained his wrist so badly, that he could not make a blow with his right hand; and, after nine more severe rounds, and appearing very weak, he, at the repeated request of the gentlemen present, gave in. A dispute having taken place between the two seconds, a challenge was given, and accepted; and after the above was decided, they set-to, when another very severe contest took place. After 32 hard-fought rounds, victory was declared in favour of Hazard. Several amateurs and gen-

tlemen present declared that in all the matches they had ever witnessed, they never saw two harder contests. The former lasted an hour and 16 minutes, and the latter 52 minutes.

Yesterday, the sessions commenced at the Old Bailey, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Baron Macdonald, Mr Justice Lawrence, Mr Justice Chambre, the Recorder, &c. when 15 prisoners were tried, 5 of whom were capitally convicted—viz.

Isaac Castle, for high-way robbery; Eliza Crosby, a girl of decent appearance, of about 15 or 16 years of age, for stealing 12 guineas, 14 half guineas, and one shilling, the property of Susanah Potter, a widow, who keeps a public-house at Brentford. The prisoner applied for lodging on the 15th, and having stated that she was related to a publican with whom the woman of the house was acquainted, she obtained it.—Next morning she went off without paying her reckoning, which excited suspicion, and it was found that she had stolen a bag containing 20*l.* which the prosecutrix had placed in a cupboard, along with another bag of 60*l.* both for the payment of her brewer. The girl was overtaken a mile from the house, and fell down on her knees, imploring forgiveness, exclaiming, "Here Mrs Potter; here's your money." The prisoner was very much overcome, and said nothing in her defence.

George Humphrey and Charles Brown, the one 18, the other 13 years of age, were capitally convicted for stealing in the dwelling house of Nicholas Brooke, shoemaker, Frith-street, 24 yards of black velveteen, value 4*l.*

The recorder made a report to his majesty of the following convicts under sentence of death in Newgate; viz.

Mary Crooks, alias Viney, for stealing bank notes, &c. in a dwelling house; Michael Brady, for stealing goods in a dwelling house; Jane Mosenau, for a like offence; John Almond, for forgery; Elizabeth Tippett, for uttering counterfeit money; Margaret Norton, for stealing goods, &c. in a dwelling house; and Michael Tuhoy, for a like offence.

When John Almond was ordered for execution on Wednesday next.—The rest were respited during pleasure.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A swift-footed hero of the name of Harding, groom to a gentleman, undertook, for a wager of 20 guineas, to go from Hounslow to Slough, and back to Smallberry green, a distance of 24 miles, in three hours and forty minutes. The pedestrian went something more than seven miles the first hour, and the second hour he went seven miles and a quarter on the heaviest ground. Over this ground he had to return, and he did six miles and a quarter in three hours. He had three miles and a quarter to do in forty minutes, and he performed it with ease in inclement weather.

The merchants in London interested in the American trade sent a deputation to Mr Perceval, the chancellor of the exchequer, to know how far it would be prudent to send out goods to America. Mr Perceval was silent as far as respected offensive measures on the part of America, but expressed his willingness to grant licences to vessels going from hence to America with British goods. In consequence of this assurance, several vessels will be immediately dispatched.

ROXBURGH ESTATES.—Court of Session. The following is a short view of the important case relative to the succession to the estate of Roxburgh, lately decided in the Court of Session:—

Robert, the first Earl of Roxburgh, by a deed of entail in 1648, settled his estate and honours upon his grandsons sir William Drummond, and the heirs male of his body, on condition that he should marry Lady Jane, the eldest daughter of his son Henry Lord Ker, who had predeceased him. Sir William, upon the death of his grandfather, became second Earl of Roxburgh, and left two sons; the eldest carried on the line of the Roxburgh family, and it became extinct on the death of Duke John, in 1804, and the second son acquired the honours of the Bellenden family.

Upon the death of Duke John, in 1804, he was succeeded in the honours and estates of Roxburgh by William Lord Bellenden, the only remaining male descendant of the second earl by Lady Jane Ker.

Duke William succeeded to the estate at a very advanced period of life, and it was unknown to him whether there was any person who could claim the succession under the entail. In this situation he executed a new deed of entail of the whole of his estate upon heirs of line of the marriage between Sir William Drummond, the second earl, and Lady Jane Ker. The gentleman called by him to the succession in the first instance, was Mr Bellenden Ker, the great grandson of that marriage, and son of the Hon. Mrs Gawler, his cousin-german.

After having made this disposition of his estate, two claimants appeared as heirs under the entail. These were Sir James Innes, a descendant of Lady Margaret, the third daughter of Henry Lord Ker; and General Ker, of Littledean, claiming, as heir male of Robert, the first earl and maker of the tailzie, whose ancestors came of the family in the 15th century. The duke did not know upon what authority the pretensions of these gentlemen were founded; but, in order to secure a provision, as far as in his power, to his relations, he exercised the unlimited power conferred on him by the old entail, of granting feus upon the estate in favour of Mr Bellenden Ker, and making provisions for his other relations.

Upon his death, in 1805, a challenge was brought of the new entail by the above gentlemen, upon the issue of which it was found, by a considerable majority of the court, that Duke William had not sufficient powers to alter the order of succession established by the old tailzie; but reserved all objections to the pursuers' titles as heirs under that deed.

The validity of the feus granted to Mr B. Ker came next to be discussed, and this important point was determined also on the 11th curt. when seven judges were for sustaining the feu right, under particular exceptions as to parts of the estate, and seven for reducing them, and which last opinion prevailed by the casting vote of the Lord President, who had declared it to be a very doubtful case, and that he should be satisfied which ever way it was decided.

The whole questions which have occurred in this most important case are now appealed to the House of Lords.

A mail from Jamaica has brought a report of a committee appointed by the house of assembly, to inquire into the state of the sugar trade.—The report, after stating that the

price of sugar, to afford a reasonable profit to the planter, must be higher than that stated by Mr Wedderburn to the committee of the House of Commons, observes, that there has been a gradual depreciation in the value of sugar, whilst the duties on its importation into England have been encreased. That, owing to these causes, the planters have been losers by the cultivation of sugar, and that many of their estates were, in consequence, on the point of being abandoned.

The committee proceed to state, as a remedy for these evils: 1st, The blockade of the enemies colonies; 2d, The opening the ports of the British colonies to neutrals; and 3d, A modification of the duty on sugar, so that it should always bear some relation to the price, from which this effect would result: that when sugars were lower, the planter would not be so much oppressed, and as his produce increased in value, his contribution to government would only increase with his means.

In a committee on the state of the island, Nov. 4th, the following resolutions were agreed to:

First. That, on a constitutional application to his honour the lieutenant-governor, this house did, in the last session, grant a bounty on the importation of fish from the British colonies in North America, in British vessels, freely and voluntarily, to evince our anxiety to promote the navigation of the empire, and give a decided preference in our markets to the commodities which could be furnished by any part of his majesty's dominions.

Second. That the attempt of his majesty's ministers to compel this house to grant a bounty on fish of certain descriptions, by prohibiting the importation of fish in ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, whilst the necessity of such an intercourse is recognized, is oppressive, and unconstitutional; and that nothing but this necessity, with the protection and care which we owe to our slaves, whose comforts and lives are wantonly hazarded by this regulation, could induce the house to continue the bounty, which was cheerfully granted when applied for in a constitutional manner.

Third. That it is expedient to recommend to the house to grant a bounty on the importation of fish from the British colonies in North America, in British vessels, for twelve months, and after the same rate, and under the same regulations, by the existing law allowed and established.

OLD BAILEY, 14th.—John Coates, aged 16, and Robert Badger, aged 14 years of age, were capitally indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of John Doward, haberdasher and hosier, No. 5, New-street, Brompton, on the night of the 5th of January, at eight o'clock, and stealing therein one piece of Irish linen, containing 26 yards, value 4l. two silk handkerchiefs, value 10s. and one muslin handkerchief, value 3s.

The following were the circumstances of the case:—Doward the younger heard a noise at the shop window, as if pease were dashed against it, but took no notice until a neighbour came and told him what had happened. He then went out, saw a pane of glass broken, and some blood upon the window-frame, after which he missed the articles stated in the indictment, and informed his father. Mr Doward set off in pursuit of the youthful depredators, and

when he came as far as Knightsbridge foot-path, he came up with the prisoner Coates, who had linen under his arm. He shortly after that produced the handkerchiefs, but said that two boys had promised him half-a-crown for carrying the articles to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly. Mr Doward seeing two boys at a short distance before them, begged of Mr Hill, who happened to be passing at the time, to take them into custody. One, however, ran off and got clear; the other was the prisoner Badger, who had one of his hands cut, and bleeding severely. When they were taken before a magistrate, Coates said in the presence of Badger, that he had been in company with him and Lacey (the boy who escaped) all the evening. This the other did not then deny, nor did at the trial when the same assertion was repeated.

Mr Justice Lawrence, who tried the case, observed that Badger's hand being bleeding at the time of his apprehension, the window-frame having some blood upon it, together with their being nearly in company together when Coates was seen carrying the property, and the assertion of Coates uncontradicted by Badger that they were in company all the evening together, appeared to him to be very strong circumstances against the prisoners. However, it was the province of the Jury to decide how far they thought the prisoners were either or both of them innocent or guilty.

The Jury immediately pronounced both the prisoners Guilty—Death.

John Little tried for a burglary, was found guilty of grand larceny only; Sarah Ward was convicted of stealing in the dwelling-house of Alexander Bruce, Esq. No. 5, Pall-mall Court, 24 silver forks, a dozen and a half of silver-hafted knives and forks, 15 silver desert spoons, and other articles, amounting in value to 12l. The prosecutor most earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy, both on account of her having no bad connections, and of her extreme penitence. Of this the Judge took a minute.

John Mathews, aged 18, was capitally convicted for stealing various articles of plate. George Rudd, a master butcher, at Pimlico, and Thomas Donovan, a drover, were capitally convicted of stealing 25 sheep. The sheep were stolen from a reservoir field, near Bagnigge Wells, and found on the premises of Rudd, at Pimlico.

DEAL.—Yesterday the wind having shifted suddenly from about S.S.W. to N.W. it began to blow violently, and during the night increased to a perfect huricane. The morning light presented a most distressing spectacle—ships parting from their anchors, others drifting; some with the loss of top-masts and bowsprits, and some standing out of the Downs without either anchor or cable left; but providentially none have drove on shore, nor have any been lost. This day the wind continued with increased violence, and brought in a most tremendous sea, which, at one time, even threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of a great number of houses next the sea have been undermined, store-houses have been swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses, filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. 1, which has inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into

the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars have been completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep, that boats were obliged to be got down, and the miserable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber windows. Several quays in the Beach-street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.

At Dover, the Beauford victualling hoy sunk at the pier-head. Three other vessels are also sunk, and many others lying to in the roads, without anchors or cables. The north pier-head, the harbour, and different parts of the town near the beach, are much damaged.

At Yarmouth, the gale was accompanied with a very heavy fall of snow; but no particular damage was done to the town, though the jetty and piers were much injured. The Calliope, which was building at Winterton beach, was entirely dashed to pieces; and two other ships belonging to Leith, were driven on shore, and the rest put out to sea.

At Margate, the gale produced the most dreadful effects. The store-houses on the pier, the harbour-master's house, the three heaps of cannon-balls, the short cannon, and upwards of 45 feet of the north-side of the pier, are completely washed away, so that scarcely any thing is left in that part but the remains of the bare walls, except the jetty-head, beyond the store-houses, where the crane was fixed, which is undamaged. The King's warehouse, at the bottom of the pier, was nearly filled with water; and several casks of spirits, which were deposited in the cellar, were washed to sea. The cellars of the Foy-boat public-house, kept by Mr Stanuard, a very worthy young man, were filled with water, in consequence of which seven butts of porter burst, which blew up the whole of the flooring of the tap-room, bar, and parlour, besides considerably damaging the house. The large fishing-boats in the harbour belonging to Messrs Palmer, J. Pound, and Saltenbank, as well as the Good Intent packet, were stove to pieces.—Two collier brigs and two yawls were carried over the wall on the parade, close under the windows of the hotel kept by the late Mr Mitchener; the last are mere wrecks, and the brigs have received considerable damage. The water overflowed King-street, as high as the Fountain inn. The strength of the waves may be conceived, when an anchor, which was picked up at sea, weighing upwards of 16 cwt. lying on the pier-walk, was washed behind the king's warehouse.

A little before twelve o'clock, that part of the High-street, leading from Mr Hobart's bathing-rooms to the King's Head inn, including Garner's library and dwelling-house, gave way with a most tremendous crash, and was instantly washed out to sea. The back part of the King's Head inn, kept by Mrs Cricket, was blown up by the force of the waves. The ground under the houses in Hazardous-row, to the depth of nearly twenty feet, is washed away, and they are at present supported by the back only. It is expected to give way, as the road leading to Westbrook, before these houses, is completely washed away. The sea has forced its passage (in consequence of the banks, which kept

it from overflowing the works) up the valley, as far as Shotten Dean, being nearly one mile in length. The shock was so sudden and unexpected, that numbers of women were carried by men out of the houses, or they must inevitably have perished. The new road to Dandelion, which was made over the brooks, at a considerable expence, has been nearly destroyed. The houses of Mr Osborne and Mr Hurst, in the High-street, are expected to fall every moment, as the earth, up to the very threshold of their doors, is carried away. The cliffs on the west side of Margate, lost more ground on that night, than they have ever been known to do in the course of twelve years. In short, the damage done is unknown, and the consternation and misery of the inhabitants beggar all description.

Extract of a letter from Whitstable, dated Saturday, the 16th inst.—"The greatest storm, and highest tide, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, visited this place last night, and caused a scene of distress and desolation not to be described.—Houses, workshops, every thing that came within reach of the tide, became its prey. A man, his wife, and six children, were with the greatest difficulty taken out of their house by a boat. One woman had her children placed on a chest of drawers, and was standing on her bed with the water up to her knees, when she was relieved from her perilous situation. The men were swimming through the streets to try whom they could assist. A large vessel drove against the house of a poor woman, on the beach, and beat it down; she was taken out naked by a boat. The men on board the ships were nearly frozen, but are all saved by our boats. The oyster-bed watch-boat broke its cable, and was carried to Hearn Bay. The coal-yard in this place is washed away, and 500l. worth of coals are gone. At Swateclift and Hearn Bay, the bathing-rooms and several houses are carried away.

Accounts have been received from Holland, respecting the effects of this dreadful storm, which state, that at one o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the tide ran over the quays, and, being driven by a violent wind, poured its torrents through all the streets of the lower town; the inundation was so rapid, as to have attained great height before it was perceived, and many had scarcely time to remove their children out of bed to a place of greater safety. In less than half an hour, the water in many places was nine feet deep, and, in the lower streets, more than fourteen, so that in some low houses the inhabitants could only save themselves on the roofs.

Twenty-nine persons, who lost their lives on this occasion, have been buried at the expence of the town; and subscriptions have been opened for the relief of the sufferers.

A letter from Antwerp, says, that in the memory of man, such a swell of water has not been known, nor did the Scheldt ever rise to such a height, as it did from the 14th to the 15th of January, between the hours of three and four in the morning.

18th. This day being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day (her Majesty having completed the 63d year of her age) was celebrated at St James's, and throughout the metropolis, with every demonstration of joy and respect. Her Majesty's tradesmen dined together, and various feasts and entertainments were

given upon the occasion. At an early hour the ringing of the bells of the different churches ushered in the morning; the flags of the Imperial kingdom were displayed from the steeples, the Tower, and various other public buildings. The guards of the day were dressed in new cloaths, and the band, in an elegant state dress, richly embroidered with silver lace, played occasionally during the whole of the day. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Her Majesty's approach to the Grand Council Chamber being announced, the centre door was thrown open. Her Majesty entered the room about twenty minutes past two o'clock, with Earl Morton on her right hand, and Colonel Desbrow on her left; the former holding her train. Her Majesty then took her station with her back to a looking-glass, between the second and third window: Earl Morton placed her Majesty's train on a marble slab behind her. The Princesses followed, and arranged themselves on her Majesty's left hand, according to their ages. Their attendants stood nearly under the throne.

Her Majesty having taken her station to receive the congratulations of the company, Earl Dartmouth, the Lord Chamberlain, waved his wand of office to Sir William Parsons, who was attending in an anteroom, on the left of the throne, with his Majesty's band, to perform the New Year's Ode.

The three doors of the room having been thrown open, the room was in a few minutes filled with the company. Soon after the Duke of Portland approached her Majesty, and conversed with her for some time. His Grace was followed by several ladies, General Bertie, Colonel Howard, and Viscount Hood; a number of foreigners was then introduced by Sir Stephen Cotterell, the Master of the Ceremonies. The Prince of Wales entered the Drawing-room about ten minutes after her Majesty, and appeared in excellent spirits; his Royal Highness conversed very affably with a number of friends; he shook hands with the Marquis of Stafford, appeared much pleased to see him, and conducted the Marquis's son, the Earl of Gower, to her Majesty, upon his return from his travels.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales proceeded through St. James's Park to the private door of the Palace, attended, in two carriages, by Lords Lake and Keith, General Hulse, Colonels M'Mahon, Lee, and Bloomfield, and Baron Eben.

The Princess of Wales arrived about twelve o'clock, at Lord Sheffield's house in Privy Gardens, from Blackheath; where her Royal Highness dressed for Court, and was accompanied to St. James's Palace by Lady Sheffield.

There were present besides a most numerous assemblage of persons of the first rank and distinction.

20th. An American gentleman is arrived from France, who was at Bourdeaux on the 26th ultimo. This Gentleman states, that there was at the time of his departure a force of between 30 and 40,000 men in that vicinity, understood to be destined for Spain. The rigour of the police at Bourdeaux, and the other French towns which he has visited, he describes to be of the most severe character. Any housekeeper is liable to penalty and imprisonment who neglects to make a return at the

Police-office of the arrival of a stranger within six hours at farthest after such arrival. Upon such return being made, the stranger is summoned instantaneously to appear before the superintendants of the police, who, in the first instance, examine the passport, which, if not satisfactory, condemns the bearer to immediate imprisonment. But even if the passport be satisfactory, the bearer undergoes a long interrogatory, as to the object which induced him to travel in that direction, and as to the place from whence he came, nay, even as to his birth-place, connexions, &c. If to any of these questions an answer should be made not quite satisfactory to the police officers, the stranger is imprisoned, *until* the case be fully investigated, and the determination of that *until* is in general to be procured only by a bribe. But the stranger's host is interrogated also as to the means which introduced the prisoner to his house, and if any thing appear suspicious in the replies of the host, he too is condemned to a prison.

21st. About three o'clock the Lords Commissioners, consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Camden, Aylesford and Dartmouth, having taken their places, Mr Quarme, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to desire the attendance of the Commons, to hear his Majesty's Commission for opening the Parliament read.

The Speaker, attended by the Members of the House, immediately came to the bar, attended by the Deputy Usher, and their own officers, when the Lord Chancellor read his Majesty's most gracious speech.

The Paris papers lately received, contain a new decree, issued by Buonaparte on the 11th, for the purpose of rendering more effectual the decrees of the 23d of November, and 17th of December, against English commerce. By this regulation, any person on board entering a port of France, or of a country occupied by the French armies, who shall declare to the proper officer, that such ship comes from England or her colonies, or countries occupied by English troops, or has been searched by any English vessel, shall, on his declaration being verified, receive a third part of the produce of the net sale of the vessel and cargo. The crew and passengers may be separately interrogated in the form prescribed by the decree of the 23d of December. Any agent of government conniving at a contravention of these decrees is to be deemed guilty of high treason.

The King of Spain has also published a decree, dated the 3d inst. which, after enumerating a variety of charges against this country, concludes by declaring that the measures adopted by his ally the Emperor of the French against English commerce, shall be in force in every respect in the Spanish dominions.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP FLORA.—Extract of a letter from an officer. "Liewvarden, in Friesland, January 26th, 1808. I am sorry to inform you, that the Flora struck upon a Schelling Reef, last Monday, the 18th; and about nine o'clock that night succeeded in getting her off, but lost our rudder in the attempt, and after getting her to sea, we could hardly keep her free with all the pumps, therefore was obliged the next day to run her on shore again, about four o'clock that after-

noon; after making rafts, fearing that, if it came on to blow that night, she would go to pieces, the captain, Furber, Keith, Donevill, Watson, and myself, pushed off in the barge, that being the only boat we then had, with about 130 of the crew on the rafts, the rest choosing to stay by the ship; when, after rowing eighteen hours, we did not know where, not being able to see the land, without sustenance, we landed on the island of Amoland, where they made us prisoners, and marched us here. After being four days and nights on board, the rest came on shore on some more rafts, and I believe are all saved. I have lost every thing, as, when I left the ship, though my bag was in my hand, I would not put it in the boat, as the captain would not his; nor indeed was it a time to think about any thing but one's life. Those whom we left on the wreck, are at Harlingen."

27th. This day the trial of General Whitelocke commenced at Chelsea College, before a court-martial, consisting of twenty-one members, General Sir W. Meadows, K. B., president. The board-room was prepared in the great hall, or dinner-room, in Chelsea College. About one-third of this spacious apartment is allotted for the court. Immediately beyond the large picture of King Charles, the workmen have erected two apartments, covered with green cloth, for the prisoner and prosecutor to retire into occasionally.

About twenty minutes before eleven, General Whitelocke, attended by his two aids-du-camp, and his barrister, Mr Harris, entered the court. He took his place on the left hand of the president. The charges were then read, and, upon his arraignment, General Whitelocke, in an audible voice, answered, "NOT GUILTY." The officers of the court then took the oaths, three by three. The witnesses on both sides were then ordered out of court, and Generals Achmuty, Crawfurd, and a great many others, accordingly withdrew. The court was then cleared, to consider a proposition made by the prisoner.

On the re-opening of the court, the Judge Advocate-General addressed the court in an impressive and temperate statement of the reasons and motives which had induced his majesty's government to investigate the whole of the transactions in South America, by bringing to a fair and impartial trial the officer entrusted with the command and disposition of his majesty's forces in that quarter of the world. The court was engaged during the remaining part of the day in hearing the various written testimonies, consisting of the instructions of the Secretary of War, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, of the orders of council, the dispatches of General Whitelocke, and the treaty of capitulation, read by the clerk to the Judge Advocate. At a quarter past two, General Gower was called, and duly sworn. His examination continued until three, at which hour the court adjourned until next morning. General Whitelocke, although permitted a chair, stood for the most part; and, during the examination of General Gower, compared his answers with the entries on his journal, which he held in his hand.

DOVER, 29th.—About half past ten *a. m.* yesterday, the brig Catherine, of 111 tons, set sail from Spithead. The only persons on board were the owner of her, with his son and two men. About five *p. m.* a

large lugger was discovered, which made towards the brig, which was then off the Owers, and boarded and took possession of her; she carried 18 guns, and 100 men; when she had taken the owner and his son from the brig, she put four men on board, (two French, a Dane, and a person whom they fear is an Englishman), and then left her. The captors were now steering for a French port, when, after having kept possession for about three hours, the prize-master (a Frenchman) went below, and the two English seamen, who had been left on board, agreed to attempt a recapture. They accordingly attacked the remaining three—W. Francis began by striking with a cutlass at the man at the helm, who returned it with a bayonet, and was stabbed in the breast, and after a scuffle, thrown overboard. Francis then engaged a Frenchman, and was himself knocked down, but being relieved by his messmate, J. Thomson, who had hitherto stood centry over the prize-master and a Dane who had escaped below, the Frenchman "*scudded*," as Francis terms it, down below, and hid himself in the forecastle, and never again exhibited his laurels till nine this morning. The man, supposed to be an Englishman, who had been thrown overboard, having got on board again, attempted to renew the contest, but with the loss of blood, fell down motionless.

It was now about ten o'clock, and the two Britons, having entirely subdued their four opponents, took the wounded man below, and covered him up with a blanket, ordered two of their prisoners below, and kept one on deck, to assist them in working the ship, which, at ten this morning, they brought safe into this harbour. The wounded man was brought on shore, and carried to the hospital.

OPERATION OF THE EMBARGO IN AMERICA.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to a member of Congress, dated January 18th. "In Marblehead, that wonderful patriotic town, there has been something very much like mobbing. The fishermen collected in a body, to the number of two or three hundred, set all the bells a-ringing, and paraded through the streets; then repaired to the stores of those merchants who supply the fishermen, and take their fish, demanded pay for the fish, or the value in such articles as they wanted. On being told it was not possible to pay them, and the fish were on hand, and could not be sold, and that they were not able to supply them with the articles they demanded, the fishermen entered the stores, and took such articles as they could find, allowing the owners to take an account of them. It is said some opened desks and took money.

They then went to the wharfs, and seized wood, which they divided among them, and carried it to their houses. The leading democrats took great pains to quiet them, and hush up the matter, to prevent its going abroad. We are told the fishermen at Cape Ann are about to take the same course. There they are also almost to a man democrats. Before next May, these fishermen, as well as a numerous class of mechanics, must be in real distress. The supplementary embargo bill, permitting the fishermen to go out, will afford little or no relief, for the fish will be of no value when taken, nor will the owners of vessels fit them out. We are told that good fish, which were selling at three and a half and four dollars per quintal, can now be bought

for one dollar and fifty cents per quintal, and few that will purchase at this price."

However incredible it may appear, we have it from good authority, that Major Lee, a notary public of Charleston, made lately 1200 dollars, in the course of one day, by protesting notes!!!—*Norfolk Herald.*

BURNHAM, ESSEX, 30th.—The fleet of fishing vessels from Brightlandsea, and other ports in the Coln river, on Monday afternoon last, to the amount of 35 sail, repeated their marauding visit, according to their threat, and anchored in our Crouch river, off this town, for the declared purpose of stripping the oyster-layings belonging to the tenants of Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. from which they had a few days before, carried off oysters to the amount of some hundred pounds. Having avowed their intention, Captain Rutherford, who had the command of them as sea fencibles, in vain exhorted them to desist from so unwarrantable an expedition, before they embarked. Early on Tuesday morning, before they began to work, the Reverend H. B. Dudley, the Reverend Mr Wise, and the Reverend Dr Scott, three magistrates for the county, assembled, and going off in a boat, cautioned the master of each vessel to desist from so unlawful an act: still, however, they persisted in their plan of operation; but on their beginning to work, the boats' crews of the fishery, provided with proper instruments, cut away their dredges as fast as they were thrown overboard; and soon after, several of the ringleaders of those desperate plunderers being seized, were brought before the magistrates, and immediately committed to Chelmsford gaol for want of sufficient sureties: Soon after this, his majesty's brig, the Turbulent, commanded by Lieutenant Knopps, appearing off the mouth of the river, the depredators endeavoured to sail away; but by the vigilance of that officer and his boats' crews, their retreat was cut off, until they were overhauled, and several proper men taken out for his majesty's service.

LATE INVENTION.—We understand that Lieutenant Hulme, of the royal staff corps, has lately invented a machine capable of conveying fire to a distance of fifty yards, with the greatest precision; that such is the certainty of the machine, it will convey to that distance a lighted port-fire into a circle of one inch diameter, either in an horizontal or vertical direction; and that port-fire can also be conveyed from out of any building, and at an angle of 80 degrees, communicate fire to the height of 150 feet. The powers attending this machine are combined with accuracy, safety, and velocity. And as a further proof of its efficacy, the author can engage to take 100 musket barrels, and place them three inches apart on an horizontal line, the vent only shall be primed, when the whole shall be fired separate, within the space of ten seconds, from a distance of forty yards. The author will likewise engage to convey a lighted port-fire (into a circle of one inch diameter), to the bottom of a well 200 feet deep, within the space of five seconds. We understand it is the intention of Lieutenant Hulme to communicate his invention to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, in whose department it will be found of the greatest utility. This machine will not only insure the utmost safety to miners working under ground, but it will also enable men of common capacity to convey fire to a distance; by which means,

those fatal accidents and dangers so frequently attending explosions, can, on such occasions, be always avoided. When we reflect how many of our fellow creatures have lost their lives through the effects of explosions, and how many have been rendered cripples and miserable during their existence, it is with pleasure we contemplate a discovery whose powers are calculated to prevent those fatal and distressing accidents happening in future. We therefore trust, that common humanity will operate as an inducement for the discovery to be made public as early as possible.

DREADFUL FIRE.—On Friday night, about a quarter before twelve o'clock, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr Hales, grocer, Prince's-street, the corner of Angel-court, near Storey's-gate, Westminster.

The British, the Royal Exchange, the Sun Fire, and other offices, sent engines to the spot with the utmost promptitude; but the houses being very old, the flames quickly extended to the houses of Mr Shirley, cheesemonger and poulterer, and of Mr Oddy, the Bull's Head, public-house, adjoining. These three, together with the house of Mr Clarke, a butcher, in the court, and three others, were destroyed by the flames before the engines were able to arrest their progress. The greatest consternation prevailed in the neighbourhood, from the idea of the confined situation in which the fire took place, the oldness of the houses, and the great quantity of wood that was in their composition. Their poor alarmed inhabitants flew in all directions to the neighbours, who most cheerfully gave them shelter. They were deprived of their all, but most fortunately saved their lives. The only one that we hear received any personal injury, was a poor unfortunate female, who went to gaze, through idle curiosity, at the flames; a beam of timber fell from one of the houses that were on fire, into the street, and broke both her legs and her ancles. She was carried to the Westminster Infirmary. The house of Mr Harris, a salesman, and that of the Prince's Head, on the opposite side of the way, were severely scorched; but the wind happened to change, and they were saved. The St Margaret's and St John's volunteers attended for the preservation of order amongst the crowd, and for the purpose of facilitating the operations of the firemen. The engines played the greatest part of Saturday. The place exhibits a melancholy heap of ruins, and it is said that a subscription is set on foot for the benefit of the sufferers.

LOSS OF THE LEDA.—The following particulars of the loss of the Leda, of 88 guns, Captain Honeyman, are given in the following letter:

MILFORD, FEB. 1st.—The Leda frigate, in coming into this harbour last night in thick weather, got on shore in West Nangle Bay, nearly opposite the light-house. Her guns being heard, several boats went off to her, and the captains of the Cockatrice and Peacock, the officers of the impress, the commanders of the revenue vessels, with the officers of the dock-yard, are now on board, with craft and boats, rendering their assistance in lightening the ship, and conveying the men on board the quarantine hulk, &c. Some hopes are entertained that she may be got off, provided the weather continues moderate. Her masts are cut away, she is bilged, and the principal rock

on which she rests has not more than three or four feet water round it at low water.

WATERFORD.—A few days ago, a young woman was forcibly carried from her mother's house at Killbarry, near this city, upon a speculation of compelling her to marry the person at the head of the party who took her off. She was detained for several days: when her mother, coming to a knowledge of the place of her confinement, sent proposals on Monday to the party, stating that she would settle matters, and that if they would bring the girl, they should have a good dinner. In the mean time, she procured a few dragoons; the party and the girl came according to agreement, when the proposed bridegroom was recognized, and the dragoons came forward to take him; this unfortunate being armed, however, and having more courage than prudence, fired at the soldiers, determined to fight his way; but in the contest, a ball entered his groin, which was afterwards extracted at his back; and he now lies in custody in this city, under medical treatment, with little hopes of recovery.

A letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship l'Aigle, dated off Conquernau, January 13th, says, "On Saturday last, we observed a chassemaré going along shore, under Belleisle, and sent the second and third lieutenants with two boats' crews in pursuit; on perceiving which, she came to an anchor under the protection of four batteries, and about fifty soldiers with musketry. However, nothing could deter the boats from boarding her, cutting her cable, and towing her out in a perfect calm, with a swell against her, although exposed to all the musketry, and the cross-fire (latterly) of five batteries. Fortunately we had not a soul hurt, although within reach of grape and canister shot for an hour and a half. I think it was a dashing thing, and must prove to the enemy the superiority of British sailors over their own."

CATSKILL, 2d.—On Thursday night last, the house of the Hon. Daniel Sayer, of Canton, was burned down; and, horrible to relate, four of his children were consumed in the flames. The circumstances of this unhappy affair, so far as have come to our knowledge, are these: At a late hour of the night, the back part, or kitchen, of the house, was discovered to be on fire, but not till it had got to such a height, and its progress so rapid, that every effort of the family, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to save the house, or the four children, who slept in the chamber, the eldest a daughter, fourteen or fifteen years of age, proved ineffectual. Some few articles of furniture were saved out of the lower part of the house. How the fire originated, is not known; but we learn that Judge Sayer retired at rather late bed-time, and, previous to retiring, had the precaution to go himself and examine all his fires, and considered them perfectly safe; yet we believe there are no suspicions of any thing more than accident.

3d. LONDON.—*Old Halfpence.*—Within the last four or five days, some people have taken it into their heads to refuse and cry down all halfpence, except what have been lately coined at Birmingham; and this has had the effect of causing the stoppage in circulation of all the old Tower halfpence. The circumstance has produced such inconvenience, that an appeal has been made to the

magistracy. Saturday, a butcher in Whitechapel was summoned for having refused some of these halfpence in payment for some mutton chops. The lord mayor severely reprimanded this man, and ordered him to restore the halfpence he unjustly detained, and pay the expences, which came to three shillings. His Lordship on Saturday issued a proclamation, setting forth, that the stoppage in question appears to be the result of a combination; strictly ordering all persons not to refuse old halfpence that were coined in the Tower, and threatening to punish those so refusing as being concerned in such combinations.

Dutch papers have been received, which confirm the intelligence of insurrections having broke out in Lisbon. The disturbance appears to have been serious, and many lives have been lost. The troops were sent to restore peace; but the insurrection extending to every part of the city, they were forced to fire. The disturbance was renewed by the people, who appear to be deeply irritated against the French; and for 48 hours the military were foreed to remain under arms. At length victory declared for the troops, and 38 of the ringleaders were seized. The Portuguese have been since so narrowly watched, that all power of resistance is taken from them.

4th. SINGULAR FIRE.—Yesterday morning at half after six, a fire was discovered in the house of Miss Pickman, who kept a lace-shop in Castle-street, Leicester-fields. The inhabitants being fast asleep, of course, did not hear the knocking, which was repeated for some time at the door. At length a pannel was burst in, and it was seen that the counter and shelves behind it were all in a blaze. The admission of air fanned the flame, and every part of the house was quickly on fire. There was but a lath and plaister wall between that and the house of Mr Blewitt, who kept a cook-shop, next door, and the two houses in a short time exhibited but one body of fire in the lower part of both. Miss Pickman, her servant, a gentleman who lodged in the house, and the neice of Miss Pickman, a fine young girl who acted as a shop-woman to the aunt, were awakened, but had no time either to save any of the property or to dress themselves. The lady of the house went out of the one pair of stairs window on the leads over the shop. By her hesitation as to which way she should turn, the gentleman who followed had time to recollect that he had forgot a little box, which contained something valuable; he returned to his apartments and brought it out. The servant-maid then followed, she lowered herself down by a lamp-iron into the street unhurt, whilst Miss Pickman and her lodger got into the window of Mr Ball, the music-seller. The shop-woman ran, as in a bewildered state, up to the three pair of stairs floor. The neighbours on the opposite side, called to her to go down to the first floor, and get out on the leads: she appeared to have been momentarily deprived of her reason, and, when some stupid people in the street, without taking the precaution of holding a blanket or any thing to receive her, told her to leap out, or she would be burned, she did so, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mrs Blewitt with her infant were for some time missing; but it was afterwards found that they escaped safely, through a dormant window, over the top of the house, in-

to another that was not on fire. At a quarter after seven, the walls of the houses already mentioned fell to the ground, which materially tended to subdue the flames; and by nine o'clock the fire was almost extinguished. But by that time, the house of Mr Ball, music-seller, in Castle-street, together with that of Mr Kernot, chemist and druggist, in Bear-street, were entirely consumed, together with all their stock in trade and furniture. The fire was at one time so extremely strong, that the houses on the opposite side of the way would have caught fire, if the inhabitants had not been supplied with reservoirs of water within themselves, from which they constantly kept their doors and windows wet. Some of the houses in Cranbourne-alley were partially injured; and the firemen found it necessary to continue playing until a late hour last night, to prevent the embers kindling up afresh.

National Debt.—An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the national debt, the land tax, and imperial loan:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	68,112,770
Ditto by 1*l.* per cent, per annum on loans,	63,403,789
Ditto by land tax,	22,976,829
Ditto by 1*l.* per cent. per annum on imperial loan,	829,426
Ditto by sinking fund on 12,000,000*l.* loan, 1807,	749,489
	l. 156,372,233

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,400,977*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

The remains of the gallant Colonel Vassall, having been brought from Monte Video by his regiment, were landed at Bristol from the Mercury Packet, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, and conveyed to the family vault for interment, followed by the heartfelt lamentations of all ranks, who at that early hour collected to see the case that contained this glorious hero. Much praise is due to A. P. Collings, Esq. the the worthy collector of the customs, who, in the most handsome manner, and evincing the highest sense of feeling, attended on the quay, to prevent all delay in landing.

5th. Accounts from Lisbon have been received to the 17th ult. Two vessels have arrived from thence, the Union and the Commerce. Bread is very scarce, and not more than a month's supply of grain remains in granaries. Meat has been furnished from Spain. Fish, which we were in the habit of supplying, and which forms so important a part of the food of the Portuguese, is scarcely to be had at any price. Corn has been promised from France by the French general; but those who know the state of the roads, will at once see the impossibility of any adequate relief being obtained by that means. A few of the English, among whom is Mr Stevens, have been put into close confinement. English property has been confiscated; but in some instances, it is said, that the merchants were allowed to sell the goods themselves, and render an account of the produce. In other words, upon paying a large *douceur* to the French general and other officers, they have been allowed to keep themselves a part of what their own property sold for. So irritated are the Portuguese by the presence of the French troops, and the want they experience, that General Junot, who had prepared a proclamation, ordering the Portuguese national troops, of three provinces, to deliver up

their arms, deemed it dangerous to issue the edict, and it was suppressed. The insurgents, who were condemned by the military tribunals, were afterwards pardoned.

9th. Captain Berkeley, First Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Bowyer, arrived yesterday morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch from the General, and this morning the following copy of it was published in an Extraordinary Gazette:

Santa Cruz, Dec. 27, 1807.

MY LORD--Being in a state of preparation and readiness to move a sufficient force against the Danish Islands in those seas, in consequence of your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th of September, no time was lost (after the arrival of his Majesty's final commands, signified to me by Lord Hawkesbury's letter of Nov. 8, in your Lordship's absence, by the Fawn sloop of war, which arrived early on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. at Barbadoes) in embarking the troops at Barbadoes on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear-Admiral Sir Alex. Cochrane, who immediately dispatched others to the Islands to leeward to take on board such as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except 100 rank and file of the 90th regiment from St Vincent's, joined the Admiral before or soon after our arrival off the Island of St Thomas on the 21st instant. It was then thought proper to send a summons to Governor Von Scholten, in charge of Brigadier-General Shipley and Captain Fahie commanding his Majesty's ship Ethalion, to surrender the Islands of St Thomas, St John, and their dependencies, to his Britannic Majesty, which he did the next day, on terms agreed upon between him and Major-General Maitland and Captain Pickmore, of his Majesty's ship Ramillies, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, and hope they will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of 500 men of the 70th regiment, with an officer and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, at St Thomas's, under the command of Brigadier-General Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the civil government of the same, until his majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the Admiral having previously sent his majesty's ship Ethalion, with Brigadier-General Shipley and Captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th, with a letter from the governor, offering to surrender it to his majesty, provided we would allow three Danish officers to view on board the ships, the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his Excellency's military honour might thereby not be reflected on. These officers having made their report to their governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th, to the flag ship with a message, that the governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when Major-General Maitland and Captain Pickmore were again sent on shore to settle the terms of capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit: which being approved of by the Admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the forts and batteries taken posses-

sion of in the name of his majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British colours heing hoisted.

I should be ungrateful in the extreme did I not state to your Lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself, the officers, and soldiers to be under to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, the captains and officers of the royal navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and I am sure much to their own inconvenience.

I am convinced that had it been necessary to have called for the exertions of the sea and land forces employed upon this expedition, that they would have added another laurel to the many already acquired by British valour and discipline.

Copies of the two letters of summons, with the answers of the respective governors, are herewith transmitted, together with a return of ordnance and ordnance stores taken possession of, both at Thomas's and Santa Cruz.

This dispatch will be presented to your Lordship by Captain Berkeley, of the 18th infantry, an intelligent offieer, who will answer any questions you may be pleased to ask him; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's notice. Captain Berkeley is my first Aid de-Camp.—I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOWYER,
General and Commander of the Forces.

The articles of capitulation are as follow:—

Art. I. The islands of St Thomas and St Johns, and their dependencies, are hereby placed under the protection of his Britannic Majesty.

Answer.—War being declared between the two nations, the island of St Thomas and St Johns, and their dependencies, must be surrendered to the forces of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. III. All the inhabitants of the said islands are to enjoy the fullest security for their persons, property, and other rights, as well as free exercise of their religion.

Answer.—All bona fide Danish inhabitants shall enjoy the fullest security for their persons and properties, as well as a free exercise of their religion, provided they do not in any measure cover, or attempt to cover, the properties of the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland. By property is to be understood, all goods and merchandize, now on shore.—And to render any further explanation on this head unnecessary, it is required, that all Danish inhabitants, and those of other uations, not at war with Great Britain, shall give in, when called upon, and if demanded, on oath, a strict and impartial account of all property belonging to the enemies of Great Britain, either in their own possession, or within their knowledge, thereby fully securing the intention of this article.

Art. XI. The Americans shall be permitted, without constraint, to export the produce of the islands, and to provide them with necessaries.—The inhabitants are allowed to ship their produce to America.

Answer.—These colonies must trade under the same laws as govern the British West India Islands.

The articles of capitulation are nearly the same as the articles of capitulation granted to the island of St Thomas.—The following are among them.—By one of them (the 15th) it appears that some Danes had en-

tered into a conspiracy to subvert the government of the island, and that assassination was one of the means they meant to employ.

Art. VII. All private property belonging to persons present or absent, to individuals, or bodies corporate, of every denomination, is to be respected, and the proprietors to remain in full and uncontrolled possession and administration of the same, by themselves or by their attornies.

The inhabitants of this island are to have it in their power either to dispose of their produce here, or to ship it to England, America, or elsewhere.

Answer.---All Danish property on shore (except such produce as may have been relanded from on board ship since the blockade of the island; and such coffee the produce of Dominica now stored here) shall be fully secured to the proprietors, provided they do not in any manner cover, or attempt to cover, the property of the enemies of Great Britain and Ireland.

The latter part of this article will be referred to in the answer to article XIII.

Art. XIII. The ports of the colony shall be open to all American and all other neutral vessels, which shall be permitted to import provisions and supplies, and to export sugar and rum, and other colonial produce, free of duty. The inhabitants shall enjoy the same liberty of importation and exportation in their own vessels, and with regard to the payment of customs and duties on importation, be placed on a footing with the most favoured British colonies.

Answer.---The colony must trade subject to the British laws, as in force in the British West India Islands, and shall have whatever advantages are allowed to the most favoured British colony.

Art. XV. Certain persons, Danes, having engaged in a dangerous conspiracy, for the purpose of subverting, even by means of assassination, the existing order of things, the enquiry already instituted is to proceed against the persons arrested, and such others as may hereafter be detected to have been implicated, in the same manner as if the colony had remained under the Danish flag; and when the enquiry is at an end, those are to be sent to Denmark to take their trials.

Answer.---Agreed to; but from this time all further proceedings must be subject to the final orders of the king of Great Britain and Ireland.

There were 89 pieces of ordnance of different calibre at St Thomas's, and about 134 at Santa Cruz, besides gunpowder, cartridges, shot, shells, muskets, &c.

Admiral Cochrane's account of the operations follows next. It is in substance the same as the letter from General Bowyer. The ships found at St Thomas's and Santa Cruz, amount to—

At St Thomas's---Danes, 53; English, 8; Americans, 3; Hamburghers, 3; Swedish, 1.——At St Croix—Danes, 21.—Total, 89.

General Whitelocke.—General Whitelocke was born about the year 1759, and was educated for some time in the Grammar School at Marlborough. He was placed by the late Earl of Aylesbury (whom his father served as steward), at Lochee's Military Academy, near Chelsea, where he remained till the year 1777; when his Lordship procured him an Ensigncy in the 14th regiment of foot. His regiment being at Chatham barracks, he there

formed a friendly connection with the present Quarter Master General Brownrigge, then adjutant of that corps. About the year 1787, he and General B—, both then but Lieutenants, married two daughters of Mr Lewis, late the Chief Clerk of the War Office. Quick promotion was the natural consequence of so fortunate an union. He soon became a Field Officer; and on the commencement of the war in 1793, he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 13th foot, in which he served a considerable time in the West Indies. General Whitelocke returned to England in 1794, and from his matrimonial connections, was soon appointed to the Home Staff. Soon after this he obtained the rank of Brigadier-General, and progressively rose to that of Major and Lieutenant General, and to the command of the 89th regiment of foot. In 1797 he was second in command at Portsmouth; and here he had many opportunities of displaying his parade talents, which are so differently appreciated. In 1806 he was removed from this situation, and appointed to the command of the depot at Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight; and in 1807 he became Commander in Chief of an Expedition destined for the recapture of Buenos Ayres, from whence he returned unsuccessful in September last; and on the 9th of November he was put under an arrest, and is now on his trial.

The heavy fall of snow on Friday has, in many parts, rendered the roads wholly impassable, and so generally impeded the progress of travelling, that the letter carriers were delayed on Saturday, nearly five hours after their usual time of being dispatched, and at that time the Worcester, Gloucester, Norwich, Ipswich, and all the northern coaches, had not arrived.

The Exeter mail coach was unable to proceed beyond Overton, where the passengers stopped. The guard, with great difficulty, came forward with the mails over fields, &c.

The Gloucester and Worcester mail coaches were stopped beyond Benson, the snow being drifted in parts of the road to the depth of ten feet. The guards brought forward the mails on horseback.

The Bristol mail was twice dug out of the snow.

The Liverpool guard reached town about five o'clock, with the letter-bags on horseback; the coach being unable to come on at Chalk-hill, the snow lay in drifts 10 and 12 feet deep, and the road in other parts was impassable by a carriage. The heavy Liverpool coach, which left London early on Friday morning, did not reach Oxford till eleven at night.

The fall of snow on the north road was particularly heavy, and in many places it was forty or fifty feet deep. In the vicinity of Biggleswade the Newcastle coach, and other coaches, were stopped, and so completely involved in snow, that a great number of hands were necessary to extricate them. The gale was not so severely felt to the westward.---The Portsmouth coach lost its way on Friday, and was nearly overturned. Two female passengers were frozen to death on the outside. We fear we shall have to record a numerous list of afflicting events in consequence of the violence of the storm.

Extract of a Letter.

MARGATE, Feb. 11th.

It is with extreme concern I have

to inform you of another tremendous gale of wind, which came on this morning about six o'clock (then low water) at N. N. E.; a great number of vessels being in these roads, a heavy sea soon made, and shortly after the Lord Keith cutter come on shore, and now lies close up to Little Westbrook cottage. The Governor Deane, one of the Margate corn hoys, soon after broke from her moorings, and drove on shore in Margate bay, where she now lies above high-water mark, on a common tide. The Maida, of Bristol, which was on shore in the last gale of the 15th ult. laden with oats, from Cork to London, broke from her head-moorings, and now lies drifted out of the harbour, but her stern hawser still holds. A very large brig, with a figure head, ascertained to be one of his majesty's gun-brigs, drove so near the rocks above the town, that it was every minute expected she would be on shore. About ten o'-clock she cut away her mainmast, by which the foretop-mast went, and she rode easier, but in the very trough of a heavy sea.

A schooner-rigged vessel is just gone on shore in March bay, about half a mile above the town; her main-mast gone, and up at high-water mark. I hear she is bilged; crew saved. Cannot learn her name, but one of our Margate boats boarded her last eve, and says she is from Africa for London.

A ship just discovered between the snow-squalls, with her main and mizen-mast gone; another near her, a mere hulk, except part of the bow-sprit; however, I observe there are many yet ride safe, although several above Birchington have drifted very near the shore.

18th. The Sessions commenced this day before Mr Justice le Blanc, Mr Justice Heath, Mr Baron Thompson, the Lord Mayor and several magistrates.

Benjamin Thornhill was capitally indicted for privately stealing, in the house of Mr Henry Burton, several peices of cotton sheets, table cloths, two pair of uniform breeches, seven shirts, and various other articles of wearing apparel, the property of George Allen Rose, Esq. an officer in the navy. The jury found him guilty of stealing to the value of 39s. Mary Wilson was found guilty of stealing to the value of 39s. Samuel Horton of petty larceny.

Lucy Kennis, an interesting looking girl, of the age of 16, was capitally indicted for privately stealing, in the dwelling house of Timothy Hurly, four 1l. notes and, one 2l. note, of the Bank of England, the property of John Collins. The prisoner had made a confession of having taken the notes, at the Police-office, and that she had bought an umbrella, calico, stockings, and other wearing apparel, with the money.

The jury being of opinion that she was induced to make the confession by persuasions, acquitted her. Mr Justice Le Blanc ordered the articles she had bought, and which were produced in court, to be given to the prosecutor.

The following is a true copy of an interesting communication transmitted from the Transport Office, in reply to all applications now made by French officers, prisoners of war in Britain, for passports to enable them to return to France :—

Transport Office.

"SIR—The Commissioners for his Majesty's transport service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, have received your letter of

the ; and in return, I am directed to acquaint you, that it is the determination of his majesty's government not to allow any more French officers to go from this country to France, until the French government shall make some return for the very great number of French officers already sent, or shall agree to a cartel of exchange upon the fair principle of man for man, and rank for rank, according to the usual plan of civilized nations, and as repeatedly proposed by the commissioners without effect. I am, however, to acquaint you, that if the French government will send over to this country a British prisoner of equal rank to effect your exchange, or will officially certify to the commissioners, that upon your arrival in France such British prisoner shall be released, orders will immediately, on receipt of such certificate, be given for your liberation.

You will under these circumstances clearly perceive, that your detention here is entirely owing to your own government, to which any application you may think proper to make on the subject, will of course be duly forwarded.

As it is probable, that you may not be sufficiently acquainted with the English language, to understand perfectly this letter, a translation of it into French, is given on the other side hereof.

I am, &c.

(Signed) By the Secretary.

19th. A piece of wreck has been driven on shore near Margate. There were, when it was first observed, six seamen upon it; but, within one hundred yards of the shore, a heavy sea upset them, and they all perished. The spectators on the shore could not afford them any aid. Two luggers belonging to that place, in standing out of harbour in the evening, for the purpose of announcing signals of distress, ran foul of each other, by means of which one of them sunk, and two of the crew were drowned. The remains of the pier at that place, present a most mournful spectacle; that which once afforded security and protection to the town, encouraged its commercial interests, and was regarded as one of its brightest ornaments, is now reduced to a pile of ruins.

A report has been published by the royal Jennerian Society, on the supposed failures of vaccination at Ringwood in Hampshire. The inquiry was intrusted to John Ring, Esq. vice president, Wm. Blair, Esq. director, and Dr. J. S. Knowles, the resident inoculator. After these gentlemen had agreed on their report, it was submitted to Dr Fowler, an eminent physician of Salisbury, who expressed his approbation of its contents. It was also approved of by George Rose, William Mill, S. Trunks, Esqrs. and by Messrs Westcott and Macilmain, surgeons.

The following is a copy of the report:

The small-pox appeared at Ringwood about the middle of September, and rapidly spread through the town and neighbourhood, partly by means of inoculation, and partly by natural infection.

Vaccine inoculation did not commence until the 22d of October; it is therefore evident, that all those persons who were vaccinated had been previously exposed to the contagion of the small-pox.

Some of these persons had the small-pox at the same time with the cow-pock, in consequence of previous infection. In others, vaccine inoculation did not take effect; and consequently they were not render-

ed insusceptible of the infection of the small-pox.

In various instances, dry cow-pock matter, received from several quarters, was dissolved in water almost boiling, previous to insertion; and it is probable, that on this account it frequently failed to produce any effect. Above two hundred persons, however, were successfully vaccinated; and have been protected from the small-pox, though much exposed to its infection in different ways.

It was asserted, that the small-pox was more fatal at Ringwood and the neighbouring villages, to those persons inoculated for the cow-pox, than to others. This report appeared to be totally destitute of foundation. The mortality was indeed considerable, owing in some instances to want of air and cleanliness, and in others to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly at the time of the eruption, which had been recommended by a Thresher, who inoculates for the small-pox.

It was reported that several persons at Ringwood, who were inoculated with the cow-pox some years ago, lately had the small-pox; but no satisfactory evidence was given to establish the fact, as it appeared either that their arms had not been inspected by the inoculator after vaccination, or that there was no proper scar left behind; or, on the other hand, when they were put to the test of variolous inoculation, no other effect was produced than what is occasionally produced in those who have previously had the small-pox.

It was also insidiously reported, that two persons died of the cow-pock (or, as it has been termed, the "Vaccine Ulcer:") but it is positively asserted by the surgeons who inoculated them, that no vaccine ulcer, nor cow-pock, took place in either of those instances; and that the patients died of other diseases—one of them of an apoplexy.

21st. Friday se'nnight, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast, was held in the Exchange Rooms, pursuant to a requisition from the sovereign of that town to consider of the propriety of addressing his majesty at the present momentous crisis.

The Marquis of Donegall having taken the chair, rose, and observed, that, "as the proud Napoleon threatens to invade us, we ought to be firm and unanimous in our support of the best of kings, and the glorious constitution under which we live—and that one and all of us are determined to spill the last drop of our blood in defence of our king and country, and that the British empire will never submit to be the slave of an upstart tyrant."

After the Marquis had finished, Mr May, jun. (the town sovereign) addressed his lordship, in a speech of some length, and concluded by moving an address to his majesty, expressive of their affection for his majesty's person and family, and their attachment to the constitution,—"convinced that his majesty will restore the blessings of peace, whenever peace can with safety and honour be obtained; they assure his majesty that they will use every exertion for the vigorous prosecution of the present war, and make every sacrifice in defence of the rights and commerce of the united kingdom.—They have the firmest reliance that his majesty will, in his wisdom, suggest and direct such arrangements, as shall tend to unite all his majesty's subjects in Ireland in loyal and dutiful attachment to his majesty's person and family, and to the consti-

tution under which we have the happiness to be placed."

Mr May, sen. seconded the motion. He took a view of the state of Europe, reduced, with the exception of those countries, to a state of vassalage by the power and machinations of Buonaparte. He approved of the address, because it combined no compliment to his majesty's present ministers—no praise or dispraise of their predecessors; it conveyed the affectionate and loyal sentiments of a free and independent town to its sovereign, and to the enemy it conveys a unanimous determination to meet him, should he attempt to disturb our tranquillity. It is expressive of that liberality of sentiment to our fellow-subjects which belongs to a well-informed and generous people; and it is neither framed nor intended to answer the views or interest of any private individual, by courting the favour of ministerial power.

The question was afterwards put from the chair, on the motion for the address, when it was adopted without one dissenting voice. It was then ordered, that the address be transmitted to the lord lieutenant, requesting his grace to forward the same to his majesty, which motion was also agreed to.

THE LATE STORM.—From the accounts which have been received, the fall of snow in Suffolk and Essex, and in all the northern counties, appears to have been much heavier than in the southern. Near Ipswich, Newmarket, and Bury, the roads in every direction were completely choaked. So great a fall of snow in one night has not been remembered these forty years. The mail coach from London, with the assistance of several farming horses, reached Bury about six o'clock on Friday evening, with much difficulty, after having been nine hours coming from Newmarket (fourteen miles,) with four inside passengers. The coach which left London on Friday night, was stuck fast in the snow near Quendon-street, and the mails were forwarded to Bury on horseback; and the same mode was pursued with Saturday night's mail, except the first stage from town, to which it was brought in a post-chaise. The daily coaches to and from Bury have been stopped ever since Thursday last, as well as the old coaches to and from Norwich and Yarmouth, nor had any north, Cambridge, or Lynn mails, arrived there on Tuesday. The Ipswich mail coach has also been prevented from running since the above day, but the bags have been forwarded to and from that place on horseback.

24th. The following statement has been inserted in the London newspapers, by the authority of the Duke of Kent:

Although the Duke of Kent flatters himself that the officers of the British Army with whom he has had the good fortune of serving in the Mediterranean, America, and the West Indies, will do him the justice to believe, that his absence from Gibraltar at this time, when that fortress is menaced by a formidable attack of the enemy, is not owing to any backwardness on his part to repair to that station to which his duty calls him, or for want of his using his utmost exertions to be allowed to resume the actual command of his government, he feels, that he owes it to his own character, no less as a man, than as a soldier, to make known to them, to the whole army, and to his countrymen in general, the terms on which he felt it his duty to address his majesty upon this subject, immediately upon the arrival of the last accounts from Gibraltar, and trusts,

that when these have been perused, he shall stand acquitted in the opinion of his brother officers, of the army, and of his countrymen, of having been deficient in his duty.

SIR,

"The letters received by the mail just arrived from the Mediterranean, having brought the certain information that orders had reached Algeziras from Madrid, immediately to make such preparations in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar as put beyond doubt the intention of the enemy to besiege it, I could not, under such circumstances, reconcile it to my feelings, were I to delay a moment in not only assuring your Majesty of my readiness instantly to go out there, but in earnestly soliciting your sanction for my resuming the duties attached to the commission I have the honour of holding as Governor of that Fortress.

"To your Majesty, who yourself possess so nice a sense of honour, it is quite unnecessary for me to represent, that, on the result of your decision upon this request, which I beg leave in the most dutiful, yet in the strongest manner, to press upon your attention, every thing most dear to me in life, I mean my *character* as a *man*, and my professional credit as a soldier, are at stake. I will not therefore presume to say more, than that I place *these* in your Majesty's hands with no less confidence in your justice as my sovereign, than in your indulgence as my parent.

"With every sentiment of the most devoted attachment, and the most dutiful respect, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your Majesty's most affectionate son, and most faithful servant and subject,

(Signed) EDWARD.

Addressed "To the KING," &c.

The Duke of Kent conceives that it would be superfluous to add any observations upon the foregoing lines, except *that he is not going out to Gibraltar*, that being a sufficient explanation of the result of his application, and his sole motive of intruding the perusal of them upon the public at this time, being that of *clearing his own character* from the aspersions that must unavoidably attach to it in consequence of his absence from his government *at such a moment as the present one*, were it conceived to be voluntary on his part, or that he had been passive on the occasion.

25th. Extract of a letter from Stoney Stratford.

"On Friday morning last, the inhabitants of this town were thrown into the utmost consternation, by information which arrived from Wolverton, that the large aqueduct arches, under the immensely high embankment for carrying the new line of the grand junction canal across our valley, about a mile below this town, had fallen in, and that the river Ouse was so dammed up thereby, that the town must shortly be entirely inundated to a great depth. I hasted to the spot, where my fears were much allayed, by finding that one of these arches, which had been propped up underneath with timber, soon after the centres were removed, was still standing; and that this one arch, owing to there being no flood in the river, was able to carry off the water as fast as it came down. On examining the other two arches, I found that about twenty-two yards in length of the middle part of each had fallen in, and blocked up the arches, laying the canal above in complete ruins, emptying it as far as the nearest stop-gates on each side, and exposing

the remains of five hundred quarters of coke or cinders, which the contractors had laid on the arches. The ends of each of the broken arches were found standing in a crippled state. Most fortunately for the public, as well as the company, the old line of canal and locks across this valley are still remaining, and in sufficient repair immediately to convey the barges, and prevent interruption to trade: but the loss of 400l. per month, which I am told has of late been the amount of the extra tonnage received by the company for goods passing over this embankment, will be lost to them during the period of rebuilding the arches and repairing the canal over them."

28th. William Sangster, Jeremiah Ward, John Fisakerly, Thomas Samson, and John Simpson, five boys, part of a gang, whose ages are from eleven to seventeen years, were committed to Berwick gaol last week, for entering a shop in the Wool-market, on Sunday se'nnight, and taking away the till. Since their imprisonment, they have confessed that they have been guilty of a number of petty robberies during the winter; that they were an organized body, of which Sangster was leader; had stated times of meeting every evening, settled their plan of operations, and managed their depredations in a style that the calendar of Newgate can scarcely parallel. Sangster had a number of keys, and advised his companions to procure all the keys they could find, with which they tried different locks, where they had any expectation of finding articles they could take away. They admit of getting into three bakers' shops from which they stole biscuits and gingerbread, and from one of them the till, in which they got 16 or 17 shillings: that from another shop they stole cheese and sugar; that, after reconnoitring the cellar of another shop different times, they succeeded in getting in, from which they stole sugar away by filling their hats, and made their escape by climbing over a wall into another street. They next went to a draper's shop, broke a pane in the window, and took out six pairs of mittens, and two pairs of stockings, which they sold, and parted the money. At another shop they stole two telescopes and some pictures, which they sold; that they took a till from another with six shillings in it, &c. &c. They were examined before the magistrates on Thursday, and were privately whipped on Friday.

Buonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris; amongst other objects, all the streets between the Carousel and the Louvre are to be pulled down, and another gallery corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Thuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men. Another new bridge is building over the Seine, from the middle of the Champ de Mars, and several new fountains are erecting, and the new National Monument in the cemetry of the Magdalenes, and the triumphal arch in the garden of the Thuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with vigour. The other national works going forward are a column 150 feet high, in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms, with an avenue to the Bouvelards; a martial temple on the Bouvelards St Honore, to contain the statues of the different Generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold the names of the

officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of those who survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barrier of the Champs Elyses, of immense magnitude, a new facade to the Legislative Palace; the pantheon of St Genevieve; the quay of Defaix, which is to be faced with a piazza, and the column of Rostock.

Buonaparte has lately fitted up his library in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of celebrated characters; among which are those of Mr Fox and Lord Nelson.

March 2d. LORD SOMERVILLE'S SPRING SHEW OF CATTLE.—At an early hour this morning, Mr Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, was opened for the exhibition of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and of various new implements in agriculture, new seeds, and other matters interesting to gentlemen of landed property, cultivators of the soil, and others, which had been sent in, in claim of the premiums annually given by Lord Somerville. During the fore part of the morning, a great number of salesmen, butchers, and others, whose occupations had called them to Smithfield market, attended and examined the cattle, and at an early hour in the forenoon, these were succeeded by a most unusual concourse of distinguished and practical breeders, graziers, and agriculturists, and which continued till a late hour in the afternoon.

Among the company present were many persons of the first rank and distinction, and it was the general opinion of the amateurs, assembled upon this occasion that this shew surpassed all former ones which they had witnessed, in the number and perfection of the animals exhibited, and in the company attending.

A carcase was exhibited of a long-horned cow, which proved unable to travel to town, weighing 12 score and 8 lib. per quarter.

Lord Somerville exhibited the carcases of five fine and fat Anglo-Merino sheep, killed on the 19th, and intended for his public dinner to-day at Freemason's Tavern, the average weight of whose carcases is 18lb. per quarter; loose fat 14lb. and wool 7½lb. His Lordship also shewed five half-bred Merino and Ryeland carcases, of 18lb. per quarter, loose fat 12lb. and wool 6½lb.

Specimens of shawls and stockings, manufactured from Lord Somerville's Spanish wool, were exhibited. One pair of stockings, of the usual size, were so fine, that they could be drawn through a lady's ring. A skain of yarn was also exhibited, of 4000 yards and more to the pound. Imitations of Indian coloured shawls were also exhibited, from his majesty's Merino wool, of which the flannels are composed with a warp of silk. Various specimens were also exhibited of agricultural implements on an improved pattern.

3d. (Second day) Sadler's Yard was again crowded with company of the first rank.

The very excellent animals exhibited, again afforded a rich treat to the amateurs. Two surprising fat rabbits were shewn, bred and fed by Joseph Baldock, of Rochester; one of them, a buck of two years old, weighed 7½lb. Mr Sester shewed his revolving potato-washer, and one of his large chaff-cutters, &c. &c.

Yesterday evening an inquest was held on the body of M. le Comte de Fentiere, formerly a colonel of distinguished merit, in the service of

Louis XVI, who was found dead, the preceding day, at his apartments. It appeared by the deposition of Agnes Laura, who attended the deceased, that he was about a week confined to his room; but, on Monday last, finding himself somewhat better than he had been, he gave the witness permission to go home to her family until the following afternoon. She did so; and, upon her return, found the door fastened; she knocked and called repeatedly, but received no answer. By the advice of the landlady of the house, she brought the Marquis de Fitz-James, an intimate friend of the deceased, to the house. He sent for a smith, and had the door broken open. The deceased was then seen with his clothes on, sitting up in his chair, with his head reclining on one shoulder. His hand and stomach were warm. Sticks were laid in the grate for lighting a fire, but it was not lighted: a mould candle was found to be burnt out, as it stood upon the hearth. The was no appearance of violence whatever, by which the cause of death could be even surmised. Nicholas Daniel, a Frenchman, and J. Homer, the landlard of the house in which the deceased had lodged, corroborated the testimony of the former witness. —Verdict, *Died by the Visitation of God.*

4th. HERTFORD ASSIZES.—Thos. Simmons was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Hummerstone, by assaulting and wounding her in the neck, with a knife, of which she died in a few minutes. This is the case of the inhuman wretch who murdered the two unfortunate women at Hoddesdon, and the court was crowded at an early hour in the morning to hear the trial. It did not last long, as the facts lay in a very narrow compass. Samuel James, surgeon, deposed, That on the 20th October he went to the house of Mr Boreham, at Hoddesdon—that, on his entering the house, he saw Mrs Hummerstone leaning against the paling near the door, and that she died three minutes after of a wound in the neck, near the spine.

Sarah Harris, servant of Mr Boreham, said she had lived four years with him; Simmons, the prisoner had lived three years there, and quitted it last Michaelmas: the prisoner wished to marry her, but her mistress disapproved of it: they had quarrelled before he quitted the service—on which occasion he beat her; and when he had done, he said he did not care if he had killed her. He has often said he would make away with her, because she would not marry him. About half past eight in the evening of the 20th of October he came to the house—she was in the kitchen, and heard him coming along the yard; he was swearing violently. He came up to the window, and struck at her through the lattice, and swore he would do for them all. She desired him not to make a noise, as they had company; he said he did not care for the company, he would do for them all. Mrs Hummerstone hearing the noise, opened the room door, and came to the yard. She told him to go away. He gave her a blow on the head, which knocked off her bonnet; she ran into the house, and he immediately followed her. The witness immediately heard the shrieks of murder, but did not know from whom. All the family were in the room; the three young ladies, Mr Boreham's daughters, Mrs Warner the married daughter, Mr Boreham and his wife, and Mrs Hummerstone. In a very short time the

prisoner came to the wash-house to her; she shut the door, and cried out murder. The witness ran into the sitting-room—she saw some one lying under the window—she ran from thence down a passage—the prisoner followed her—she there met her master with the poker in his hand; in running hastily, her master, who is a very old and feeble man, was knocked down. The prisoner caught her and threw her down, and drew a knife on her. He threw her across Mrs Warner, who was lying dead, as she believed. He drew the knife across her throat, but she guarded it with her hand, which was cut. He made a second blow, when she wrested the knife out of his hand. He immediately ran away, and she saw no more of him.

The evidence of Sarah Harris, was corroborated by various other witnesses, so as to leave no doubt of the prisoner's guilt.

The jury found him guilty; and the learned judge immediately pronounced the sentence of the law—that he should be hanged on Monday next, and his body anatomized.

The prisoner heard the sentence of death with great indifference, and walked very coolly from the bar. The young girl, whom he attempted to murder, was in great agitation, and was obliged to be supported while she was in court.

6th. KONINGSBERG.—His royal majesty the king of Prussia, has issued a declaration, in which he states, that being solicited by the imperial courts of Paris and St Petersburgh, to act according to the system of the other powers of the continent, he has, in conformity with this request, broken off all relation with Sweden, and commands all his subjects to refrain from any intercourse with that power.

8th. Intelligence has been received from Lisbon, by which it appears that Buonaparte, so far back as the 23d of December last, signed a decree at Milan, by which he finally determined the fate of Portugal. The decree was not promulgated at Lisbon until the 1st day of February.

It declares the throne of Portugal abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that henceforward the kingdom of Portugal is to be united to and considered as part of the dominions of France.

It recommends the cultivation of friendship between the troops of France and Portugal; to cement which he promises, that those of Portugal shall hereafter be considered as sharers, and entitled to participate in the glory obtained by the troops of France in the memorable battles of Marengo, Jena, Austerlitz, &c.

It dissolves the regency formed by the Prince Regent, the members of which are placed in various stations in the public departments, and are in future, to act under the controul of the French government.

9th. Yesterday, in consequence of a special message, the governor and deputy governor of the bank of England, with a number of bankers and others, had an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, who informed them that it was his intention to fund exchequer bills to the amount of £4,000,0000, and that he had called them together for the purpose of enquiring from them at what terms they could be funded in the four and five per cent. stock.

The gentlemen retired, and on their return, a question was asked, whether any alteration was to be made with respect to the sinking fund? It was distinctly answered, that no change whatever was to be made in it. The gentlemen then gave in a paper, offering to the chancellor of the exchequer two proposals as to terms, viz.

1. For every 100*l.* exchequer bills to receive
65*l.* of 5 per cents estimated at 97*l.* 10s
50*l.* of 4 per cents estimated at 80*l.* 15s ex divid
Or, 2. for every 100*l.* exchequer, to receive
80*l.* of 4 per cents estimated at 80*l.* 15s.
30*l.* of 5 per cents estimated at 37*l.* 10s

Which would be a bonus of from 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

10th. Yesterday, Mr Hare, from the bank, read at the Stock Exchange a letter from the chancellor of the exchequer, respecting the funding 4,000,000l. of exchequer bills. In this letter, he announced some variation from the proposals made the day before. In regard to the reduction, if the sum written in should exceed four millions, it was apprehended that difficulties might occur as to the fractional parts of the bills; and it was therefore proposed, that books should be opened this morning at the Exchequer Office, where the holders might write in their bills, including all these dated up to the end of the year 1807, specifying their numbers and dates, and that, as soon as the sum of four millions should be complete, the books should be shut up, and the subscribers should respectively have the whole sum inscribed.

As to terms, he proposed an option. If they chuse to take all 5 per cents. he proposed to give for every 100l. exchequer bill, 105l. in the 5 per cents. Or, if they preferred to take part fours and part fives, he proposed to offer for every 100l. exchequer,

63*l.* 5*s.* of 5 per cents.
50*l.* 0*s.* of 4 ditto.

which, in both cases, would be a *bonus* of from 1¼ to 2 per cent.

11th. Meeting of the American Merchants, relative to the Orders in Council.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, a meeting, convened by public advertisement, of the merchants, manufacturers, and others interested in the commerce betwixt this country and the United States of America, was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr Baring, who was called to the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and produced a petition, proposed to be presented to both houses of parliament. It set forth—

That the late orders in council, issued by his majesty's ministers, were calculated not only to ruin the individuals concerned in the American trade, but to prove highly injurious to the pecuniary resources of the country. The petition then prayed the legislature to permit the petitioners to be heard by themselves or counsel, and to produce evidence in support of their allegations; and it further prayed, that, if the petitioners made out their case, the orders might be rescinded.

Mr Gleney, in moving for the concurrence of the meeting in the prayer of the petitioners, expatiated chiefly on the importance of the American trade, not only on account of the increasing demand of that country for manufactures, but because our connection with America

tended to facilitate our communication with the Continent. Mr Sansom, in opposing the presenting of the petition, justified the orders in council, as a necessary and effectual measure for retaliating upon the enemy the injustice of his own decrees. He regretted extremely that matters of a political nature should be mixed with matters of commerce. He concluded with saying, that, as the petition could serve no other purpose but to harrass ministers, he should propose an amendment to the original motion to this effect:

That it was the opinion of the meeting, that at the present period it was inexpedient and unnecessary to petition parliament against the late orders in council.

Mr Inglis argued strongly against presenting the petition, and was of opinion, that, in place of the orders in council, much stronger measures ought to have been adopted for harrassing the enemy's commerce. Alluding to the abject state of Europe, he observed, that, since France was master of the continent, it was the obvious policy of Britain to seize her colonies, and to allow no neutral state to trade with them during war. He highly commended Lord Howick's letter to Mr Bish, the Danish envoy, and his letter to Mr Erskine, in which he expressed his determination, to interdict the trade of America with the enemies colonies; the principles contained in these two letters might be contended to be the ground-work of our whole policy, in regard to neutral commerce.

Mr Bentley highly approved of the petition. He said, that nothing could be devised more preposterous, or more detrimental to the commerce of this country, than the late orders of council. He said, he believed some secret agent of the enemy, must have suggested them to his majesty's ministers—(*a hiss.*)

No better proof (he observed,) could be wanted to demonstrate the ruinous consequences of the orders, than the great diminution of the revenue of the post office, within the last two months, for he held the receipts of the post office to be the commercial barometer of the kingdom.

Mr Gordon was anxious, that gentlemen should fully consider the nature of the petition before they signed it. The orders of council appeared to him to be a very judicious measure to protect the commercial interests of this country, against the unparalleled hostility of the enemy.—Upon the whole, instead of approving of the present petition, he thought ministers entitled to the gratitude of the country.

Mr Sharp, in opposing the petition, stated, that he thought the orders in council more calculated to injure ourselves than the enemy. Mr Marriott opposed the petition, deprecating all complaints against government, while executing measures, in their opinion, so conducive to the security of the country.

Several other gentlemen expressed their sentiments, but, as they either supported or opposed the petition, on the same grounds as those already stated, it is unnecessary to repeat their arguments.

The question being put, the shew of hands seemed equal, when the chairman directed, that all those who were for the petition being presented, should stand on the left side of the room, and those who were against it should stand on the right. This being done, a decisive majority appeared against petitioning.

12th. On Saturday, the day appointed by the chancellor of the exchequer, for writing in 4,000,000l. exchequer bills, the crowd and confusion which took place was very great, nothing indeed could equal the pressure and jostling of the multitude who assembled at the entrance, and who struggled with one another for priority of entrance, in the apprehension of each being too late for a slice in the *bonus* which was to be given away.—Though the door was not to be opened till ten o'clock, there was a crowd there by seven in the morning. Mr Read, the magistrate, together with a number of his officers and constables, attended, and but for his exertions there would have been fatal consequences from the impetuous rashness of the parties. As it was, coats were torn—hats lost—and such a combat of elbowing, squeezing, and bellowing, as is seldom to be witnessed, even at the entrance to the pit of a theatre. And this by persons who had paper to the value of millions in their pockets. Fortunately the pickpockets were not aware of the harvest. At one o'clock, when the books closed for the day, the whole sum of 4,000,000l. within 150,000l. or thereabouts, had been subscribed.

The fifth report of the commissioners of military inquiry, lately laid before the public, consists of 274 closely printed pages. The commissioners point out various abuses which have grown up with the increase of our military expenditure. The army general hospital system has been carried to too great an extent. The expenditure for medicines also is enormous, and the mode in which medicines and medical and surgical stores are supplied, is stated to be peculiarly exceptionable. They are furnished by a Mr Garrier, who has a patent for the purpose, although no reason has been assigned for this monopoly. Mr Garrier executes no part of the business himself, and receives a salary in addition to his profits, which appear to be very great. Among the many abuses observed by the report, are those committed in the Plymouth hospital, in the year 1796, 1797, and 1798, consisting of double charges; of alterations in vouchers, for the purpose of introducing larger sums in the place of smaller, and of false entries in the monthly charge under the head of small bills.

13th. A very numerous meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of Liverpool, interested in the trade to America, was held in that town, when the late orders in council were taken into consideration. Mr Rathbone, in a long speech, pointed out the various advantages of our American trade. He stated, that 500 voyages were made from America to Liverpool alone, in the course of a year—that 123,000 tons of shipping were employed in this trade—and that the amount of our exports to America exceeded 10 millions sterling. The revenue arising to government from this branch of trade, he estimated at 1,000,000l. per annum, and the debt generally due by America to Britain, at 12,000,000l. the payment of which was now interrupted by the American embargo. Two petitions, one to the lords, and the other to the commons, were then read and unanimously agreed to.

Another meeting, convened by the mayor, took place at Liverpool on the 15th instant. It was held in the exchange, and so numerously attended, that the Town-hall could not contain those who were persent. An ad-

dress was proposed by Mr Alderman Aspinall, and read to the meeting, stating, in strong terms, the affection felt by the inhabitants of Liverpool for the person of his majesty, and the assurances of their firm confidence in his government. It then proceeded to deprecate, in the strongest terms, a vexatious opposition to government. It commented on the impropriety of anticipating ill consequences to the commerce of the kingdom, from those measures of retaliation, to which his majesty has had recourse, and of the effects of which, it asserted, there was yet no experience.

Before the sense of the meeting was taken upon this address, W. Roscoe, Esq. lately one of the representatives for the borough, rose, and stated, at some length, his reasons for disapproving of that address; he then proposed and read another address, whereupon the meeting was called upon to decide, which of the addresses should be adopted. The numbers were declared by the mayor to be so nearly equal, that he could not decide which was greater. It was then proposed, by the supporters of Mr Roscoe's address, to adjourn into the open square, for the purpose of taking the numbers, to which the mayor first assented, but afterwards declined; and he then declared the sense of the meeting to be in favour of the address moved by Mr Alderman Aspinall.

Upon this, the persons who approved of the address moved by Mr Roscoe, adjourned to the adjoining square, where he addressed them, and a numerous body who could not get admittance into the Town-hall for want of room. The result was, that this address was warmly approved, and, after receiving the signatures of 3000 persons, was dispatched to London by the mail, which left Liverpool that same evening.

Upwards of 12,000 additional signatures, making in the whole 15,000, were received on Thursday from Liverpool, and the address was delivered by the Earl of Derby, to Lord Hawkesbury, to be presented to the king.

Various petitions for peace have been presented from the towns of Leeds, Stockport, Royston, Manchester, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Bingly, all of which were signed by a great number of names.

16th. At Maidstone, on Wednesday, an action was tried before the Lord Chief Baron, at the suit of one Sherwood, a Kentish farmer, against Baron Hompesch, a Hungarian nobleman, and a general officer in the British service, for an indecent libel on the plaintiff and his wife. It appeared, that the plaintiff, Sherwood, had been in the habit of visiting Baron Hompesch; and that one Sunday, in October, he had been drinking and gaming with him the whole day and night, until five o'clock in the morning; then his wife came and fetched him home. The next day the Baron sent him a bottle of wine to refresh his spirits, as he said, and afterwards a plaster to cure the bruises which, he said, his wife might have given him, and an ornamented horsewhip, to correct his wife. He afterwards set about to compose a song, called, "*The Termagant; or, Direful Kentish Tale*," which was proved to have been given by him to one Goodwin, to be circulated. This was the libel complained of, and was an obscene doggerel poem on Sherwood's wife fetching him home; it contained neither wit, poetry, nor humour, but most vulgar obscenity.

These facts being proved, Mr Serjeant Best, for the defendant, made an able speech in mitigation of damages. After which, the Lord Chief Baron told the jury, that he had no doubt but the defendant must have been the person, who had debauched the plaintiff's mind to gambling on a Sunday, and neglect of his affairs, and spoke of the libel in terms of great disgust.

The jury withdrew for five minutes and then returned with a verdict for plaintiff, damages 500l.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST PATRICK.—Yesterday upwards of four hundred noblemen and gentlemen dined at the Freemason's Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of this institution.—Lord Moira in the chair.

After dinner, the health of the king was drank with great applause, which toast was followed by that of the illustrious friend of the society, the Prince of Wales, which was also drank with heart-felt and universal approbation. The healths of the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and all the other members of the royal family, succeeded; together with the best wishes of the company for the success of the army, navy, &c.

The Earl of Mountnorris, after a neat appropriate speech, gave the health of the noble chairman, Earl Moira.

His lordship returned his thanks in an appropriate speech, in which he highly commended the charity, and concluded with giving, "the Benevolent Society of St Patrick," which was drank with great applause.

In the course of the evening, several excellent songs were sung by Dignum, Fitzsimmons, Doyle, and others.

19th. A dreadful fire broke out this morning, about three o'clock, at Mrs Smith's, milliner, in Middlerow, Chelmsford. The inhabitants of the house, seven in number, consisting chiefly of females, appeared at the windows in a most perilous situation, as they had risen from their beds, shrieking in the most lamentable manner. For the purpose of relieving them from the horrors of their situation, two ladders were procured, and placed against the burning front of the house; but such was the danger of ascending to their relief, that for some time none of the spectators could be found hardy enough to attempt giving them any assistance, till, agonized by their screams, and losing, in a sense of humanity, all regard for personal danger, a young man, Mr Henry Guy, and Mr Sorrel, a near neighbour, made an attempt to preserve them. The former succeeded in rescuing a little girl, about nine years old, niece to Mrs Smith. The maid-servant, who had got out of the garret-window, and climbed to the roof of the house, was brought down by the latter. Robinson, a waggoner, who first discovered the fire, ascended a ladder, with the intent of bringing down Mrs Smith; but so extreme was her trepidation, that she was incapable of using any exertion, and it became necessary to drag her from the window by force; in doing which, owing to her convulsive struggles, she fell upon the pavement below, but, miraculously, without having any bones broken. Almost at the same instant, two young ladies, Miss Williams and Miss Wilkinson, rendered frantic by terror, precipitated themselves from the windows into the street, and were so severely bruised, that doubt was long entertained of their recovery, as well as of that of Mrs Smith. Two amiable young ladies, Miss

Woolmer, aged 19, and Miss Eve, perished in the flames.—Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the populace, and the soldiers from the garrison, by six o'clock the houses of Mrs Smith, Mrs Peck, druggist, and Mr Hill, shoemaker, adjoining, were totally destroyed; and those of Mr Rood, plasterer, and Mr Nash, hair-dresser, were so greatly damaged that they must be rebuilt.

WHITSTABLE.—A smack belonging to Queensborough, bound to Faversham, laden with king's stores, was driven on shore on the Pollard, on the 14th inst. The crew and passengers consisted of four men and one woman, the captain's wife. The captain, his wife, and a boy got into the boat, and put off for the shore. The boat had not proceeded many yards from the vessel when it stove, and the captain with much difficulty regained the vessel; but his wife and boy perished. He remained on board the vessel with the rest of the crew till morning. The vessel being nearly dry, they left her and walked ashore, with the exception of the owner, who died of extreme cold. The distress of the captain may be more easily conceived than described. He had only been married a week, and was bringing his wife to Faversham, to introduce her to her friends. The bodies of the woman and boy have been since picked up.

20th. The court-martial assembled at Chelsea, for the purpose of trying Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, on various charges preferred against him for his conduct during the attack of Buenos Ayres by the British troops, concluded its proceedings on the 16th. The trial lasted thirty-two days, and, after a diligent investigation of the evidence adduced in support of the charges, the court adjudged Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke totally unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever. The following is the substance of the charges, and a short outline of the evidence by which they were supported:

1. Having, contrary to the tenor of instructions, in the summons to Buenos Ayres, required, that the civil officers and magistrates should be prisoners of war, which, it is averred, is contrary to all customs of war, and had a decided effect in inflaming the civil population to resistance.

2. Exposing the army, in marching against Buenos Ayres, to a destructive discharge of musquetry from the town, without furnishing that army with any means of defence or attack.

3. Not being present personally on the advance against Buenos Ayres; also, not keeping open a communication between the main body of the troops and the detachment under General Craufurd, which compelled that officer to surrender.

4. Surrendering the fortress of Monte Video without necessity, which was capable of making an effectual resistance against any force which could be brought against it.

General Gower was the first witness called on the part of the prosecution, who stated, That the hostility of the people against the British was implacable, and, as far as his observation went, he did not believe there was one man in Spanish America attached to the British cause. If the whole army had been collected, and the attack made on Buenos Ayres on the 2d, the witness was of opinion that the place would have been carried. The witness had formed a plan for the attack on Buenos Ayres, the basis of which was very similar

to that of General Whitelocke. There appeared to be a general confidence among the officers that the plan would succeed. There were no general orders given with respect to a point of retreat in case the attack failed. Being asked if there was much probability of success in re-attacking Buenos Ayres, he observed, That there were but two means.—"I did not think either would succeed. The one by assault had been tried with only partial success; the second by bombardment, even were the means in our power to the fullest extent, would, in my opinion, produce very little effect upon a town of so immense a size as Buenos Ayres, the buildings of which were effectually incombustible. That there was but one British twenty-four pounder landed, and that a large proportion of the captured guns were spiked, or unfit for service. Of the few that were fit, the number of any considerable calibre was very small; that, having seen the trifling effect produced by twenty-four pounders on the houses of Monte Video, I was convinced that guns of a lighter calibre would produce little or none against houses constructed of similar materials, and nearly in a similar manner to those at Monte Video. I moreover stated it as my opinion, from the rough estimate I had been able to form of the loss, that the number of troops remaining, even were the Spanish general disposed to give up Buenos Ayres without a further struggle, were by no means adequate, or nearly so, to controul such a mass of armed inhabitants, and to hold such points as were absolutely necessary for the support of the British army. Soon after this Lieutenant General Whitelocke informed me that he had sent to General Liniers to say, that he would order me into the town to communicate with him on the subject of his letter. I attended Lieutenant General Whitelocke some time afterwards to receive his orders, and he gave me a variety of verbal ones relative to the points which I was to discuss with General Liniers. I requested a detailed written order on the subject, but he would not give it to me. I believe that it was about three o'clock when I went with a flag of truce into the town."

General Craufurd, after stating that he attacked and defeated a division of the enemy the evening before the attack was made upon Buenos Ayres, and, that when he was preparing to follow up his advantage, he received an order to fall back to the Coral; mentioned, that he considered it as desirable to follow the enemy into the town, that he requested permission to do so; "I felt convinced," said General Craufurd, "That if the main division under General Whitelocke had been as near as I thought it might have been, we certainly should have taken the town with ease. I had very strong doubts whether we might not have taken it with General Gower's corps. In answer to the message I had so sent by Captain Squires, I received a second and peremptory order to fall back to the Coral; the general stating at the same time, that our wounded (which did not exceed six officers and thirty men) might be cut off by the straggling parties of the enemy which had been hovering about us. Just at the time I began to retire, I discovered that General Lumley's brigade had arrived immediately on my right."

General Craufurd then proceeded

to state, that very little anxiety was shewn to prepare provisions for the troops, of which negligence the general adduced various instances, particularly, that there were no camp kettles, these necessary articles being left behind, so that the men had no means of cooking their victuals after they received them.

Sir Samuel Achmuty was then examined, whose evidence tended to confirm the statement of General Craufurd, respecting the little care taken to supply the troops with necessaries. Sir Samuel also detailed very minutely, the obstacles which impeded the march of the army—exposed to the most unfavourable weather, and terrified besides, by the difficulties of transporting artillery over a swampy country. He was of opinion, that the force, if it had been differently conducted, would have accomplished the reduction of the place.

Sir Samuel Achmuty then gave an account of his operations in the streets of Buenos Ayres, from which it appeared, that the men were exposed to the most destructive fire of grape and musketry, from two guns planted in their front, and from the Plaza del Toros, where 1000 men were stationed. They were also attacked on the rear, and at length took shelter from the fire of the enemy, in a deep water course, which run through the street.

Captain Fraser, Colonel Mahon, Lieut.-Col. Torrens, Bradford, Davie, and Nugent, spoke strongly respecting the difficulties of the country, and the little exertion made by General Whitelocke to overcome them. They also mentioned, that the town was never reconnoitered, nor no place of retreat fixed upon in case the attack failed.

In support of the third charge, Major-General Gower deposed, that, until the morning of the 6th, General Whitelocke did not attempt to open a communication with the different corps of his army: at that period he was of opinion the enemy could not have made any serious impression on the army. The witness also stated, that, in consequence of having objected, on several occasions, to General Whitelocke's arrangements, he angrily replied, that he wished to throw cold water on every thing he did, and that he would supersede him in his command on the staff.

Sir Samuel Achmuty, after a minute detail of the operations of the corps under his command, stated, that, during all this time, he was ignorant of the station or intentions of the commander in chief; at length he was informed, that the general in chief and General Gower were on the same ground they originally occupied; that the general was ignorant of the situation of any of the columns, and had sent him to procure what information he could. He then, after acquainting the general with the operations of the day, requested him to send him a reinforcement, and to make the post he occupied his head quarters; that he received a reinforcement of sixteen artillerymen, and was directed to defend his post, and assured that General Whitelocke would communicate with him next morning. The next morning a letter was received from General Liniers, containing an offer of allowing the troops to evacuate Buenos Ayres and South America in six months. By noon, General Whitelocke and General Gower came to the Plaza Del Toros, and, on being asked whether the terms ought to be accepted, Sir Samuel Achmuty gave his opinion that

they ought. He then stated, that he was induced to accede to such terms owing to the deplorable and helpless situation of the troops, more than half their original numbers either killed, wounded, or prisoners; no hopes of reinforcements, the enemy elated with their success, and the British depressed and without confidence, and exposed, without any kind of protection, to all the inclemencies of the season.

Brigadier General Lumley then gave an account of the operations of the corps under his command; and concluded with stating, that the force, if it had been properly directed, was sufficient for the reduction of the place.

General Craufurd deposed, that, in obedience to his orders, he occupied the convent of St Domingo; that he was then informed, that the 88th, and various other bodies of our troops, had surrendered; that, being summoned to surrender himself, he peremptorily refused; that he endeavoured to extricate himself, from his situation, but the fire from the houses was so fierce, that in five minutes he lost forty-five men; in this situation, after mature deliberation with his officers, he agreed to surrender. He stated that, on learning the station of the commander in chief, he replied, that he thought it a very unbecoming station, and that he had no place appointed for his retreat.

On the 28th day of the trial, March 5th, the evidence for the prosecution closed, and the court, to allow General Whitelocke time for his defence, adjourned to March 14th, on which day he was called on for his defence.

General Witehlocke commenced his defence. Before entering upon the immediate subject of enquiry, he made a variety of preliminary observations, in which he first stated, the satisfaction which he felt in being at length permitted to claim the attention and indulgence of the court. He had long looked forward to this opportuuity of explaining his conduct in South America, and the causes which led to the result which constituted the subject of the investigation in question. The disappointment of his hopes had prepared him to meet a strong and general feeling corresponding with his own, the natural and almost necessary attendant upon public disappointment. But feeling conscious that he had zealously endeavoured to perform his duty, it was with surprise and mortification that he found opinions in his prejudice entertained in higher quarters, and that calumnies, injurious to his character, had been made the subject of official discussion.

On the great charge of not having sent instructions, orders or reinforcements to the several persons commanding columns after the check had been suffered, he owned that he had not sent any orders; that the disaster had come upon him unexpectedly, and that he had not resources. With respect to the giving up Monte Video, that charge was totally unsupported by evidence; he had acted with the concurrence of officers, and from an obvious necessity.

A great and important expedition had failed, and as no difficulty could have existed as to the selection of particular events and facts which led to this failure, little did he expect that he should have been called upon to recollect and defend every act, every order, every expression, and almost every thought, not of himself only, but of others—every detail

however minute---in short, as the prosecutor had avowed and stated, not merely the causes which prevented the reduction of Buenos Ayres, but his whole conduct in the expedition. Still less could he have supposed that the protection of the court was necessary to prevent a prosecutor, educated in legal habits, from pursuing him even to his private moments, and requiring his secretary to state all the conversations that in the confidence of their relative situations had passed between them; and yet it was at this point only, that, through the interposition of the court, the prosecutor had stopped his enquiries.

He entreated the court calmly to review the evidence, and to separate and throw aside the opinions as to his operations founded upon the experience acquired by misfortune, and not upon any thing that was or could be previously known, upon which alone he could have acted, and upon which he was to be judged. He would put it to the members of the court, who had commanded important expeditions, whether any long train of military operations, however successfully terminated, could stand the test of such an inquiry as had been instituted into the present. He most earnestly entreated the attention of the court to these and a variety of other less important general observations; that they would bear them in mind, as applicable to many observations which he should have to make upon the evidence in detail.

General Whitelocke then expatiated at great length on the implacable hostility of the inhabitants, and concluded with censuring the conduct of several of his officers.

General White bore honourable testimony to the character of General Whitelocke, for abilities and courage, when the judge advocate summed up the evidence for the prosecution, commenting, with great force, on the testimony of the various officers who had been examined, as confirming beyond the possibility of doubt, the charges preferred against General Whitelocke. The court then adjourned to the next day, Wednesday the 17th, when they came to a final determination. The sentence was laid before his majesty the following Wednesday, and on Thursday morning, Colonel Gordon, secretary to his royal highness the commander in chief, communicated officially to Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, the sentence of the court martial, as approved by his majesty, of which the following is a copy:

The court martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner, Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the said charges, with the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order, that "the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account."

The court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever, to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack, and do therefore acquit Lieutenant-General Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.

The court adjudge, that the said *Lieutenant-General Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

The king has been pleased to confirm the above sentence, and his roy-

al highness, the commander in chief, has received his majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient in that zeal, judgment, and personal exertion, which their sovereign, and their country, have a right to expect from officers entrusted with high commands.

To his majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure of South America has proved a subject of the most heartfelt regret; but it has been a great consolation to him, and his majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that, after the most minute investigation, his majesty finds ample cause for gratification in the intrepidity and good conduct displayed by his troops, lately employed on that service, and particularly by those divisions of the army, which were personally engaged with the enemy in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, 1807; and his majesty entertains no doubt, that, had the exertions of his troops in South America, been directed by the same skill and energy, which have so eminently distinguished his commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves and beneficial to their country.

By command of his royal highness the commander in chief,
HARRY CALVERT,
Major-gen. and Adj.-gen. of the forces.

21st. STOCKHOLM.—The court of Stockholm has published an answer to the Danish declaration of war, in which the alliance of Denmark with France, and her subserviency to her new ally are alledged to be the true reasons for her hostility to Sweden. The pretexts brought forward by Denmark to justify her war with Sweden are there reviewed and shewn to be equally absurd and false. In answer to the charge of preserving a total silence respecting the attack on Copenhagen, it is maintained by the Swedish court that England did not invite Sweden to take part in that expedition, nor even mentioned it to her, till the moment when it was to be carried into execution. The alliance of Sweden with Britain is then noticed, and the displeasure and jealousy of Denmark on that account are imputed to an ignorance of the true grounds of the connection between the two countries, since it is purely defensive, having nothing in view hostile to any other nation. In proof of which, it is mentioned that Britain, at the request of Sweden, acceded most readily to the neutrality of the Baltic---which state of things Denmark is desired to compare with that wished by Russia and France.

PLYMOUTH.—On the afternoon of the 14th instant, as the Emerald frigate was standing along the coast of Spain, on her way to the squadron off Ferrol, she discovered a large French schooner coming out of Vivero. All sail was immediately made in chase; the schooner, on discovering the frigate, put about and returned to Vivero, and ran on shore at high water, under the protection of two batteries. Captain Maitland immediately hoisted out his boats, and sent them to take the batteries,

and destroy the schooner, under the orders of the first lieutenant (Burton,) with the assistance of the marine officers, with the marines of the frigate, and a party of seamen volunteers. They landed and took possession of two batteries, the one having eight eighteen-pounders, the other seven nine-pounders, without any loss. They spiked the guns, and then went on to the schooner, which was about two or three miles off; one of their boats had gone on to take possession of the vessel, which they did without any difficulty, for the Frenchmen had left her; and another boat, with a party of men, under Lieutenant Smith, took possession of a fort on the other side, that was firing on them, so that they had full possession of three forts and the schooner, with only one or two wounded. On the first lieutenant getting to the vessel, he found her fast on shore; but supposing the tide to be flowing, (in which he was unfortunately mistaken,) he sent one boat to the frigate for an anchor and hawser, hoping, as the tide flowed, to be able to haul her off. This gave time for the inhabitants, assisted by the crew of the vessel, to collect in great numbers; and night coming on, they attacked the schooner most furiously, under cover of the bushes and rocks, and from the heights, much above the schooner, which gave them every advantage. Our seamen thought it best to stay by the schooner (for had they landed, they would have been overpowered by numbers,) and wait for the tide floating the vessel off. It would have been well if they had destroyed the schooner at once, and returned to their ship; but we are truly sorry to say, that an over-anxiety to get her out caused the loss of some brave men. Nine fell on board of her, and fifteen were wounded, all by musketry, from enemies they could not see: when finding no hopes of getting the vessel off, they set her on fire, and returned to their ship.—The lieutenant who commanded the party, with the two officers of marines, are among the wounded. The poor fellows who were killed found a grave in the ashes of the schooner, who blew up soon after our people left her; and thus ended a most gallant, but unfortunate expedition.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr Samuel Dixon, after a motion he proposed for an address to his majesty had been read, remarked, that at a crisis so singularly interesting as the present, it became the duty of the whole nation, to address the sovereign in language and sentiments, such as the motion expressed. Mr Dixon then commented on the acknowledged talents, and extreme pertinacity of the opposition, his majesty's ministers had to contend with, and concluded with observing, that he had endeavoured, in his address, to avoid any interference with party politics, and that he hoped, on that account, it would meet with a cordial and unanimous support.

Mr Deputy Box seconded the motion.

The Recorder then read the motion of Mr Dixon, which in substance was,

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, assuring him of our loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and that it was indispensably necessary for every individual to call forth their united strength and energy to defeat the projects of our inveterate enemy.

Mr Goodbehere said, the arguments of the worthy gentleman who

had just preceded him, did not seem to justify the positions he had laid down in his speech; wishing, however, to avoid all appearance of party, he proposed the following amendment to the address:

That it was essentially necessary, at the present momentous period, to call forth the energy and strength of the country, and that nothing would tend more to this laudable purpose than the abolition of pensions and places in reversion.

Mr Waithman opposed the address, as being an unnecessary interference with party politics; and, as imposing upon them the burden of fighting the battles of the ministry, against the opposition.

Mr Quin generally approved of the conduct of ministers, but censured the rejection of the reversion bill. Agreeably to these sentiments, Mr Quin read the following amendment:

"That a clause be added to the address, expressive of the regret of the court, at the rejection, in so unaccountable a manner, of the bill for preventing the granting of offices in reversion, which had been regarded as the first step towards an economical reform."

After a few observations from different members, the question was loudly called for, and Mr Goodbehere's amendment was negatived by a great shew of hands.

For Mr Quin's clause—

Aldermen, 4.	Commoners, 39—43.
Against it, Ald. 6.	Com. 50—56.
Majority	13.

The committee then withdrew; the address was agreed to, and it was ordered to be presented in the customary way.

From the London Gazette, March 26.

Admiralty-Office, March 26.

Copy of a letter transmitted by the Right Hon. Lord Gardner, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's ship Emerald, off Vivero, March 14.

My Lord—I beg to state that, having fulfilled the first part of your Lordship's order, bearing date the 13th ult. I was proceeding to communicate with the Commanding Officer off Ferrol, when, in running along shore about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very large schooner was discovered at anchor in Vivero harbour, with a French ensign and pendant flying. Though I had never been in that port, from its appearance, and the place laid down in Fossino's Chart, it seemed to me not a very difficult matter either to bring her out or destroy her. It was late in the day for such an undertaking, but as we had a full moon, and alarm guns were firing from the forts and schooner, I, without hesitation, decided on putting it into execution, as they would doubtless have been better prepared for our reception had it been deferred till morning. At about half an hour after five P. M. the first fort on the right going in, consisting of eight 24-pounders, opened on the ship, as did the other (containing five of the same calibre) on the left, as soon as she was within range. As I saw it was impossible to place the ship in a situation to act upon the batteries at the same time, I sent the First Lieutenant, Mr Bertram, accompanied by Lieutenants Meek and Husband, of the Marines, and Messrs Mildridge and Saurin, Master's Mates, to storm the outer fort, and proceeded with the ship as near the other (which was about a

mile farther in) as the depth of water would allow, where she was placed, the sails furled, &c. I sent Mr William Smith, the Third Lieutenant, with another party, to endeavour to spike the guns of the fort, then engaged with the Emerald, Mr Bertram having happily succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of the battery he had been sent to attack, and spiked the guns. Lieutenant Smith, almost immediately on landing, was opposed by a party of soldiers, most of whom fell, and their officer among the number; but before they were completely subdued, they had led him a considerable distance into the country, being by that time quite dark, and from the nature of the ground, having been obliged to land nearly a mile from the fort, he was under the necessity of returning without finding it, as it had been silenced a considerable time by our fire; it opened again, however, about ten o'clock, and continued engaged with the ship till near two hours, when she was out of range.

While these occurrences were taking place, Mr Bertram, with his party, had walked on over land, and joined Mr Baird, the midshipman, who had been sent to take possession of the schooner, which had run on shore on the rocks. As soon as they made out our determination of entering the port on the Road, he was met by a party of the schooner's crew, consisting of about sixty men; they gave and received a discharge of musketry from our people; but on their advancing with the pike and bayonet, took to flight, leaving several dead on the road. Mr Bertram's anxiety to save the schooner, induced him to persevere, for several hours, in attempting to get her off, (which was rendered impracticable from her having gone on shore at high water,) during which time a large body of infantry had been collected, and galled our men so excessively with musketry, that it became absolutely necessary to set her on fire, which was accordingly done about one A. M. when she soon blew up, and at day-light there was not a vestige of her to be seen. From the papers I have in my possession, the schooner appears to have been a French corvette, called L'Apropos, commanded by Mons. Legary, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, which had arrived with dispatches from the Isle of France on the 24th of December, mounted eight 12-pounder carronades, but pierced for sixteen guns, with upwards of seventy men. She had yesterday put to sea, but returned to an anchor on the signal being made for an enemy. She appeared to me the largest schooner I ever saw; our officers inform me she must have been upwards of 250 tons burthen, copper-bottomed, and in all respects a most complete vessel. I must beg leave, my Lord, to request you will state Lieut. Bertram's meritorious conduct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the strongest point of view; when I hope their Lordships will be induced, in consideration of his very gallant behaviour, and a most severe wound he has received, to consider him worthy of that reward, which, in our service, has ever been looked up to as the certain consequence of distinguished bravery. Mr Mildridge, master's mate, a young man who has served the whole of his time with me, and whose gallantry has been represented to me by Lieutenants Bertram and William Smith as highly exemplary, I hope your Lordship will be induced to mention also as

deserving of promotion. The conduct of Lieutenant Bertram and his party, as well as that of Lieutenant William Smith, renders it unnecessary for me to say any thing further on the subject. I shall, therefore, only add, that Mr J. Smith, the Second Lieutenant, whom I kept on board to assist me, as well as Mr Brokensher, the Master, and the whole of the officers and ship's company that remained in the ship, have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady conductduring the action, that lasted, with intervals, for more than six hours. The ship's damages are trifling to what might have been expected, which I account for by the enemy not being able to distinguish where the shot fell, and, having taken a bad elevation, most of them passed over her. When the boats had returned after firing the schooner, we weighed, and had the good fortune to obtain a light air of wind, that sent us just out of the shot of the batteries, when we were obliged again to anchor, otherwise our situation this morning would have been by no means pleasant, as the Spaniards must by that time have unspiked the guns in the outer fort, and at day-light six gun-boats were seen pulling from the westward.—About eight A. M. a light breeze springing up, we weighed and made sail towards them; when within about two gun-shots of the enemy, it fell again perfectly calm, and they had the temerity still to row for us; finding the ship's broadside could not be kept towards them by the boats, I ordered the anchor to be let go with a spring, and, when within good reach of grape, opened a fire, which they received and returned with tolerable spirit for about half an hour, when they made the best of their way into Veres Bay; and as several shots were seen to strike them, I have no doubt considerably damaged them. The total want of wind prevented me from following and destroying them.

I cannot conclude this letter, my Lord, without once more expressing how highly I appreciate the behaviour of every officer and man in the ship I have the honour to command, during a most arduous and fatiguing service, that lasted for eighteen hours, the whole of which time they were either at their guns or expecting every instant to be called to them. Our loss, I am extremely sorry to say, is very great in killed and wounded, and most of them the best men in the ship. What the enemy's may be, from the nature of the service it is impossible to ascertain, though we know it to be very considerable. I have the honour to be, &c.

F. L. MAITLAND.

Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off the Tagus, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His Majesty's ship Confiance, at anchor off the Tagus, Feb. 14.

SIR—Having been informed of a report at Lisbon that the Russian squadron were about to sail, I last night sent the cutter and jolly-boat under the orders of Mr Robert Trist, master's mate, accompanied by Mr Largue, master's mate, to row guard in the mouth of the Tagus, when Mr Trist perceiving a French gun-vessel at anchor under Fort St Pedro, between Forts Belem and St Julien, he instantly boarded in a most gallant manner, and, after an ineffectual resistance on the part of the enemy, captured her. She proves to be La Cannonier, No. 1, commanded by M. Gaudolphe, Ensign de Vaisseau,

mounting one 24-pounder, and two brass six-pounders, with one hundred stand of arms, and fifty men. Great praise is due to Mr Trist and his small party for the intrepidity they displayed, when it is considered our boats had only sixteen men in all, opposed to such superior force, under heavy batteries, and were hailed and fired at long before they reached her. I therefore beg leave to recommend Mr Trist (having passed for Lieutenant near twelve months.) Mr Trist speaks of Mr Largue in terms of warm approbation, as also of Mr Taylor, the carpenter, and all the seamen and marines of the party. I am happy to add, it was accomplished without any loss on our side. The enemy had three killed and nine badly wounded. I have the honour to be, &c. J. L. Yeo.

27th.—Abolition of the Slave Trade. Yesterday was held at the Freemason's Tavern, the first anniversary of the friends to the abolition of the slave trade. At about 7 o'clock the dinner was served up, and the chair was taken, as announced in the public advertisements, by his highness the Duke of Gloucester. The company assembled exceeded 500 persons, many of them of the first rank and distinction. Many appropriate toasts were drunk, and at a late hour, the company separated, highly satisfied with the day's enjoyment.

His Swedish Majesty has issued a declaration, in which he complains in the strongest terms of the recent aggression of Russia, and particularly of the mode adopted by that power, of holding out to the inhabitants of Sweden, incitements to rebellion, in place of trusting for success to the valour of its forces. The declaration observes,

"A breach of peace without a previous declaration of war, without a single article of complaint being preferred—a breach of peace emanating from treachery, and carried on by a traitor to his native country, placed at the side of the commander in chief, is an event which has but few examples, and must at the first glance create detestation; but when this act is examined at the same time with what has lately occurred between the two countries; when contemplated in its forbidding deviation from those paths of truth and honour exemplified by his ally, no feeling can then express, no name can compass the extent of such depravity—Its features will remain without a parallel in history, filling up the deeds of iniquity heaped together in the present age."

Wexford, 28th.—This day, came on before Baron Smith, the trial of William Congreve Alcock, and Henry Dorensy, for the wilful murder of John Colclough, Esq. and the latter for aiding and abetting in the committal of the said murder.

Mr William Henry Caroll was the first witness examined. He stated, that he was present when the duel was fought, in which Mr Colclough was killed—that Mr Alcock wore spectacles, against which he heard Mr Colclough remonstrate, as being a breach of an express agreement between them, that no spectacles should be worn; Mr Colclough observed, at the same time, that in case the spectacles were not laid aside, he would withdraw his pledge, not to prosecute in case any thing unpleasant occurred, which Mr Alcock noticed by bowing. The witness then stated, that Mr Dorensy, not approving of the manner in which Mr Alcock stood, made him alter his position; that, about two minutes after

the word was given, by pronouncing the word *one*, both parties raised their arms, and when *two*, they fired. Mr Colclough received the ball immediately under his right arm, and he fell instantly on his back and expired.

Mr Bagnel Colclough then stated, that on the first day of the election, which gave rise to the dispute, Mr Piers Newton, Mr Alcock's particular friend, stated, that, if any one during the ensuing election, should interfere with his tenants, he would call him to account for his ungentleman-like conduct; he remembered also, pledging his honour to Mr Alcock, that Mr Colclough had not in the slightest degree interfered.

Mr Charles Elgee heard Mr Alcock accuse Mr Colclough of interfering with his tenants, on which Mr Colclough answered, "On my honour I did not interpose with any gentleman's tenants, and those in particular." Mr Alcock replied, "Either you or your agents did, and by G—d I will make it personal with you in half an hour if they are not given up."

Various other witnesses were examined, to shew that every method had been tried by Mr Colclough, and his friends, to bring about an accommodation, but in vain. It was also proved, that the glasses worn by Mr Alcock on the day of the duel, rendered the object clear, and better defined.

The evidence on the part of the prisoner being closed, Baron Smith delivered his charge.

The jury retired, and in about three minutes returned a verdict of Not Guilty, as to both.

The court was instantly in an uproar, and Baron Smith, in discharging the prisoners, expressed his satisfaction at the verdict.

ARMY.—Of the volunteers from the militia into the regular service, the number for unlimited service has been 4989—the number for limited service 18,311.

RETURN OF REGULAR ARMY,
On the 1st July 1807, and 1st February 1808.

Number of battalions.....	278	277
Effective rank and file.....	182,876	204,815
Average strength of each batt...	658	740
Artillery.....	24,017	24,781

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS,
Up to 1st December last.

Cavalry	25,028
Infantry.....	261,821
Artillery.....	9,825
Total	298,669
Effective Militia on 1st Feb. 1808,	77,184

CITY ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Yesterday a deputation, consisting of the Right. Hon. the Lord Mayor, twelve aldermen, the recorder, the sheriffs, and twelve of the common council of the city of London, waited upon his majesty at the queen's palace, being introduced by Lord Somerville, the lord in waiting, with the following address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the recorder:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common council assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council as-

sembled, humbly approach the throne with renewed assurances of our unshaken attachment to your majesty's sacred person and government.

"Your majesty's faithful citizens of London are truly sensible of the blessings which the people of this country enjoy in a peculiar manner; for, whilst it has pleased the Almighty to permit the overthrow of many nations in Europe, we have the happiness yet to possess unimpaired our glorious constitution, to be governed by the mildest and most benevolent of sovereigns, and to be protected by good and wholesome laws, wisely administered. To obtain these blessings our forefathers freely shed their blood; they are placed in our hands as a precious pledge, and we fondly hope that our children's children will enjoy the same to the latest posterity.

"We are not unmindful, sire, that, by the preponderating influence of the government of France, almost every state upon the continent has been compelled to unite in forming one vast gigantic confederacy, whose efforts are solely directed to bring destruction upon your majesty's dominions. We view this combination without dread, firmly relying upon a continuance of the divine protection, upon union amongst all ranks of your people, the extinction of party spirit (most essentially necessary at this very important crisis,) upon the goodness of our cause, the valour and skill of your majesty's fleets and armies, and on the vigour, firmness, and wisdom of your majesty's councils.

"With these aids, we doubt not your majesty will confound and defeat the designs of our inveterate enemy, and in due time be enabled to conclude a peace at once honourable, secure, and lasting.

(Signed, by order of the Court,)
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address. The assurances I receive from you of your unshaken attachment to my person and government, afford me the greatest satisfaction.

"The example you have given to all ranks and descriptions of my people, of union and public spirit at this important crisis, cannot but produce the most beneficial consequences, in enabling me to resist effectually the powerful and extensive confederacy which the enemy has directed against my dominions, and ultimately to accomplish the great object of all my efforts—a secure and lasting peace."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand. After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Richard Phillips, Esq. one of the sheriffs.

APRIL 1st.—The Danish government has issued a declaration against Sweden, in which they complain that all the efforts of Russia to detach Sweden from her confederacy with Britain have failed. On this account, it is maintained to be necessary, for the honour of Denmark, to declare in the most unequivocal manner the state of her relations with Sweden. After alluding to the bombardment of Copenhagen by the British fleet, the declaration proceeds to complain, that the court of Stockholm, far from viewing that event with sentiments becoming a continental state, obser-

ved a total silence, and at last broke out into reproaches against Denmark for the inconveniencies indirectly arising from the rigorous measures to which the Danish government were compelled to resort, with a view of retaliating the tyranny of Britain. The declaration concludes with stating, that the resolutions of the King of Sweden having, however, frustrated the last hopes of his neighbours, the government of Denmark could no longer hesitate, on its part, to take those measures which its security, the general interest of the North, its attachment to Russia, and the nature of its engagements with that power, imperiously prescribed to it. At a moment when Zealand is threatened anew by the forces of England, to which the ports of Sweden serve as a point of re-union; when the enemy of the North has just assured himself of the dependence of the Court of Stockholm upon him for fresh pecuniary assistance; when the public declarations of the English ministry sufficiently unfold the nature of the engagements still subsisting or renewed between the two allies, the Danish government deems it right to prefer a state of open hostility to precarious and equivocal relations towards an enemy whose disposition is become more and more suspicious, and who, during a long period, could be considered only as a disguised enemy. His majesty the King of Denmark declares consequently that he adopts altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden, and that he will not separate his cause from that of the Emperor Alexander, his august and faithful ally.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when, after some routine business, Mr Waithman moved for petitions to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of reversionary places. After various observations, tending to shew the ill tendency of sinecure places, and the extent to which they were granted in the present times, he concluded with moving, that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressing regret that the Bill for preventing the granting of Places in Reversion, (which was regarded as the first step towards a reformation of existing abuses,) should have been defeated, and praying that measures may be adopted for carrying so necessary and beneficial a bill into effect; and also for causing inquiries to be made into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and adopting such measures as may effectually guard against such abuses in future; as also for abolishing all unnecessary places and pensions, as a means of consolidating the strength of the empire, and calling forth the united energies and exertions of the people.

The question was warmly supported by various members, and passed unanimously.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—According to the last return, there are in commission 790 ships, of which 151 are of the line, 22 from 50 to 44, 173 frigates, 222 sloops of war, and 222 armed brigs. Besides, there are ships building and in ordinary, which make the grand total 1112 ships, of which 261 are of the line, 36 from 50 to 44, 256 frigates, 307 sloops of war, and 252 armed brigs.

Ten artillery waggons came from Croydon to the bank, and took specie to the amount of 200,000*l.* which is to be conveyed to Portsmouth, and there shipped on board a frigate to Gottenburgh, for the use of the

King of Sweden, being part of the annuity granted him.

2d. COURT OF CHANCERY.—Petition of Earl of Athlone, that his son, Lord Aghrim, a lunatic, be taken from the custody of his wife, on the ground of harsh treatment, and placed under the care of his parents.

This young nobleman, the object of the present petition, was an officer of dragoons; and, in the year 1805, was with his regiment in Ireland. During his residence there he was seized with a fever, and in a violent paroxysm of his disorder, the malady took its seat in the brain.

Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr Martin, for the Earl of Athlone, read the affidavits of his lordship, his wife, and Lady Jemima Bentinck, who superintended Lord Aghrim for a considerable time while in this distressing situation. From her it appeared, that Lord Athlone, on hearing of his son's disorder, crossed the Irish channel, and returned with his son to the west of England, from whence he pursued his melancholy journey to London, where Lord Aghrim had private apartments assigned him at the back of his father's house. In this situation he continued near twelve months, receiving the best medical assistance; and from the state of repose in which he remained, he enjoyed many lucid intervals, and shewed much tenderness and affection for his family. During the whole time, however, he was excessively liable to irritation from trifling causes, but there were such evident marks of amendment, as to afford sanguine hopes of his final recovery; yet, while he was in this progressive state of convalescence, his temper was frequently agitated by the severity and menaces of Lady Aghrim, which produced at length such unhappy effects on the mind of the patient, that Lord Athlone deemed it necessary, for the safety of his son, to forbid her the house; but a correct and detailed report was given to the messengers of her ladyship, whenever she sent to enquire respecting the health of her husband. While matters were in this situation, a hackney-coach stopped at the door, in which were Lady Aghrim, a man, and two female servants. Her ladyship alighted from the coach, and, instead of knocking at the door, descended the steps of the area, and, through the offices of the menial establishment, proceeded to the apartments of Lord Aghrim. Having arrived there, she misrepresented all the circumstances of his situation; told him that he was in a state of imprisonment, assured him that she would restore him to liberty and happiness, and finally persuaded him to quit the paternal roof, which he clandestinely did, in his night-gown and slippers, without his hat, and in this condition he was conveyed, by what means, and under what circumstances, was yet to be explained, to the north of England.

Lord Aghrim was afterwards conducted to Edinburgh, where he was placed in a private mad-house. During these peregrinations, the family of Lord Athlone was extremely uneasy about him, the more particularly as they were convinced, by the authority of the most eminent physicians, that gentleness and apparent submission were necessary to Lord Aghrim in his irritable state, and as they understood that Lady Aghrim had adopted a contrary practice.—Among other things, it was noticed, that she insisted on the engagement of a particular servant as the constant attendant of her lord in his own apartment, who had excited his lord-

ship's disgust, from a circumstance extremely natural to invite resentment. In the first paroxysm of insanity, from the violence of the patient, it became necessary that the strait waistcoat should be resorted to. After a powerful exertion to countervail the convulsive energies of the maniac, this servant succeeded in putting on the waistcoat; and when he beheld his lord in this miserable, helpless, and degraded situation, he had the insolence to laugh in his master's face. It was most singular, that this very domestic, whose sight was calculated to promote such strong emotions in the irritable mind of Lord Aghrim, was the very person employed by his wife to superintend him.

Various instances of neglect were also stated by the Earl of Athlone's counsel.

In this painful situation of things, the learned counsel submitted to the court, that Lady Aghrim had already had a sufficient trial of the inefficacy of her experiment on the mind of Lord Aghrim by constraint and violence; and that the parents were now again entitled to try whether the more lenient mode which had been adopted, should not be persevered in, under their auspices; a species of treatment which had been attended with such salutary effects, and which might ultimately restore him to the plenitude of his mental faculties, to his family, and to his country.

On the part of Lady Aghrim, the charges of neglect and unkindness were either denied or accounted for in various ways. Her ladyship admitted that she had occasionally used severity to Lord Aghrim, threatening to send him to a private madhouse, but the conclusion that it arose from unkindness was cruel and unjust. The check was necessary, and was the offspring of affectionate solicitude, and not of anger. The servant, for whom his lordship had taken a particular dislike, was one who had followed the family from Ireland, and was in every respect faithful and attached. Her ladyship conceived that there was no settled ill-will towards him. With respect to the forcible conveyance of Lord Aghrim from Sloane-street, that the state of her husband's mind, his quiet and his comfort, together with her own feelings, imperiously called for his removal. The affidavits bore ample testimony to the conduct of Lady Aghrim as an exemplary and attentive wife.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in reply, complained of various misrepresentations in the course of the investigation. He insisted strongly on the rash experiment made by Lady Aghrim, of removing her husband while he was exhibiting evident symptoms of convalescence, and contended that there was sufficient evidence of harsh treatment to induce his Lordship to remove her in future from the superintendance of Lord Aghrim.

The Lord Chancellor complained of the want of *medical* affidavits, for the purpose of ascertaining the present situation of Lord Aghrim, and what degree of comfort he was capable of enjoying. He postponed the final decision of the case until these medical affidavits should be supplied, leaving Lord Aghrim in the mean time in the custody of his wife, but expressing at the same time his determination, if any undue obstacles were thrown in the way of his intercourse with his relations, that mo ment to remove him.

The Lord Chancellor finally decided, that his Lordship shall conti-

nue to be kept under the affectionate superintendance of Lady Aghrim, acting constantly by the advice and under the direction of eminent members of the faculty.

2d. PETERSBURGH.—The court of Petersburgh have published a declaration in consequence of the arrest of the Russian ambassador at Stockholm, in which he boasts his constant endeavours to obtain, by virtue of existing treaties with Sweden, her co-operation in the coalition of the continental powers against England, and observes, that, while he was pursuing these measures, Sweden was courting the alliance of England.

The emperor then protests against the violence done to his ambassador. Far, however, from making reprisals, he observes, that he has, subsequent to the outrage offered to his own ambassador, treated the representative of the King of Sweden at his court with new marks of courtesy. He concludes with informing all the European powers, that he considers Swedish Finland as a province conquered by his arms, and that he for ever incorporates it with his empire.

3d. The Gazette of Saturday contains an Order in Council, directing that nothing in the Order of Council of the 25th Nov. shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize British ships to export and convey the articles therein mentioned (in the conveyance of which they are excepted from capture, by the Order of the 25th Nov.) from Guernsey, Man, Gibraltar, Malta, or from any neutral or allied country, to any other country or place, than to a port of the united kingdom, unless such articles shall have been previously imported into such places from some port of the united kingdom.

6th. The sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and of Gaol Delivery, commenced this day at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, before the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, and Mr Justice Lawrence, when Jonathan Neale and Richard White, were convicted of stealing five dozen and four pigeons, the property of W. Pope, Esq.—Mary, the wife of Robert Hardy, was tried on a charge of privately stealing in the dwelling-house of Samuel Northwood, the Old Parr's Head, Cross-street, Islington, 37 guineas, 41 half-guineas, 60 seven-shilling pieces, 9 dollars, 111 half-crowns, 61 shillings, 33 sixpences, and 21 one-pound notes, on the night of the 26th of March last. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner and her husband lodged in the house. The landlord had repeatedly missed money, but could not ascertain by whom it was taken. At length, on the night stated in the indictment, his wife and he determined, if possible, to find out who was the thief, and put a stop to the practice as it was exercised on them:—They marked some pieces of coin at eleven o'clock at night, left them in the wife's pocket in their bed-room, and left the door open. They had Mason, the police-officer, of Worship-street, in the house, and went about their business in the tap-room as usual, until twelve o'clock. They then went up to the bed-room, where they found that some of the money was missing. Upon investigating further into the business, two of the half-crowns which had been marked, and left in the landlady's pocket, were found in the possession of the prisoner. All the other money and notes stated in the indictment were found in a small trunk inside of a large box in the apartments which were occupied by the prisoner and her

husband. The man of the house was almost certain that two of the notes were his; but there was not any evidence to prove the time when the other property was taken, and there was a possibility that, admitting it to have been stolen from the prosecutor, it might not have been so feloniously taken by the hands of the prisoner. She made no defence, and called no witness either to facts or to character. The jury pronounced her guilty of stealing the two half-crowns only, which does away the capital part of the offence.

Daniel Harcourt and Mark Brown were indicted capitally, for burglariously breaking and entering into the dwelling house of Nicholas Humphries, in Bethnal-green, and stealing therein seven pieces of Irish linen. Four of the pieces were found about the persons of the prisoners, about 150 yards from the shop; a skeleton key, which opened the shop door, was also stated to have been found the next morning by a police officer on the spot where they were taken into custody. Some doubt, however, arose in the minds of the jury with respect to the fact of the house having been, at the time of the robbery, a dwelling-house. The prosecutor did not sleep in it; and two shopmen, who were supposed to have slept in it, were not in court. The jury therefore found both the prisoners *guilty of the larceny only.*

The two following were capitally convicted: Eleanor Thompson, for assaulting William Bates on the highway, and taking from his person, and against his will, a seven shillings piece. William Cooley, for stealing a cask of peppermint, value seven pounds, of John Hall, in his dwelling-house.

7th. James Moore, John Smith, and William Davis, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Theodore Hill. Mr Gurney stated to the court, that the prosecutor was a butcher, and carried on his business at Fleet-market, but his house was in Bear-alley; that on the night of Saturday, the 26th of March last, whilst he and his family were busily employed at the shop, a female who lived opposite his house, and heard the door unlocked, sent a man to him, to tell him that there were thieves in his house, and desired that he would hasten home. Accordingly Mr Hill, with two others, went and endeavoured to open the door, but found there was a key in the lock. The thieves were soon heard to come down the stairs, and they unlocked the door, which opened outwards, and attempted to force away; but the prosecutor's servant was quick enough to put his key into the door, and fasten them in. A considerable number of people having by this time collected, they broke the door open, and seized the three prisoners in the dining-room. Resistance was now useless, and they were conveyed to the watch-house, where they were searched; and, upon Davis, was found a handkerchief and a lace frill, belonging to the prosecutor; a capital gold watch and seals (but which did not belong to the prosecutor) were found on one of the prisoners. Every drawer in Mr Hill's house had been broken open, and the linen was strewed about the floor. Several trinkets, seals, and watches, belonging to the prosecutor, were found in various parts of the house.

The Recorder, in summing up, said, that he need say nothing farther to shew the fallacy of their defence, than that the witness who first entered there found the prisoners: in short, one of the prisoners, on be-

ing laid hold of, said, "What, you've got me, have you?" "Yes," was the answer, "and I mean to keep you too." The jury, without the smallest hesitation, found them all *Guilty —Death.*—James Moore and John Smith, aged 22, and William Davis, 23.

The court was excessively crowded, and, strange to tell, a very respectable tradesman, who had been in the gallery to hear the trial, on coming out, found that some one had made free with his watch and seals.

In addition to the above, eleven other prisoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz. Jane Morris, for stealing various articles of wearing apparel, the property of Andrew de la Berge and others, in the dwelling-house of Philip Serrill.

Seven were convicted of felony, viz. Ann M'Manus, Mary Turner, Ann Rolt, James Frost, George Stanley, Elizabeth Scholing, and John Wilks. And three were acquitted.

A letter transmitted from Rear-Admiral Purvis to Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Lord Collingwood.

His Majesty's Ship Alceste, in Shore, off Cadiz, April 4.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you, that when at anchor to-day with his Majesty's ship Mercury, and Grasshopper brig, Saint Sebastian's light-house S.E. distance three miles, W. S. W. a large convoy of the enemy was discovered coming close along shore from the northward, under the protection of about 20 gun-boats, and a numerous train of flying artillery on the beach. At three P. M. I made the signal to weigh and attack the convoy, and stood directly in for the body of them, then off the town of Rota; at four, the enemy's shot and shells from the gun-boats and batteries going far over us, his Majesty's ships opened their fire, which was kept up with great vivacity until half-past six, when we had taken seven of the convoy, and drove a great many others on shore on the surf; compelled the gun-boats to retreat, which they did very reluctantly, and not until two of them were destroyed; and actually silenced the batteries at Rota, which latter service was performed by the extraordinary gallantry and good conduct of Captain Searle, in the Grasshopper, who kept it upon the shoal to the southward of the town, so near, as to drive the enemy from the guns with grape from his thirty-two pound carronades, and at the same time kept in check a division of gun-boats that had come out from Cadiz to assist the others engaged by the Alceste and Mercury. It was a general cry in both ships, "Only look how nobly the brig behaves!" The situation of our little squadron was rather a critical one, tacking every fifteen minutes close on the edge of the shoal, with the wind in, and frequently engaged both sides; in the heat of the action, the first Lieutenant, Allen Stewart, volunteered to board the convoy, if I would give him the boats. I was so struck with the gallantry of the offer, that I could not refrain from granting them, although attended with great risk. He went, accompanied with Lieutenant Pipon and Lieutenant Hawky of the Royal Marines, who most handsomely volunteered to go, as their party were chiefly employed working the ship; Mr Arscott and Mr Day, masters' mates, Messrs Parker, Adair, Crooker, M'Caul, and M'Lean, mid-

shipmen; they were followed by the Mercury's boats, under the command of the first lieutenant, W. O. Pell, accompanied by Lieutenant Gordon, and Lieutenant Whylock, Mr Ducain, and Mr Cummings, masters' mates. The boats, led by Lieutenant Stewart, pushed on in the most gallant manner, boarded and brought out seven tartans from under the very muzzle of the enemy's guns, and from under the protection of the barges and pinnaces of the combined fleet, which had, by that time, joined the gun-boats. I was greatly indebted to Lieutenants Hickman and Jervoise, (who both wished to go in the boats,) for the spirited and well-directed fire they kept up from the main deck; also to Mr Westlake, the master, for his great attention to the steering and working the ship; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the other officers, seamen, and marines, behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. Captains Gordon and Searle, (whose gallantry and excellent conduct it might be presumption an officer of my standing in the service to comment upon,) also report upon the great bravery and coolness of their respective officers, seamen and marines. It is with much pleasure I have to add, the frigates have received no material damage; the Mercury, an anchor shot away, her sails and rigging cut, though not much; our sails and rigging in the same way; but the Grasshopper, I am sorry to say, is a great deal damaged in the hull, the main topmast shot through, shrouds, sails, and running rigging cut almost to pieces: she had one man mortally wounded, the gunner and two others wounded, but not severely.

The captured vessels are all loaded on government account for the arsenal at Cadiz; and, I am happy to say, there is a very considerable quantity of valuable ship timber.

The zest of this little service was greatly heightened by being performed in the mouth of Cadiz harbour, and in the teeth of 11 sail of the line. —I have &c.

(Signed) MURRAY MAXWELL.

It appears from accounts laid before the House of Commons, that the number of militia-men levied in Great Britain and Ireland, under the act of the last session of Parliament, is—number actually joined since the commencement of the recent ballot, in Great Britain 28,261, in Ireland 6119—number, who, there is reason to suppose, have been enrolled in the country, but who have not yet joined the regiments, in Great Britain, 4308, in Ireland, 664—deficiency, to be supplied in Great Britain, 4988, in Ireland, 3122—that the number of men that have volunteered from the British and Irish militia into his majesty's regular and marine forces, up to the latest periods, is—into the regular army, for unlimited service, 4989; for limited service, 18,311, into the royal marines, for unlimited service, 482, limited service, none. Deficiency to be supplied prior to the 13th of August next, 3855. Total quota allowed to volunteer, 27,637.

PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.—*Pickpockets.*—Soames and his gang of pickpockets are again loose upon the public, and committing depredations at mid-day in the most daring and outrageous manner. On Thursday, about one o'clock, at the time a grand funeral was going into St Clement's Church, which attracted a great concourse of people, two gentlemen, who unintentionally got into the crowd, as they were passing along

the Strand, from the conduct of a number of men (at least ten) had no doubt but they were pickpockets.—One of the gentlemen observed to the other his suspicions, and soon saw them endeavouring to pick a gentleman's pocket, and concluding they were going into the church to plunder, wished to prevent them. He crossed over the way to watch the villains, when one of them came up to him, held up his fist in a menacing way, and threatened to knock his brains out; the gentleman took a stick from his friend to defend himself, but the fellow did not strike him. After this they went with all possible speed to Bow-street Office, where Mr Read was sitting, who immediately dispatched several parties of officers and patrole in different directions; one of them went with the gentlemen to the spot, where four of the suspicious men were still hovering about, and the officers coming in sight, they ran off, and all made their escape through some courts near Temple-bar, excepting one, whom the officers overtook, in consequence of his being a little lame in his left foot. He was taken to the office, and proved to be the notorious Henry Woodford, who escaped being convicted as a reputed thief at the last January Sessions, with Bill Soames and Conkeybeau, in consequence of the word *at*, instead of *of*, being inserted in the conviction by mistake. The gentlemen identified Woodford to be one of the most active in the gang in hustling the people belonging to the funeral, as well as the spectators, and that he was the fellow who had the audacity to hold up his fist at him in a menacing way. This fellow is one of the most desperate of any of Soames's gang. A short time since he threatened a young man belonging to the Panorama in a similar way, because he looked at him when he was picking a gentleman's pocket in the Strand, at mid-day. Mr Read asked Woodford what he had been doing since he was last liberated, but he could give no account of himself. On being asked what he was doing in the Strand, he replied he had been to the Transport Office, to endeavour to go abroad, but could not meet with Mr Stewart; he could not say whether he had seen any body. Mr Read pointed out the impossibility of his story, and said the only question with him was, whether he should convict him as a rogue and vagabond, or an incorrigible rogue, and sent for all the officers and patrole to ascertain whether he had ever been convicted before; but that could not be proved. To prevent this difficulty in future, Mr Read ordered, that all the officers and patrole should procure books, and make memorandums of the conviction of Woodford, and all the other pickpockets to be brought to the Office, and directed that every possible exertion should be made by the evening, to ascertain whether he had been convicted before, which was accordingly done; but it could not be ascertained. Mr Read, therefore, convicted him as a rogue and vagabond.

7th. LOSS OF THE CALEDONIA.—The Caledonia sailed from Aberdeen on Thursday the 17th ultimo, and after encountering very stormy weather, was put into the Frith of Forth, whence she again proceeded on her voyage the 23d ultimo, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th, in a strong gale from the E. S. E. when under the try-sail and storm-jib, unfortunately struck on a reef of rocks called Redcar, about three miles

south of the Tees, on the Yorkshire coast. The crew and passengers, to the number of 23 persons, betook themselves, for safety, to the rigging, the tremendous sea then on the coast breaking half mast high over the vessel. In this very distressed situation, the Caledonia beat about a mile over the rocks; during which time, Captain John Booth, a passenger, being exhausted with cold and fatigue, fell from the rigging and was drowned. Soon after this the mast went by the board, when, melancholy to relate, 16 unfortunate sufferers were swept into the merciless ocean. Six men, with the utmost difficulty, regained the wreck---and, after enduring the greatest hardships, were brought on shore, by two boats, at seven o'clock next morning, in a very exhausted state. Several gold and silver watches, part of the Marquis of Huntly's plate, with a considerable part of her valuable cargo, have been saved, but the vessel is a total wreck. The following is the most accurate list we have yet been able to obtain of the survivors and unfortunate sufferers:

Saved from the wreck---Alexander Rollo, Gilbert Mowatt, seamen: Peter Milne, John Ward, George Leith, Joseph Clark, soldiers, passengers.

Drowned---Captain Heley, J. S. mate, J. M'Kay, J. Runcie, George Robinson, James Geddes, two boys, names unknown, seamen. Captain John Booth, Mr Mather, Mr Burnett, Mr Dawson, Mr Henry, two boys, names unknown, two soldiers, passengers. The bodies of Messrs Mather, Burnett, and Henry, as also of Captains Henry and Booth, with the mate and four seamen, have been found.

8th. Shipwrecked at sea, by the stranding of the ship Agatha of Lubec, in a storm, not far from Memel, Lord Royston, eldest son of the Earl of Hardwicke, who would have been twenty-four years old, had he lived till the 7th May, and was in every respect an ornament to his house. Along with several other passengers, he had engaged at Liebau, Captain Roop, of Lubec, to carry him over to Sweden. The vessel set sail on Sunday the 3d ultimo with a favourable wind, and had reached the Swedish coast without any accident, when they found the entrance impeded by ice, on which they changed their course to Bornholm, where they cast anchor.

The violent north-west wind which arose, obliged the captain to raise anchor, on which the ship was driven near Memel. The captain, who had never made a voyage to Memel, and was not acquainted with the entrance into the harbour, finding his ship grow leaky, was desirous to reach shore as soon as possible, but missed the entrance, and about six in the morning of the 7th ultimo, was stranded near Memel, upon what is called the Sudar Hacken. The violence of the wind, and the height of the waves, made it extremely difficult to approach the ship with the life-boat, but with great exertions the boat was brought so near the ship, that the captain, three sailors, and a servant, succeeded in springing from the bowsprit into the boat, and were saved. No other persons could be rescued during the whole of that day. On the 8th, four passengers and two children were saved. There were on board 19 passengers, of whom three were children, and six were servants; and there were nine belonging to the vessel. The following

were washed overboard and drowned:—Lord Royston and two servants; Colonel Pollen and one servant; D. T. Baclay, from St Petersburgh; —— Renny, from Riga; —— Beeker, from Hamburgh; and one servant, one nurse, and five of the ship's crew; Mr Focke, of Hamburgh, and one servant maid, died on board the vessel during the night of the 7th and 8th. Of those who were brought on shore, and who likewise died, are one sailor, the youngest child of Mrs Barris, and Mr Pereira, who had been sent by the Portuguese Charge des Affaires from Petersburgh to Portugal. The others who were rescued, and are still living, are the lady of Colonel Pollen, Mr Holleday from Petersburgh, Mrs Barris, with two children, and the abovementioned captain and servant, and two sailors, in all nine souls.

Mr Pereira's extraordinary exertions upon the vessel to save his companions, occasioned his death the day after.

Lord Royston had left Ireland about two years ago for the continent, accompanied by two servants, both of whom perished with him. This amiable and accomplished young nobleman had been about four years from this country, and not one of those by whom he was accompanied has survived him. His tutor, private secretary, and steward, died a natural death some time since, and his other attendants, together with the companions of his tour, shared his melancholy fate.

From the London Gazette, April 9.

Admiralty Office, April 9, 1808.

Extract of a letter transmitted by Rear Admiral Vashon, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Leith, to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

His majesty's sloop Ringdove, Leith Roads, April 2.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, that in pursuance of the information I received at Balta Sound, mentioned in my letter to you dated the 29th ult. a copy of which is inclosed, respecting two privateers being seen off Shetland in possession of a sloop, supposed to be the Hope of Leith, I instantly weighed, and stood under all sail for Bergen. On the following day, at half past three p.m. being in latitude 60. 50. N. and longitude 3. 30. E. Bergen bearing east, distance 13 leagues, and blowing heavy gales from the north by east, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that we saw a sail steering towards us. On nearing her, I made the private signals, supposing her to be one of our own cruizers; she immediately hoisted Danish colours, and endeavoured to effect her escape. I wore, and soon closed with her to leeward; and although I repeatedly ordered him to shorten sail, and heave to, he, trusting to superior sailing, obstinately refused, which obliged me to fire a few shot at her, the last of which unfortunately killed one man and wounded two; she then surrendered; but, in consequence of the heavy sea, I could not get the prisoners on board till the following morning. She proves to be the Forden Shieold, pierced for 14 guns, and mounting ten; she had on board 62 men, and was four hours from Bergen; she is copper-bottomed, well found, sails remarkably fast, and is four years old; she has been in commission four months, and in that time made five captures, and would probably have proved a

great pest to our trade had she not been taken. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PEAK, Act. Com.

This Gazette contains loyal addresses to his Majesty, on the present situation of public affairs, from the county of Ross, the county of Lanark, the borough of Lanark, and the borough of Great Yarmouth.

10th. Most important intelligence has been received from Spain, relative to the late movements at Madrid. Certain accounts having been received by the King of Spain, of the intention of the French emperor to be at Madrid, escorted by French troops, it was asked, on the part of the king, and at the request of the admiral, what was their object? to which it was immediately replied, that their intentions were pacific and friendly. The king, with his natural simplicity, and with great satisfaction, shewed this letter to the admiral, who, being immediately aware of the blow which threatened him, prepared to make arrangements to escape to Mexico, taking with him the king, whom he succeeded in persuading to follow him, apprizing him with what they had to fear from the arrival of the emperor and his troops: and for this purpose the admiral took out of the royal chest thirty-six millions of rials. On Wednesday he arrived in Madrid, and withdrew on Sunday, in the evening, according to his usual custom, to Aranjuez. As soon as he arrived there, he called a meeting of the council, in which the flight of their majesties was discussed.---The following day (Monday,) early in the morning, the signatures of the three principal persons were collected, and when Cavellero's turn came, he said that he did not chuse to sign, nor should he allow them to do what they intended. The king represented to him, in the most earnest manner, the danger in which they found themselves; the general discontent of the people in Madrid demanded his head (as the admiral had falsely made him believe.) Cavellero said that there was no such thing, that all was false, and that he had been deceived.—The king immediately answered—Do they betray me? Do they betray me? Who is the traitor?—That is the gentleman, pointing to the admiral, who drew his sword---The council immediately broke up.

Swords were drawn, a skirmish seems to have taken place in the very council chamber, and some were wounded. The project of emigration became known, and occasioned much public disturbance. The hall of the council and the whole of the palace presented a scene of popular tumult. Some of the guards cried out "Kill him," others "Seize him," and some pointed the sword to his breast. The Prince of Asturias clung to the admiral, who, placing himself between the troops with fixed bayonets, fled to his house, or concealed himself in the palace. The queen fled to her apartment, the Prince of Peace became an object of general indignation; he attempted to escape, and the populace tried to force the hussars who surrounded his house.

Some of the life-guards were killed, and Don Diego Godoy (the admiral's brother,) who was at the head of his regiment of Spanish guards, ordered them to fire, but none obeyed. He repeated the order, when the people, and even his own soldiers, fell on him, beat him, and tied his hands and feet. The disturbances became general, from a belief that the royal family (who

were in bed) intended to escape. Forty life-guards set off at full speed after the admiral, who had fled, and they succeeded in overtaking him, when they bound him, and took him to the palace at two o'clock: they came up with him at Ocanno. The Princess of Peace and her daughter they caused to alight, put them in a coach drawn by the peasantry, who conducted them to the palace, and delivered them to the prince, who came out to receive them with two candles in his hands.

Soon after, a decree was published, dismissing the Prince of Peace from the command of the army and navy; and a second decree likewise appeared, contradicting the account that the royal family intended to leave the country; and a third decree declared that the French troops were traversing Spain only to march to the points that were threatened with invasion. The dismissal of the Prince of Peace created extravagant joy, and was ascribed to the French, who were hailed as deliverers.

These popular movements, and the fluctuation and general imbecility of the Spanish government, together with the intrigues of France in the internal management of the affairs of Spain, clearly indicated an approaching revolution. The abdication or dethronement of the king, and the ascension of the throne by the Prince of Asturias, soon after followed. The new king immediately issued a proclamation, informing the people of his accession to the throne, and assuring them that the army of his ally the Emperor of France had entered his kingdom with the most friendly views.

11th. The anniversary of the London Highland Society, was held on Saturday at the Freemason's Tavern. The meeting was numerously attended, and a great many members appeared in a Highland dress, being one of the characteristics of the society. Among the company present were:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, president of the Society; his Grace the Duke of Athol; the Earl of Bredalbane, and many other gentlemen of rank and distinction.

The principal object of attention was his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who appeared in a superb Highland garb, and whose knowledge of the Gaelic language enabled him to give the following toasts very distinctly:

"N Righ," the King; "Rhan Righ," the Queen; "Mac and Righ," the Prince of Wales. Which, together with "Duthachd Sussex agus Morofher Inverness," the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness, by Sir J. Sinclair, were drunk with three times three, and with the greatest enthusiasm.

Various other appropriate toasts were drunk, and the evening concluded with the utmost conviviality.

The remains of Miss Eve and Miss Woolmer, the two young ladies who perished in the late dreadful fire at Chelmsford, were on Saturday interred in one grave, in the church-yard of that town. The funeral was conducted with peculiar solemnity.—Twenty-four young ladies, habited in white, preceded the coffins. The palls were borne by twelve young ladies, in white dresses and hoods, supported by the same number of young men, in black, with white hatbands. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and a numerous train of the principal inhabitants of the town, in deep mourning, followed.—Mrs Smith, at whose house the fire

broke out, died the same morning. Miss Williams is in a fair way of recovery; but Miss Wilkinson still remains in a very precarious state.

From the London Gazette, April 12.

Downing-street, April 11th.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-general Sherbrooke, commanding his Majesty's troops in Sicily.

Messina, February 8th, 1808.

My Lord—As an opportunity offers of writing to England by a private ship, which runs without convoy, I profit of the conveyance, to inform your Lordship, that his Sicilian Majesty's garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French on the 3d inst. General Regnier's operations in Calabria will now, consequently, be directed against Scylla alone, which place has been invested for nearly six weeks. He has been so fortunate as to possess himself of four Sicilian gun-boats, each carrying a twenty-four pounder, all of which he has landed. Our greatest efforts have, for a length of time past, been made to prevent his bringing battering cannon into this part of Calabria; but fortune, by throwing those into his hands, has rendered our endeavours nugatory.

As, in my former letters, I have given your Lordship my opinion of what the probable fate of Scylla must be, when the enemy can bring guns of heavy metal into batteries against it at breaching distance, it is needless for me now to say more upon the subject.

I am extremely sorry to inform your Lordship, that, in endeavouring to recover the Sicilian gun-boats which fell into the enemy's hands on the evening of the 30th ultimo, the Delight sloop of war most unfortunately got on shore on the Calabrian coast. It being found impossible to get her off, she was next day burnt, to prevent her being of further use to the enemy.

It is with the most heartfelt concern I add, that on this melancholy occasion, Captain Handfield, with several of his ship's company, was killed; and that Captain Seccombe, of the Glatton, who was at the time on board the Delight, was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. Captain Seccombe was permitted the next day, to come over to Messina, on his parole, but on the 3d inst. he died of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. C. Sherbrooke,
Major-General.

Messina, February 23d, 1808.

My Lord—I have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that I have found it expedient, and, to the best of my judgment, for the good of his Majesty's service, to withdraw the British troops from the castle of Scylla, which was evacuated accordingly by my order on the 17th inst.; the place was immediately entered by the French troops, and it is now in their possession.

I beg leave also to lay before your Lordship, the inclosed report made to me by Lieut. Col. Robertson, late commandant of Scylla, as it contains a detailed account of the events as they occurred, from the 31st Dec. last, (the day on which the enemy came before the place), until the time of its evacuation; which measure I am led to hope, will not only

appear to your Lordship to have been absolutely necessary under the existing circumstances, but that our troops were not withdrawn until no other means remained of preventing the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands. I likewise transmit a return of the killed and wounded of the detachments forming the British garrison of Scylla during the siege.

Having already, on a former occasion, had the honour of submitting my opinion, that the castle of Scylla would be no longer tenable whenever the enemy should succeed in bringing battering guns against it, the fall of this place will excite no surprise in your Lordship's mind when you perceive the very formidable force with which it was attacked, and the very ample means with which the enemy was provided to possess himself of it.

Much reliance has been heretofore placed upon the assistance which might be afforded by the gun and mortar-boats in the defence of Scylla, and of the annoyance they might give the enemy in carrying on his approaches; but, unfortunately, the weather, from the 11th to the 17th, was so stormy, that it was quite impossible for them to be employed with any hopes of advantage.

On the morning of the 15th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson having informed me, by telegraph, that the parapet of the work was destroyed, and that all his guns were either dismounted or disabled, I felt very anxious indeed to withdraw the troops, but a continuance of the gale rendered this impracticable till the 17th, when, during a temporary lull, (every necessary arrangement having been previously made), the transport-boats, protected by the men of war's launches, ran over from the Faros, and succeeded in bringing away the whole of the garrison, who effected their retreat by the Sea Staircase to the boats, when they were exposed to a most tremendous galling fire, both of grape and musketry, from the enemy, till such time as they could pull out of the reach of it. I am happy to add, that the loss of the troops in this exposed situation, was only four killed and ten wounded, and that of the seamen, one killed and ten wounded.

Captain Otway of the navy, who commands the ships of war stationed here, entrusted the execution of this very dangerous piece of service to Captain Trollope of the Electra. More judgment, coolness, and intrepidity, were never displayed on any occasion; and I feel myself particularly indebted to Captain Trollope, and to the officers and seamen serving under him, to whose gallant exertions I owe the preservation of the garrison.

The gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men employed in the defence of Scylla Castle merits my highest approbation. More could not be expected from any men than these have performed. Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, who commanded, I beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to your Lordship's notice and protection. The ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by him in the defence of this little fortress, deserve my warmest praise and commendation.

When your Lordship comes to consider what the numbers of the enemy were before Scylla, with a strong supporting army at hand, from which he could draw reinforcements at pleasure, I trust it will appear to your Lordship, that pru-

dence would not have warranted my making a diversion in favour of Scylla, by risking a landing on the Calabrian shore.

The only remaining effort, therefore, that I could make, was to prevent the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands; and this, with the co-operation and assistance of the naval force under Captain Otway, has been happily effected in open day, under the enemy's fire, with much less loss than might reasonably have been expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. C. SHERBROOKE,
Major-General.

Messina, February 19th, 1808.

SIR—In obedience to your orders, I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla.

After being invested by General Regnier's army, during seven weeks, and battered for six days by fourteen pieces of heavy ordnance, the little castle of Scylla has fallen into his hands: but I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner.

In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara, left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla, and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the heights of Milia down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Captain Nicholas, assistant quarter-master-general; when, upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the masse, were driven in by three French battalions, and a detachment of cavalry, under General Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day, Regnier brought up two more battalions, and, spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the garrison of the castle consisted of about two hundred British, and from four to five hundred masse occupied the town. The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harrassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the masse, and occasionally with boats. In some of these partial actions, the enemy suffered severely; particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d light infantry were cut to pieces. Owing to these checks, the French were retarded until the 16th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns: and from this day, they honoured our little castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the masse became very serious: the latter displayed great gallantry; and, enjoying the support of the castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides: our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction

of sending off those brave peasants to Messina, without leaving a man in the enemy's hands.

The force which General Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of cavalry, the 23d light infantry, the 1st, 62d, and 101st of the line, in all about six thousand men; with five twenty-four pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th, he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while, under cover of his fire, he laboured to establish two breaching batteries, at three and four hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless: nor till then did the slaughter abate, to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells. From this time, our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five twenty-four pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued to work for three nights; but I apprehend without the expected success. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the sea staircase; but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them.

The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed till the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances, that I received your orders to evacuate the castle; and have the great satisfaction of reporting that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faro gave the French full intimation of our design; but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of one hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire upon the castle, and subsequently upon the boats; while the infantry, with field-pieces, tried the breach on either side. The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, nothwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small; and before we were a musket shot distant, the French were in the fort.

The masterly arrangement of the transport-boats and men of war launches upon this occasion, does high honour to Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's ship Electra, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some of them dangerously. The uniform good conduct of the garrison, which I have had the good fortune to command, demands my warmest gratitude; and their intrepid spirit during the siege is hardly more commendable than the zeal with which they went through the heavy fatigues that preceded it. The detachment of the Royal Artillery was highly con-

spicuous; the excellence of their gunnery was proved by the severe losses which the enemy has sustained; and I cannot too strongly express my sense of the skilful indefatigable zeal which Lieutenant Dunn has displayed throughout the siege. I feel highly indebted to the exertions of Captains Cruikshanks, of the 62d, Jordan of the 27th, and Pringle of the 21st, as well as to the officers and men under them.

From Lieutenant Dickons, of the engineers, I received every assistance; and my Adjutant, Lieutenant Hadfield, of the 35th, has been throughout indefatigably zealous.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my particular thanks to Captain Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose abilities and activity rendered him eminently useful. And I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that General Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundreds of his best troops.

A return of our killed and wounded is annexed. We have lost some gallant men; but, considering the weight of the enemy's fire, the number is by no means great.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. D. ROBERTSON,
Lieut.-Col. Commandant
Scylla Castle.

OLD BAILEY, 13th.—The Sessions finished this day: the following prisoners received sentence of death: William Shepherd, for robbing Geo. Goddard, on the king's highway, of goods and money, value 6l. and upwards.—Eleanor Thompson, for a like offence on William Bates, and taking from his person a seven-shillings piece—George Wilkinson, for stealing 70l. and upwards, of William Wykes, in his dwelling-house—James Moore, J. Smith, and William Davis, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Theodore Hill—Jane Morris, for stealing goods, value 7l. and upwards, of Andrew de la Berge, in the dwelling-house of Philip Sirrell—William Cooley, for stealing goods, value 8l. and upwards, in the dwelling-house of John Hall—and Sarah Ward, convicted in January Session last, for stealing a quantity of plate of Alexander Bruce, in his dwelling-house.

Thirty-seven were ordered to be transported for seven years, viz.—John Allgood, Thomas Crosier, Wm. Boot, Peter Lill, Matilda Snowsell, Joseph Dalton, John Hartcup, John Homer, T. Buckley, D. Buckley, J. Tatnell, Maria Jones, Mich. Course, James Middleton, Eliz. Mandeville, Ann Grace, William Hall, Susannah Truman, George Stanley, John Denny, Mark Brown, Daniel Harcourt, Mary Hardy, Samuel Norris, Jonathan Neale, Charlotte Way, *alias* Bumstead, Chas. Vining, Mary Johnson, Richard Flavell, Joseph Argent, Mary M'Gee, James Madden, James Frost, James Hart, Elizabeth Booth, John Morgan, and Robert Rosser.

Two were ordered to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years.—Thirteen in the same gaol for twelve calendar months.—Fifteen for six calendar months.—Seven to be imprisoned in Newgate for various periods.—Five to be publicly, and two privately whipped.—Four fined 1s. and discharged—and eighteen were discharged by proclamation.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—On Saturday, and by adjournment to Monday, a Court-Martial was held

on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, for the trial of five mutineers of the Edgar, viz. Henry Chesterfield, captain of the main-top; John Rowlands, boatswain's mate; and George Scarr, Abraham Davis, and Joseph Johnson, seamen: President, Rear-Admiral Sutton. It appeared by the evidence of Lieutenant Campbell, that on the 26th of March last, when the ship lay in Cawsand Bay, he was acquainted, while in the ward-room, that the ship's company were assembling in a body on the quarter-deck. On going there, they demanded, with one voice, "Fresh captain and officers!" and some of them called out, "An answer, and no mutiny."—Lieut. Campbell, after remonstrating with them once or twice, was obliged to order the marines to be drawn up on the quarter-deck, and was on the point of directing them to fire, when they thought fit to disperse. The five prisoners were seized, and put in irons directly. In their defence, the petty officers attempted to prove that they were intimidated to go on the quarter-deck by the threats of the ship's company. Their sentence is as follows:—Chesterfield to receive 700 lashes round the fleet, and to be kept in solitary confinement two years; Rowlands, 300 lashes; Scarr, 500 lashes, and one year's solitary confinement; and Davis and Johnson, 200 lashes each.

Circuit Intelligence.—Ayr, 13th.—The Circuit of Justiciary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Armadale. The Advocate Depute informed his lordship that there was no business of a criminal nature to come before the Court at this place.

On Thursday last, died, at Milton House, Norfolk, aged 18, Miss Astley, eldest daughter of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. It is most painful to add, that this excellent young lady, from the period of her life, her virtues and acquirements, so peculiarly the object of affection and source of happiness in her family, has fallen a sacrifice to an accident, which has lately been alarmingly frequent:—Standing near a fire, and in the act of throwing some coals on it, part of her dress caught fire, and being cotton, the whole of it was instantly in flames, and almost as instantly consumed, her person, at the same time, being so dreadfully burnt, that she survived little more than twenty-four hours. The clothes of Lady Astley, who flew to her assistance, also caught fire, and her ladyship was severely burnt before it was extinguished.

At his house, Charles-street, St James' Square, James Paul, Esq. late candidate for Westminster. From various disappointments, both in his private affairs and in his public life, he had fallen into a state of deep melancholy; and for some weeks past he had discovered evident symptoms of a disordered intellect; frequently exclaiming in an incoherent manner, "That when he died, which would be soon, he trusted that his body would be conveyed back to the East Indies, and there blown up." He was frequently in great pain from the wounds which he had received; particularly from one he had received in India, which at length deprived him of the use of his right arm. The weak state of his body, and the derangement of his affairs, preying continually on his mind, seems at length to have inspired him with the resolution of putting an end to his life. He at first endeavoured to effect his purpose by pricking his arm with a

lancet; but the blood flowing too slow for his purpose, he seized a razor, with which he cut the jugular vein. A maid servant, in an adjoining room, who heard him groan, ran down stairs, and informed his confidential servant, who, on entering the room, perceived Mr Paul upon the bed, lying on his right side, with his head over a wash-hand bason, which was in a stand near the bed-side. His head was nearly severed from his body, and one of his arms was extended over a looking-glass frame: there were three small cuts in the arm; a razor, and a surgeon's lancet, was also near him, and the bason was nearly full of blood.—He did not think him quite dead. He took him and laid him on his back, and ran for surgical assistance which, was unavailing.

Mr L. an eminent stock-broker, put an end to his existence on Monday last, by shooting himself with a pistol. He rode to town that morning from his villa in the country, about fourteen miles distant. When he reached his house in Cornhill, he read a letter, put into his hands by his servant, which seemed to affect him much.—Shortly afterwards, he complained of fatigue and indisposition, and said he would retire to his bed-room. He did so, and was found there, in the course of the day, dead, with a pistol lying by him. It was supposed that the pistol was fired about eleven o'clock, but no report was heard by the servants. Mr L. it appears, was under considerable embarrassments, which were unknown, even to his partner or family, but which had occasioned a depression of spirits that led to the unhappy catastrophe. Mr L. has been in the habit of giving very expensive entertainments to the nobility in the country. He left behind him a letter, the tendency of which was to exculpate Mr C. his partner, from any blame which might be imputed to him.

His remains were interred on the 21st, at St James's church. The funeral was very plain, consisting of a hearse and pair, and two mourning-coaches. A number of spectators, however, had assembled, attracted principally by the private virtues of the deceased; and a very general expression of regret prevailed for the fate of a man generally beloved by those who knew him.

A lady in Virginia, of the name of Owen, was some time since bitten by a spider; the most violent pain resulted from the wound, flying with rapid and irregular alternation through every part of her frame:—She was cured by copious bleeding; 64 ounces of blood having been taken from her in the course of 20 hours. Another lady of the name of Brown, in the same neighbourhood, was bitten by the same species of insect, and submitted to the same treatment, with like effect; 64 ounces of blood were taken from her in nine hours—fifty of them within three hours. The pain she sustained from the bite, she represented as greater than any she had experienced in the period of child-birth. From these cases, it is presumed that copious bleeding, with corresponding medicines, would be beneficial in the painful fever consequent on the bite of a snake, &c.

15th. FRANCE.—By a decree of the 17th March, Buonaparte has ordered the execution of the measures determined on at Paris in December last, respecting the Jews. A syna-

gogue, or Israelite consistory, is to be established for every 2000 Jews, but there can be only one consistorial synagogue for a department.—The consistory is to superintend the Rabbis, and see that their teaching be conformable to the doctrines of the Grand Sanhedrim. They are to give information respecting the Jewish conscripts of their districts. Every Jew who wishes to settle in France and Italy, must give three months previous notice to the nearest consistory. There is to be a central consistory at Paris. Each consistory is to have a grand rabbi, elected by 25 notables. The rabbis of the central consistory are to have a salary of 6000 francs; those of the consistorial synagogue 7000, and the other rabbis are not to have more than 1000 francs.

This decree also annuls all obligations for loans made by Jews to minors, without the sanction of their guardians, to married women without the consent of their husbands, or to military men, without the authority of their superior officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, unless the holders prove that full value was given without any fraud. All debts accumulated by interest above 5 per cent. are to be reduced by the Courts of Law. If the interest growing on the capital exceed 23 per cent. the contract is to be declared usurious. After the 1st of July next, no Jew will be allowed to trade, without a patent, renewable annually. This patent the Prefects are not to grant to any individual, until he produce a certificate of his character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew, not actually domiciliated in the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, can be admitted to a domicile there. In the other departments the Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except upon condition of their purchasing rural property, and abandoning commerce. The emperor may, however, grant to individuals exceptions to this law. The Jews of the Conscription are required to perform personal service, and are not allowed to find substitutes. These regulations are to be continued only during ten years, in the hope, that, after that period, there will be no difference between the moral character of the Jews and other citizens of the empire. If the contrary should appear, the law will be continued in force.

FINANCE.—An account of the income of the Consolidated Fund, in the quarters ending the 5th of April 1807, and the 5th of April 1808, distinguished under the usual heads:

	In the Quarter ended 5th April 1807.			5th April 1808.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Customs	711,861	11	3¼	773,351	5	0½
Excise	3,696,641	0	0	3,915,361	0	0
Stamps	883,012	0	0	946,692	0	0
Incidents	1,142,652	15	1¼	1,409,651	2	2
Surplus Duties on Sugar, &c. after paying off 2,000,000l. in Exchequer Bills charged thereon	766,991	18	9¼	655,381	5	5½
Arrears of Land Taxes	128,758	15	11¼	142,582	4	4½

	In the Quarter ended 5th April 1807.			5th April 1808.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Arrears of Duties on Offices, Pensions, &c.	24,417	11	10	25,141	3	4
Do. of Income Duties	1,741	15	4¾	3,264	16	10
Imprest Monies repaid	49,348	16	9½	28,359	8	7½
Revenue of Isle of Man.....	2,210	11	0			
On Account of Irish Loans ...	391,079	2	4	438,884	17	3
Exchequer Fees	9,000	0	0	11,580	0	0
War Taxes to pay Charges on Loan 12,000,000l. part of 14,200,000l. Ann. 1807				273,382	3	0
	7,807,738	18	6	8,623,574	8	8¾

W. HUSKISSON.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 7th April, 1808.

16th. A meeting of the Whig Club was held yesterday at the Freemason's Tavern, the Duke of Bedford in the chair. After dinner the usual toasts were given in the customary manner. Among the company present were Lord Holland, Mr Whitbread, Mr Maule, Mr Adam, Mr Maddocks, Mr Waithman, and various other persons of distinction.

18th. According to official bulletins from the army in Finland, the Swedes are retreating to Ulenborg, in order to join a strong column of troops under General Cronstadt.—Their rear has been continually engaged with the Russian advanced guard; yet, notwithstanding the immense superiority of the latter, the retreat has been effected in good order; the enemy have been often repulsed, and the Swedes have been able to carry off their magazines with them. The Russian army has of late been considerably augmented, and at present amounts to 60,000 men. But formidable as it is from its numbers, it has not been able to prevail upon the inhabitants of Finland to throw off their allegiance, and take up arms in support of their invaders. In the mean time, the king of Sweden has taken every possible precaution to defend his territories. He has called out a conscription of all the young unmarried men, without respect to rank, between the ages of 18 and 25: a force of 150,000 men is expected to be raised. Sir Samuel Hood arrived in the Centaur at Gottenburgh on the 7th; several other ships have also arrived there with arms, ammunition, and money, and the Swedes consider themselves perfectly secure on the side of Scania from the French and Danes. The former, so far from passing over to Sweden, cannot even get into Zealand. Bernadotte no sooner heard of the arrival of our squadron in the Baltic, than he made a hasty retreat from Zealand—and not a French soldier had reached the island by the 9th instant. On the day the Stately and Nassau arrived at Gottenburgh with the crew of the Danish ship Prince Christian, of 74 guns, which, after she had struck, went on shore, and was destroyed by our ships, the Swedish squadron of five sail of the line, two frigates, and several smaller ships, set sail from Carlscrona.

OFFICIAL REPORT.—*From the Western Army in Sweden.*—The enemy, about six thousand men, including the garrison of Kongvinger, is driven beyond Glommen. Here they had intrenched themselves, and taken a very strong position, where they bravely opposed our attack for three hours. This place was so strong, that, had I known what force it contained, I would not have attacked it with so small a body of troops as I employed for the purpose. The chief Adjutant Baron Ankersvard and Major Hard, of the Upland Regiment, stormed the first redoubt at the moment that the first division of Baron Cederstrom's column appeared on the opposite side to take the enemy in the rear. This column had encountered most serious difficulties, having been marched over floating pieces of ice sawed asunder by the enemy, and through very deep snow; but Baron Cederstrom's skill and intrepidity overcame all obstacles; and the very excellent conduct of Baron Ankersvard and Major Hard, decided the affair, to the honour of your Majesty's troops. Our loss is not inconsiderable; however, it does not exceed 100 men in killed and wounded. We have taken about the same number, and three officers, prisoners, besides numerous armed peasants. Their loss in killed and wounded must have been very great, to judge from those we see left on the field, and in the neighbouring woods. By well-concerted preparations for retreat, which the situation of the fort made very easy, their cannon were carried off; but the stores and ammunition-waggons fell into our hands. I shall not fail to lay before your Majesty, as soon as possible, a more circumstantial report, but we are now all occupied in securing the advantages which this victory has afforded us.

My comrades have not only done their duty, but braved such difficulties of both nature, season, and arms, that I feel it my duty without loss of time to do them justice, and to lay at your Majesty's feet, the first laurel gained by your Western Army, after having offered our humble and sincere thanks to the Lord of Hosts.

Serjeant Ehland, who much distinguished himself in the affair, and was slightly wounded, is the bearer of this report.

G. M. ARMFELDT, Commander in Chief of the Western Army.

Head-quarters Lier upon Glommen, April 19, 3 A. M.

P. S. Just as I was about to dispatch the courier, I heard my men had found a cannon that had been dug out of the snow. In this manner they have left behind them two more.

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Laugerbring is just come in, with an account of his having taken the fort of Blackiers, and made the Commandant prisoner. The fort is in the best condition, and is the very inlet to Christiana, to which place I mean to proceed, over Mangel-fjell, when I have secured this position.

G. M. ARMFELDT.

From the London Gazette, March 19.

Admiralty-Office, April 19.

Copy of a letter from Captain Parker, of his Majesty's ship Stately, to Vice-Admiral Russell, dated off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808.

His Majesty's ship Stately, off Zealands Odde, March 25, 1808.

SIR—It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture and destruction of the Danish ship of the line, Prince

Christian Frederick, of 74 guns.—Proceeding towards the Great Belt, in company with his Majesty's ship Nassau, at two P. M. on the 22d instant, we observed a strange sail: and the signal being made to chace at four P. M. Greenall, on the coast of Jutland, bearing N. W. by N. distant ten miles, we discovered that it was an enemy; and at five P. M. ascertained the chace to be a Danish ship of the line. I now saw that it was evidently the intention of the enemy to run his ship on shore; and, as the night was approaching, he might hope that, in our pursuit of him in the dark, we would have the same fate. This, I have since been assured, was his design. At 45 minutes past seven P. M. Capt. Campbell, in the Nassau, got up with the enemy, and commenced the action, and in a few minutes after the Stately closed; a running fight was now maintained for a considerable time, the enemy fighting with great obstinacy, until we succeeded in getting very near, and gave some close broadsides, on which he struck about half past nine P. M. At this moment the ships were within two cables' length of the shore of Zealand; and before my First Lieutenant, who took possession of the Danish ship, could cut away her anchor, she grounded. Fortunately this ship and the Nassau brought up near to her. During the remaining part of the night we were employed in taking out the prisoners; and at day-light of the 23d it was found impossible to get the captured ship afloat, the wind blowing strong on the shore, and that therefore the only course I could follow was to destroy her. The necessity for doing this, and for placing our own ships out of danger, soon became apparent, as the Danes were preparing their artillery on the coast, and as our ships were at anchor only two cables' length from the beach, they would have done us great injury. After removing the prisoners and wounded, in doing which we experienced much difficulty from the wind blowing strong, and a good deal of sea running, the enemy's ship was set on fire in the evening of the 23d, and in a short time blew up.—I am happy to say our loss has been small. It is trifling indeed when compared with the enemy, where the slaughter was great, he having 55 killed and 88 wounded. We have, however, received considerable damage in our masts and rigging. The Prince Christian Frederick was a very fine ship, copper-bolted, commanded by Captain Jayson, with a complement of 620 men, and had 576 on board. I feel much indebted to Captain Campbell for his zeal and ability in the commencement and during the action, and to the officers, ship's company, and royal marines of his ship. My warmest gratitude and praise is due to the officers and seamen, and the officers and privates of royal marines, of this ship, for their brave and gallant conduct during the action, displaying the cool intrepidity of British seamen. The same spirit animated both ships. I beg leave to recommend in the strongest manner to the patronage of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Mr David Sloan, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for his brave and spirited conduct in the action, but also for his unwearied exertions in removing the prisoners and wounded from the Danish ship, and setting her on fire. He possesses, in an eminent degree, every quality requisite to form the officer

and seaman. Herewith you will receive a return of the killed and wounded. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) GEORGE PARKER.

This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Fleetwood Pellew, of his Majesty's ship Psyche, stating the capture of the Dutch corvette ship Scipio, of 24 guns, in Samarang Bay, in the island of Java, on the 31st of August last, together with the Dutch armed brig, Ceres, of 12 guns, and a large merchant ship, under their convoy from Batavia.

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six Directors in the room of

John Manship, Esq.
Sir Francis Baring, Bart.
Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.
Sir Theophilus Metcalf, Bart.
George W. Thellusson, Esq.
George Miller, Esq.

who go out by rotation.

At eight o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who, at six o'clock yesterday morning, reported the numbers to be as under-mentioned, viz.

J. A. Bannerman, Esq.	1156
John Hudleston, Esq.	1455
Eyles Irwin, Esq.	613
Charles Mills, Esq.	1412
Thomas Parry, Esq.	1123
R. C. Plowden, Esq.	1616
Abr. Robarts, Esq.	1349
G. A. Robinson, Esq.	1337
Robert Williams, Esq.	986

Whereupon the following were declared duly elected:

John A. Bannerman, Esq.
John Hudleston, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
Richard C. Plowden, Esq.
Abraham Robarts, Esq.
George A. Robinson, Esq.

20th. ABERDEEN.—The weather for some weeks past has been extremely cold and unsettled, and for the last eight days we have had almost uninterrupted falls of snow and hail, accompanied by sharp frosts. On Monday night there was a very heavy fall of snow, which, we understand, lies so deep in some places, as almost to stop communication—a circumstance most uncommon at this period of the year. The mail coach was stopped yesterday morning about four miles to the northward of Montrose, the mail was forwarded by a post-chaise.

22d. This day the circuit court of Justiciary was opened at Stirling by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk. John Monteath, wright in Falkirk, and Peter Wilson, slater there, were accused of violently assaulting William Thom, an officer of excise. John Monteath was found not guilty, and the libel against Wilson was found not proven. James Marshall was accused of theft; the jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven.

23d. This day the circuit court of Justiciary was opened by Lord Craig, when the following persons were convicted, viz. 1st. Thomas Dryden, late post-boy from Kelso to Jedburgh, of abstracting a letter given to him at Eckford Kirkbank, containing bank-notes to the value of 20l.—to which charge he pleaded guilty; and the libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, he was transported beyond seas for seven years. 2d. J. Notman and R. Pringle, accused of vitiating and altering receipts for poor rates and school salary, delivered to the former for the purpose of collecting the proper assessments from the heritors and tenants. Not-

man pleaded guilty. Pringle denied the charge, and the advocate depute deserting the diet against him, he was dismissed from the bar *simpliciter*. Notman was sentenced to seven years transportation. 3d. Jas. Wilson, Alexander Stuart, and Geo. Hunter, were sentenced, for a violent assault on corporal John Spottiswood, to one month's imprisonment in Peebles jail; and bound over, under a penalty of sixty pounds, to keep the peace for six months.—4th. The case of William Angus and James Chisholm, charged with an assault, was remitted to the cognizance of the Sheriff, as not being of sufficient importance to be tried by the supreme court.

From the Stockholm Gazette, April 23.

A report has been published from Col. Bergenstrale to his Majesty, dated head-quarters, Sandswall, April 2, 1808, of which the following is an extract:—

Major Gyllenskepp having been ordered by me to march with four companies towards the frontiers of Norway, he arrived at the village of Bracke on the 1st of April, at five o'clock in the afternoon. At a quarter of a mile from the said place, he fell in with a troop of about 40 men, who, together with the remainder of the enemy's force, retreated to Bracke. When Major Gyllenskepp was going to surround the village, the enemy's troop which was stationed there, and which amounted to 180 men, fled, and availed themselves of horses, which were previously sent thither, whereby all our endeavours to pursue them proved fruitless; the more so, as we were informed that 700 men, besides the aforesaid 180, were at Roros, and had a battery of heavy artillery. We took at Bracke all the provisions, 16 muskets, besides bayonets, sabres, &c. belonging to the enemy.

The burghers of Stromstadt have offered to build, at their own expence, several gun-boats; and the burghers of Petea, to furnish several pieces of cannon: and several of the inhabitants in the interior of the country have also offered to furnish, without payment, for the use of the army, hay, oats, corn, &c. and timber for ship-building.

A report from General Count Klingspor to his Majesty, dated head-quarters at Kalajocki, the 7th April, 1808, has been published, of which the following is an extract:—

"My last report was dated Pedersore, the 31st of March: on the 1st of April, the 1st brigade marched to Gamla Carleby, and the 2d brigade to Maringais. In the night of the 1st, the outposts of the 3d brigade were harassed by Cossacks; when the commanding officer sent out Captain Mollersvard to reconnoitre; he fell in with a far superior number of Russian hussars, who were driven back. On the 2d, in the evening, the 3d brigade joined the 1st, at Gamma Carleby; on the 3d, the 1st brigade marched to Korpelax; the 3d brigade to Marengais, and the 2d brigade to Lohto. On the 4th, the 1st brigade arrived at Lohto, the 3d brigade at Kannus; and the 2d brigade at Kalajocki. On the 5th, the 1st and 3d brigade arrived at this place, and the 2d brigade at Ypperi. —To-day several shots have been fired between the outposts on both sides.

"We know for certain that General Buxhovden was in Wasa some days since, and that the Generals

Muller, Toutschaniccikoff and Tutschoff, are between this place and Wasa."

Great Flood.—An extraordinary inundation of the river Frome, at Bristol, caused by the uncommon swell of fresh water, occurred in the course of last week in that city. On Wednesday the waters began to rise, and in the course of the night, and following morning, a considerable part of the city was inundated; a stream rushing with the utmost impetuosity through Newfoundland-street, Milk-street, Rosemary-lane, Old King-street, Merchant-street, Broadmead, and St James's-back.—All the avenues and places adjacent, presented one immense sheet of water, in many places four feet high, and at least three feet in the centre of several streets; all the cellars and lower apartments were full, and the inhabitants obliged to fly for refuge to the upper storeys. Five or six boats were employed all day in removing the people, and carrying provisions to those who were obliged to remain. The goods upon the banks of the Wear, and the adjoining shops, were either swept away or damaged by the flood. A new strong-built wall, 150 yards in extent, near Earl's Mead, was washed down, but we have not heard of any other serious injury. Friday the waters subsided. The lands about Stapleton and Bedminster were overflowed, and the canal dam slightly injured.

America.—A bill to authorise the president of the United States to suspend the operation of the non-importation act, was read a third time and passed. A motion was made authorising the president to have manned and equipped for service the frigates and ships of war of the United States, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill conformably to this resolution. Various resolutions were also submitted to the House of Representatives for the purpose of authorising the president to suspend the embargo act if necessary. A bill was also recommended to the attention of the house for prohibiting all intercourse with such of the belligerents, as encroached on the freedom of neutral traders—for expatriating all citizens who complied with the conditions exacted by the British orders in council—and for retaliating on belligerents by imposing restrictions on their trade and navigation, similar to those imposed on the trade and navigation of the United States. A motion was made for an indefinite postponement of the non-importation act, which was lost by a majority of 58 to 29.

Shipwreck.—The Perseverance, Bristol packet, sailed from Cork harbour on Sunday the 3d instant, with a cargo on board, and a number of passengers. On the evening of that day she cleared the harbour with the wind blowing fresh from the S. S.W. Towards night the gale increased—and during the night became a hurricane. The sea was running mountains high, and in a short time stove in the cabin windows. The condition of the vessel was then alarming. In this exigency every effort that could be made for her preservation was used by Captain Denovan, and on Monday, the storm still continuing, he supposed himself to be near the Welsh coast, which was not discernible from the extreme roughness of the sea. He consequently endeavoured to keep the vessel off, but she became unmanageable by the helm, and obedient only to the storm. On

Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, she struck on a sandy part of the coast of Wales. The situation of every person on board was at that time deplorable—but the boats being got out with every expedition, and an ebb tide affording some assistance, the passengers and crew were all landed in safety. In a short time after her striking, the stern parted, and drifted out to sea. Her timbers, however, remained firmly together, until a part of the cargo was saved, which was effected with as much expedition as possible. On Thursday, two days after she had struck, she went to pieces.

After the cargo had been landed, a fortunate accident prevented it from the plunder too often practised in similar circumstances. The account of the shipwreck reached Swansea critically, as a corps of volunteer cavalry were about to be dismissed after an inspection, and they, with a most creditable alacrity, proceeded to the place, and immediately took the property in charge. A considerable quantity of the whiskey she had on board was lost after landing, it being found better to destroy it than to permit the people, who crowded to the wreck, to drink it, which they were doing greedily, and destroy themselves; two died of intoxication before that preventative was adopted.

28th. INVERNESS.—The circuit court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen, when Janet Ross, for theft, was banished Scotland for five years. Margaret Macwilliam and Janet Falconer were both accused of theft, when sentence of outlawry was pronounced upon the former, she having made her escape; and the latter was banished Scotland for three years. There was no other criminal business at this place; and the Highland road from Inverness to Perth being completely impassable by means of the snow, the members of this court left this place to return by the coach road in time for holding the circuit at Perth.

29th. This day a very numerous meeting of the landed interest of the county of Norfolk was held at the shirehouse. The High Sheriff having stated, that he had convened the meeting in consequence of a requisition signed by many freeholders of the first respectability, he was called to the chair.

Sir R. Burton then stated the object of the meeting, which was to express their sentiments respecting the measure recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons, and since adopted, namely, a prohibition of the use of grain in distilleries. He pointed out the injurious effects which the measure was likely to produce to the agriculture of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which exported more barley than all the other counties of England; and, alluding to the heavy taxes with which the land was already burdened, he deprecated any law of which the obvious tendency was to sink the value of this staple commodity. The principle of the measure Sir R. Burton censured as highly objectionable, and wholly inconsistent with any enlarged maxims of justice and policy. Its object he stated to be the relief of the West India planters from the embarrassments occasioned by the low price of sugar. But was it just, he observed, to relieve one part of the community at the expence of another? The

low price of sugar, and the consequent distresses of the planters, arose from overtrading. In their thirst for great profits, the planters had applied too much land to the cultivation of sugar, and the necessary effect of their rash speculations was a glut in the market. Such, he contended, was the evil, and it must be allowed, as in all similar cases, to work its own cure. In pursuance of these sentiments, certain resolutions were framed, and unanimously adopted; Mr Plumtre, Mr Coke, and Mr Patterson having expressed similar sentiments.

GLASGOW, 30th.—Wednesday the circuit court was opened here by the Right Hon. Lords Justice Clerk and Meadowbank. Richard M'Dermond and John M'Kinnon, accused of stealing, were fugitated for non-appearance. The case of John Gilchrist, accused of murder, was deserted *pro loco et tempore*. John Waddell, accused of house-breaking, was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar. John Waddell, smith, Margaret M'Donald his wife, William Sanderson, travelling merchant, Mary M'Farlane his wife, Mary Kyle, and John Hodge, accused of various acts of house-breaking, were found guilty, and adjudged to fourteen years transportation. John Leckie, Catherine Maclean, and Mary Duncan, were accused of resetting various articles of stolen goods. The advocate depute deserted the diet against them *pro loco et tempore*, when they were recommitted to prison on a new warrant. Thomas Howard pleaded guilty to various acts of theft and housebreaking. He was accordingly found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th June. Andrew Bankier, from Kilsyth, accused of forgery, being called, the depute advocate moved that the diet against the prisoner be deserted simpliciter. He was accordingly dismissed from the bar.

MAY 2d.—This day the anniversary festival of the friends and supporters of the benevolent seminary for Orphan Children, was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Patron, in the chair. A more numerous and respectable company was never assembled on any similar occasion. After the cloth was withdrawn, and some loyal and appropriate toasts given from the chair, sixty-one most interesting children, male and female, the scholars now under tuition, were introduced. In their progress round the room, they exhibited specimens of their writing and cyphering, answered questions put to them *viva voce*, and in writing: and some of them stood upon the tables, and pronounced a few lines, as an address to their benefactors, with a propriety and feeling that excited wonder and admiration. It was a most affecting exhibition, and the dignified attention and inquisitiveness of the Royal Chairman added not a little interest. Upwards of 800l. was subscribed, a considerable part of it in aid of a fund to enable the society to complete a building already begun; an object indispensibly necessary to the extension of the advantages of this school to the numerous applicants for admission, but it is an object of magnitude, and still requires very extensive pecuniary assistance.

This evening, two Brighton fishermen, John Hughes and Henry Killick, lately taken by a French privateer, and carried into Dieppe, arrived at their own port. They left

France on Tuesday evening in a boat, provided for them by an order from the French government to the captain of the privateer who captured them. Every expence was ordered to be paid by him, and the boat was fitted out under the superintendance of the commissary of marine. The fishermen were confined in Dieppe castle, and treated remarkably well. The principal inhabitants raised a sum of money for them, to the amount of about ten pounds. Their boat was found in every necessary, provisions, wine, and brandy, enough to last them, had they continued at sea, for a month. When they were conducted from the castle to the quay, they were not permitted to take any letters, and afterwards a most diligent search was made, but none found on their persons, though they managed to secrete some. They had English colours given them, which they hoisted prior to their leaving the harbour. They saw the bye-boat, at Dieppe, which was lately taken by some French prisoners at Portsmouth. Two of our men were cruelly treated: one was stabbed in the face and back, the other in the breast. They are both in the hospital at Dieppe castle, and are likely to do well. Five privateers left Dieppe on Monday night. There are several prizes there; one a very valuable West Indiaman, sent in a few days ago. The fishermen heard, before their departure, that Bonaparte left Paris on Sunday se'nnight for Lisbon.

CAUTION TO SHEEP-DEALERS.—At the assizes for Bucks, held at Aylesbury, an action was tried, Morris v. Williams, to recover damages for some unsound sheep, sold by the defendant to the plaintiff. It appeared, from the evidence of Mr Richard Rymill, a sheep-dealer, that these sheep were bought by him of Mr Kimble, of New Barn in Oxfordshire, whence he drove them, in a day or two afterwards, to Bicester market, and sold and warranted them sound to the defendant. The defendant drove them from Bicester to Adstock, near Winslow, where he kept them about a week, and sold them to the plaintiff without any warranty at all at the time of sale, but upon condition that if he (the plaintiff) did not like them, he might return them; but it was proved that the defendant afterwards warranted them sound. The plaintiff also proved, by three or four witnesses, that in the course of a few weeks after he had bought them, several of them died very rotten: that they died of an old rot, and that they were very rotten long before the defendant had bought them of Rymill. Rymill, however, notwithstanding this positive evidence, swore that they were sound when he sold them to the defendant; that he then warranted them sound, and never sold any without so warranting them.—But the jury, very justly appreciating the merits of the case, and to the satisfaction of the court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10l. damages.

A meeting of the justices of peace, commissioners of supply, and heritors of the county of Edinburgh, was held this day, when Sir Augustus Cunninghame of Livingstone, Bart. moved, That the prohibiting the distilling of spirits from grain, must be attended with consequences injurious to the agriculture of the country. It was also resolved to petition parliament against the measure; and to instruct the representative of

the county to exert his utmost influence in opposing it.

We are informed from Morayshire, that many of the farmers in that country, particularly in the Highland district, have been reduced to the greatest distress for want of fodder for their cattle, from the uncommon severity and length of the past winter. A vast number of cattle have died in the Highlands, and a few in the low country. No less than forty-seven carcases, which had been thrown into the Spey, were carried down at one time. We are sorry to add, that this calamity is general over all the Highlands, in many parts of which fodder is not to be had at any price; so that black cattle and sheep are dying in hundreds. Nor is there any prospect of immediate relief, the internal parts of the country being completely covered with snow.

Admiralty Office, May 3d.

Letter transmitted by Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands.

Cerberus, off Marie Galante, March 3d.

SIR—I beg to acquaint you of the surrender of the Island of Marie Galante to his Majesty's arms.

Finding the Island afforded a shelter for the enemy's privateers with their captured vessels, and that it interfered considerably with the blockade of Guadaloupe, I considered it expedient to attack it; whereupon I gave Captain Pigot the command of about 200 seamen and marines from the ships named in the margin;* and, on the 2d instant, we weighed from Petit Terre, and, a little after day-light, effected a landing about two miles from the town, with little opposition, and soon after, the Island surrendered at discretion, and the commandant, with the national military force, are prisoners of war.

I find it a very valuable island, in the highest state of cultivation, and a large quantity of colonial produce in the stores. I have disembarked the marines, and garrisoned the place, and shall remain with the force under my orders for your further directions.

I herewith inclose Captain Pigot's letter to me on the occasion, (wherein I am happy to observe the high terms in which he speaks of Captain Bowen, and the officers and men under his command), together with a list of the arms and military stores taken on the island.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SELBY.

4th. General Junot has issued a proclamation in Portugal, prohibiting under severe penalties, all communication with the British squadron; and commanding the batteries to fire on any vessel which, under any pretence whatever, may approach the coast. Whoever attempts to get on board any English vessel, or any shipmaster who facilitates the passage of any individual on board an English vessel, is subjected to six months imprisonment, or to death. Any person convicted of exciting the Portuguese troops to desertion, are to be tried by a military commission; and rewards are offered to those who give informa-

* Cerberus, Circe, and Camilla.

tion relative to the above-mentioned crimes.

London, Foreign Office.—The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the island of Zealand: and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war, acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

This day, the British and Foreign Bible society held their fourth annual meeting, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. A very gratifying report of their proceedings, both at home and abroad, was read by Lord Teignmouth, the President, from the chair: this was succeeded by several interesting extracts of correspondence from several parts of the world relative to the printing and dispersion of the Scriptures. The president was supported by the Archbishop of Cashill, the Bishops of Durham and Salisbury, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babington, &c. all of whom (the Archbishop excepted,) took an active part in the business of the day. The meeting was numerous beyond all former example, and a degree of harmony and mutual satisfaction prevailed, from which, under the Divine blessing, the happiest consequences to the cause of Christianity may be confidently predicted.—The Society's report, with interesting extracts of correspondence, list of subscribers, state of the fund, &c. will shortly be published.

Perth.—This day the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened by the Right Hon. Lords Dunsinnan and Cullen; when Charles Bowman, accused of murder, was outlawed for not appearing.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Thomas Tomlinson, butcher, accused of the crime of rape. After a trial of considerable length, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*; in consequence of which he was assoilzied and dismissed.

Peter Sinclair, late a pedlar, Peter M'Gibbon, druggist, and Ann Cameron, his wife, were all indicted for coining or counterfeiting money. Peter Sinclair was outlawed; and the Depute Advocate deserted the diet against Peter M'Gibbon and his wife.

Robert Thomson, innkeeper, Dundee, was tried for the murder of Isobel Munro, by firing a gun or pistol through a hole at the bottom of the door of his house, insisting for access in a riotous manner. A verdict was returned, acquitting him of the murder, but finding him guilty of culpable homicide, under circumstances of a highly aggravated nature. He was sentenced to transportation beyond seas for fourteen years.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Thomas Banker, weaver in Cupar Grange, accused of housebreaking and theft. After the examination of one witness, an exception was taken to the admissibility of all the other witnesses adduced for proving the principal facts charged, because it appeared that, previous to their having been recognised, some of them, and particularly one of them, had been interrogated by a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood,

who had taken notes of what this witness knew of the matter; and, that after citation to appear as witnesses in the trial, these notes had been communicated to the witnesses objected to. The court having sustained this objection to the admissibility of these witnesses, the prosecutor was thus deprived of establishing the circumstances of the case, and was therefore obliged to give up the trial, so that the libel was found *not proven*, and the pannel dismissed. The Court thought it proper to commit to the record the testimony of these persons respecting the procedure, that an opportunity may be afforded of considering what may be the consequence of such occurrences, in criminal cases, to the public and the public prosecutor, particularly where persons may thus spontaneously interfere without the knowledge of the public prosecutor, and over whom he has no controul.

At the General Quarter Sessions for Northumberland, held at Morpeth on Thursday, Edward Graham, for obtaining 2*l.* from Mr A. Bartleman, under the false pretence of binding his sons to sea, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in a solitary cell at Tynemouth.—David Thomas, for obtaining 4*l.* 17*s.* from Margaret Pratt, in change for a pretended 5*l.* note, was sentenced to two months solitary confinement in the same place. George Dun and Jane Hardygold, for stealing a bundle of hay at Boomer, the former to be imprisoned one month, the latter one week. Edward Cromey, a deserter, taken up on suspicion of having stolen a watch, is to be delivered up to his regiment.

IMPUTED WITCHCRAFT.—About half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, the 3d of May, the house of Wright Izzard, of Great Paxton, in the county of Huntingdon, was broken into, and Ann Izzard, his wife, was dragged out of bed by a man at present unknown, who, with the assistance of two other men, with great violence, forced her into the yard without any clothes on; here a most barbarous assault was committed upon her person by three women, aided and abetted by several men; her head was injured by the pin or stick which fastened the door on the inside; she received a wound under her right eye; her right breast was very much bruised, while her arms and legs, and other parts of her body, were lacerated with pins, or some sharp-pointed instruments, till she was literally covered with blood. On the next evening, an assault very nearly similar, was again made upon her. The parties offending were brought before the bench of Magistrates of Huntingdon, on Saturday last, and were bound over to keep the peace, and to appear at the ensuing Assizes, to answer the charges which shall then be preferred against them. Ann Izzard is a very harmless, inoffensive woman, nearly sixty years of age, and is the mother of eight children. A few weeks ago, some misguided people raised the cry of witchcraft against her; and, shame to relate it, at this moment, the poor in general of the parishes of Great and Little Paxton, and some of the farmers also, really believe that she is actually a witch!—they firmly believe that she bewitched the women who assaulted her—they believe that she afflicted them with grievous fits—they believe that she overturned a

cart drawn by three horses, and loaded with corn—they believe that she carried five bushels of wheat upon her back from St Neots to Great Paxton with as much ease as if they had weighed only five pounds—they believe that she can convey herself from place to place, through the air in an instant—they believe that she gives suck to several imps, which they say she employs in her diabolical arts of witchcraft; and, what is worst of all, they believe that this poor woman may be assaulted, either by ducking or otherwise, as they think proper, with impunity. The writer of this is shocked, that notions, so worthy of the very darkest ages of superstition and barbarism, so repugnant to common sense, and so disgraceful to humanity, should, at this enlightened period, vitiate the minds of any of the people of England.

8th. About twelve o'clock this day, his Excellency Lord Strangford, the Ambassador, and Sir James Gambier, Consul-General from the Court of Britain to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr Secretary Canning. They then visited the Portuguese Ambassador, and at 12 o'clock Lord Strangford, together with Mr Byng his secretary, left town for Portsmouth, where the Euryalus frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portuguese South America.

A number of merchants, who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes, and nearly 200 emigrants, from Lisbon, will be carried out in transports and merchant vessels under convoy at the same time. Yesterday morning a deputation from the merchants interested in this trade, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of obtaining more perfect information with respect to the regulations that are likely to be adopted in the conduct of this new branch of our commerce, as far as government is concerned.

11th. Late last night, a Portuguese officer arrived at South Audley-street, with the long-expected and joyful intelligence of the safe arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal at Bahia, on the 25th January: and, after remaining there about a month, had sailed for the Rio de Janeiro. His Royal Highness made several excursions into the surrounding country; and was present at a great hunting party, at Cachoeira, about 15 leagues from Bahia. The concourse of people from the interior was incredible; and his Royal Highness, with his usual affability, gave audience to every one.

It appears that the Principe Real was separated in a gale of wind from the rest of the squadron, and it was not until the night of the 15th, that she was joined by the Bedford man of war, Captain James Walker.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte arrived at the same time, at Bahia, on board the Alfonso, and was in perfect health.

The remaining persons of the Royal Family, it was known, had arrived at the Rio de Janeiro, with the remaining Portuguese and British men of war, a few of which had previously entered Pernambucco in some distress.

A Danish privateer has within these few days appeared upon the Scotch coast, and has already done much mischief. She was first seen

on the 27th ultimo, off Clytheness, on the coast of Caithness, by some fishermen belonging to Portknackie. They kept sight of her that day; and on the following evening saw her give chace to a large three-masted vessel, on which she kept up a close fire, when the vessel ran for the shore, but they have reason to think she was captured. The privateer afterwards took a small sloop, from which they could distinctly see the privateer's men emptying bags into their own boat. Both privateer and sloop then stood off in company to the N. E. The privateer is a schooner or galliot of eight to ten guns, copper-bottomed, with black sides, the inside of her waist red. This vessel also captured the William of Dundee.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral the Hon. Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, containing the following inclosure:

On Thursday the 28th ult. a very severe engagement took place between L'Amiable frigate and the batteries raised for the defence of Cuxhaven. It appears that the frigate stood closer into Cuxhaven than usual, to reconnoitre, when the batteries opened upon her, and wounded some of the crew. The commander, (Lord G. Stuart) being indignant at the circumstance, brought his ship to anchor in front of the batteries, with the determination of silencing them, which he accomplished. In the attempt, however, most of the shot fell in the town, destroyed a number of houses, and killed and wounded several of the inhabitants. We regret to state, that his Majesty's ship did not escape without injury; a Lieutenant and four seamen were killed, and 14 wounded. It was the intention of the frigate to return again, and renew the bombardment.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, a fine young girl of five years of age died at Glasgow, in consequence of being bit about ten days ago, while asleep, by rats, to which poison had been administered. On hearing the cries of the child, her parents hurried into the apartment where she slept with a light, but not before the voracious animals had succeeded in abstracting a considerable quantity of blood from different parts of the body. Medical assistance was immediately procured; but, owing to the virus of the poison having affected the blood, every effort for restoring the little sufferer to health proved ineffectual, and she expired in great agony, exhibiting all the symptoms incident to such calamitous situations.

A fire broke out at Dover, this afternoon, in the warehouse of Mess. Fector and Co., adjoining the Ordnance storehouses and buildings, through the carelessness of some people employed in coopering some casks of turpentine, throwing the snuff of a lighted candle on the floor, which caught some oakum that had been wetted with turpentine: it was prevented blazing for some time by about 120 bags of wool in a loft over where the fire commenced; but the flames having at length reached many casks of turpentine, it burst forth with a fury which nothing could resist. The whole range of warehouses of Messrs Fector, which fronted the York House, are entirely destroyed, with a very large quantity of prize goods taken from the

Danish ships; the Ordnance storehouse at the back of the storekeeper's house is also entirely consumed, and many of the adjoining buildings materially damaged. A Greek ship at the quay was also damaged. Some of the adjoining buildings were depositories for Congreve's rockets and other combustibles, which could not all be got out; and several explosions took place, the last of which carried away the roof, rafters, and materials of the buildings, and caused great alarm. The terror and confusion that prevailed from the moment of the explosion, no language can describe. The consternation was general; and men, women, and children, were met flying in all directions. This was the state of things until about 10 o'clock, when the fire was tolerably got under; for the turpentine blazed with such fierceness, it was impossible to remove any thing immediately in its way; and until that hour another explosion was every moment apprehended. One half of the square of buildings is consumed, or rendered totally useless. The quantity of merchandise and other property destroyed is very great, but no precise estimate can be yet formed of the amount. One gentleman lost between 2 and 3000*l.* worth of wool, but it was insured. It is owing to the extraordinary activity and courage of the military, that the whole of the square, and probably the town, is not totally destroyed. The men displayed the greatest intrepidity, and the officers directed and kept them to their stations, with an activity and constancy that do them the highest honour.—With all those advantages, added to the vicinity of the water, the arrest of the fire, with so little damage, is, however, almost a miracle. The soldiers continue to play the engines upon the smoking ruins at intervals, but the danger is considered as entirely over.

POLICE.—A charge of robbery has been several days under the consideration of Mr Read and Mr Graham, which merits attention, as it is rather of a singular nature. Mr M'Rae, a baker, of Peter-street, being examined before Mr Graham, stated, that on the 1st of February, at eleven at night, he had been robbed by three men, of his pocket-book, containing money to the amount of 130*l.*; and he knew where to find the robbers. The magistrate directed Humphries to attend Mr M'Rae; which he accordingly did, and went early on Sunday morning to Deptford, and took into custody Mr M'Donald, a baker, of that place. On the examination, the prosecutor stated the above, and that he well knew the face of the prisoner, having had often dealings with him. The magistrate thought it a strange circumstance that he should know the prisoner so well, and where to find him, and should have delayed having him apprehended for such a length of time. The explanation he gave of his conduct in this respect was, that the prisoner owed him a sum of money, and he wished to get that paid before he apprehended him, or he should lose his debt; and that he had a few days previous, procured the balance of their accounts, amounting to 6*l.*; after which, he sent the prisoner a note, desiring him to come to him, respecting the draw (robbery) he made on him on the 1st of February. The prisoner on Saturday morning, the 3d instant, called upon the prosecutor and requested an explanation to his note, when a violent altercation en-

sued. Mr M'Donald was admitted to bail.

12th. A letter received from Madrid, dated May 2d, contains intelligence of the most violent commotions which had taken place in that capital. It is stated that the people of Madrid, ever since the events at Aranjuez, and the flight of their king, had been in a very disturbed state: That every day marked their detestation of the French, by some new act of licentiousness; and that the French, on their part, observed that forbearance which naturally results from a consciousness of strength. "Within these two days," the letter observes, "the assemblages of the people were more numerous, and appeared to have some determinate object in view. Reports, and proclamations in manuscript, were dispersed over the country; cool spectators of those things, as well Spaniards as French, saw a crisis approaching, and saw it with pleasure, for, without some severe lesson, it was impossible to bring back the misguided multitude to reason.

"The Queen of Etruria, and the Infante Don Francisco, indignant at the affronts to which they were daily exposed, asked and obtained permission to set out for Bayonne. The Grand Duke of Berg sent one of his Aides-de-Camp with his compliments, and assurances that they should sustain no injury; having reached the court of the palace, the Aid-de-Camp was surrounded by the assembled mob, but he defended himself long, and at last was on the point of sinking, when ten grenadiers of the guard advanced with charged bayonets, and rescued him.

"At the same moment, a second officer was wounded by another mob. The great street of Alcala, the Sungate, and the Great Square, were covered with the populace. The Grand Duke caused the alarm to be beat, and every one repaired to his post, while a battalion of the Grand Duke's piquet, with two pieces of cannon, advanced near the court of the palace, where the seditious were the most daring; being drawn up in a line, a firing began from two ranks; the grape-shot flew through the different streets, the arrayed crowd were dispersed in a moment, and the greatest dismay succeeded to the most extravagant arrogance.

"The Grand Duke had sent orders to General Grouchy to scour the street of Alcala, for the purpose of dispersing an assemblage of more than 20,000 men, who were in it and the adjacent squares. Thirty discharges of artillery with grape-shot, with several charges of cavalry, cleared all the streets; after this, the insurgents took refuge in the houses, and began to fire from the windows. Brigadier-Generals Guillot and Daubrin broke open the doors, and all who were found with arms in their hands, were put to the sword. A detachment of horse-guards, at the head of which was Dusmenil, Chef d'Escadron, made several charges in the square. This officer had two horses killed under him, and General Grouchy had a horse wounded.

"While this was going forward, the insurgents made for the arsenal, to get possession of eight and twenty pieces of cannon, and to arm themselves with 10,000 muskets which were there at hand; but General Lefrane, who, with his brigade, was quartered in the convent of San Bernardino, advanced with his regiment by forced marches, so that the insurgents had scarce time to fire some

cannon shot. All who were found in the arsenal were put to death, and the fire-arms, which they began to take from the chests, were again locked up. Immediately upon these commotions, the king resolved to appoint the Grand Duke of Berg Lieut.-General of the kingdom, and has accordingly sent patents to the Junta, and to the Councils of Castile and of War. He has recalled Don Antonio, whom he had placed at the head of the Junta, as having neither sufficient steadiness nor enough of experience for such difficult circumstances."

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A valet-de-chambre, of the name of M'Donald, was charged on Friday, by Mr Russell, the comedian, of Drury-lane Theatre, with an assault on Miss Russel, his daughter. It appeared by the statement of Miss Russell, that she was walking along Greek-street, Soho, at about half past nine o'clock on Thursday evening, when the defendant accosted her in terms very familiar, and proceeded to take some unwarrantable liberties. The young lady requested the defendant to desist, and her father, who was on horseback but a short distance behind her, informed the defendant that the lady was his daughter, and advised him not to molest her. Some words arose, which were followed by blows. The defendant was a man of Herculean form, and Mr Russell, in the former part of the affray, used the butt end of his whip, and afterwards resorted to his *Belcherean* skill, which, by the appearance of his adversary's head, he must have been a proficient in; for but few vanquished heroes, after combat, ever were so hideously disfigured. The watchmen at length interfered, and the defendant was given in charge, which he retaliated on Mr Russell; but the lessons of late given in Westminster-Hall, seem to have put peace officers on their guard, and the latter charge was rejected.—The prosecutor did not desire that the valet should be held to bail, the magistrate having given it as his opinion that he had been deservedly and severely punished, and he was consequently discharged.

DISTURBANCES AT HAMBURGH.—We learn from the continent, that a very serious affray lately took place between the populace of Hamburgh and the French soldiery. It arose from the Commandant having ordered the gates of the town to be shut at an earlier hour than usual, on the pretence of its being a holiday, and with a view to prevent excesses. In consequence of this, a number of the inhabitants were shut out, and about 1000 presented themselves before the gates, and demanded entrance. The gates not being opened at their demand, from noise and clamour the populace proceeded to pelt the soldiers with stones, and a very serious commotion took place. Some of the military quartered in the town, joined the guard, and fired upon the people, seven or eight of whom were killed, and many more wounded.

At this juncture a fire broke out in the town, and some person rang the alarm bell. This caused a general confusion; the French Commandant considered it as the premeditated signal for a general insurrection, and, under this impression, dispatched a courier to Bernadotte for succours, who was at that time in Jutland. In the meanwhile the

Senate assembled, and effectual means were taken to quell the disturbance.

The day after the disturbance, a proclamation was issued by the French, to prevent riots in future. It was ordered, that any person sounding the alarm bell, without instructions from the French, should be shot on the spot; that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier, should be tried by a military commission, and if found guilty, be punished with death. If four or more persons were found talking together, the French soldiers on duty had a right to require them to separate, and in case they disobeyed, to fire upon them.

Some further accounts were yesterday received from Lisbon, brought by a vessel arrived at Cowes, with several refugee Portuguese, who effected their escape from the iron hand of their Gallic oppressors. The scarcity of grain, which threatened such direful consequences, had received a temporary remedy by a supply of that article from Spain about six weeks since; but that supply is now nearly exhausted, and further aid had been refused from Spain, on the ground that none could be spared. The apprehensions of famine have in consequence again revived, and the deplorable situation of the people was considerably lengthened by the severe tyranny of the French Commander, who had completely succeeded in terrifying the inhabitants; and implicit obedience was of necessity yielded to every mandate.

At a Quarter assembly of the Corporation of Dublin, held on Friday last in that city, a resolution against the Union was carried by a majority of 17. The numbers being, for it 49, minority 32. Another Dublin Corporation, the Smiths, has published resolutions against the Union, in which the Smiths unanimously declare,

"That, from the decay of trade, and the increase of taxes, both general and local, they are convinced that the utmost exertions of the most industrious will not much longer enable them to bear up against the pressure of the daily accumulating distress, occasioned by that measure.

"That all experience, both ancient and modern, shews that an impoverished and discontented people, instead of being the strength of an empire, become its weakness; and they are morally certain, that without a repeal of the above measure, it will be impossible to support the burden necessary to terminate the arduous struggle in which we are engaged, with advantage to ourselves, and honour to our beloved sovereign."

13th. PROSECUTION FOR HERESY.—*Consistory Court of the Bishop of London.*—This was a prosecution instituted by his Majesty's Procurator-general on behalf of the State, against the Reverend Francis Stone, clerk, rector of the parish church of Norton, for having preached, and afterwards published, a sermon in which he denied the doctrine of the Trinity. The fact being proved, it was contended on the part of the prosecution, that, by the 13th of Elizabeth, any person who shall maintain any doctrine repugnant to any of the articles of the established religion, and shall persist in the same, shall be deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments. Mr Stone then read a written defence to the Court, which occupied him nearly for two hours, in which he endeavoured to show, that his conduct

was strictly conformable to the 13th of Elizabeth. Sir William Scott was of opinion that the charges were fully proved, and the Court only deferred giving final judgment to give Mr Stone an opportunity of revoking his error.

An inquest was held at the White Hart, Clement's-lane, on the body of James Gillman, late a master tailor in George-court, Canly-street, who was found dead the preceding evening in his bed-chamber. From the evidence of Mary Bull, his servant girl, and J. Harrison, his apprentice, it appeared that the deceased went up to his bed-room, with an avowed intent of going to rest for a short time; that a noise was heard, and upon entering the room, he was found lying on the bed with his throat cut in a desperate manner, and a razor lying by his side. Surgeon Crowder and Mr Smith immediately attended, but the wind-pipe was completely separated, and there was not any possibility of restoring life. The deceased was a man of most excellent character, but of weak intellect; he was, by the oath of Mr Smith, labouring under a fit of mental derangement at the time, and his circumstances being in a desperate situation, he committed this rash act.—Verdict, Lunacy.

Admiralty Office, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Captain Selby, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus, to the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B.

His Majesty's ship Cerberus, at Deseada, March 30th, 1808.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to announce to you the capture of the island of Deseada, by the force you did me the honour to place under my orders.

On the 29th instant, I weighed from Maria Galante with the Cerberus, Lily, Pelican, Express, Swinger, and Mosambique; and on the 30th, at half past three P. M. the boats, under the command of Captain Sherriff of his Majesty's sloop Lily, with a detachment of seamen and marines from each vessel, under their respective commanders, (who gallantly volunteered their services on the occasion), stood towards the shore, which was defended by a battery of two 9-pounders, completely commanding the narrow entrance of the harbour, together with the national troops and militia, amounting to about 70 men, who opened their fire upon the boats, when I found it necessary to anchor the squadron with springs on their cables, and commence a cannonading, which soon silenced them, and at four o'clock the French flag was struck; the boats landed at half past four, hoisted the British flag, and the whole island surrendered without further opposition.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that this capture has been effected without loss; the Commandant, National Officers, and troops, are made prisoners of war, and the militia have laid down their arms.

I should not do justice to the merit of Captain Sherriff, was I not to express in the highest terms my entire approbation of his conduct, together with Captain Ward, and all the officers and men employed on this service. I am, &c.

W. SELBY.

P. S. Undermentioned is a list of the ordnance and military stores found on the island; the whole of the great guns I have destroyed, as well as the batteries; and the small arms and other military stores I have taken off the island.

IRON ORDNANCE.

At the principal battery—Three 24-pounders and two 9-pounders. At the Grand Bourg, two 9-pounders, and two dismounted 6-pounders. Fifty whole barrels of powder. Fifty muskets. W. SELBY.

Copy of a letter from Captain Thomas Searle, to Rear-Admiral Purvis.

His Majesty's sloop Grasshopper, at sea, 24th of April, 1808.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, in company with his Majesty's gun-brig Rapid, I had the good fortune to fall in with two Spanish vessels from South America, under the protection of four gun-boats, when, after a short chase, they anchored under a battery close in with Faro, among the shoals; I immediately anchored within range of grape-shot, and, after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun-boats struck, and the other two we drove ashore, and were destroyed. The cargoes on board the two Spanish vessels are worth thirty thousand pounds each, which we also captured; but am sorry to say, it was not accomplished without loss on our part; we had one man killed; myself slightly, and three seamen severely wounded; both vessels suffered very much in their hulls, masts, sails, and rigging. The enemy's loss was very great in the two gun-boats captured; they had forty killed and wounded; fourteen of the latter I sent on shore to Faro, as I had no means of taking care of our own wounded men and those of the enemy, which I hope you will approve of.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that I received every possible assistance from Lieutenant Bauch, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Rapid, who acted with great gallantry the whole time, and speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of his officers and men, three of whom were severely wounded, and particularly of Mr Baxton, acting master. I also beg leave to observe, that Lieutenant Cutfield, Mr. Henry Bell, master, Mr Thomas Bastin, purser, warrant and petty officers, and ship's company, under my command, merit my warmest thanks for their gallant conduct on this as well as former occasions.

Messrs Bell and Bastin I beg particularly to recommend; the former for taking the brig into a very dangerous navigation, and is at all times a volunteer on every occasion; the latter has received a very severe wound since he has been with me, and volunteered to command the after guns, having only one Lieutenant on board, and is a very deserving good officer. I am, &c.

THO. SEARLE.

Extract of a letter from an officer, on board his Majesty's ship Tartar, dated Leith Roads, May 20:

"We sailed from Leith on the 10th inst. to cruize off North Bergen, and intercept a frigate, said to be in that harbour. We got on the coast on the 12th, but from the very thick fogs, could not stand in till the 15th, when we made the islands to the westward of Bergen, and on our hoisting Dutch colours, there came off twelve Norwegians in two boats, from whom we learnt the frigate had sailed eight days before for the East Indies, with three or four ships. They took us through a most intricate rocky passage, till within five or six miles of Bergen, when they refused to take her any farther. It

being the Captain's intention to reach the town with the frigate, and bring off the shipping, among which were three privateers, we anchored in the Straits, with springs on our cables, and in the evening, the boats, with the Captain, First and Third Lieutenants, and Master, went up to the town, and would probably have cut out an East Indiaman lying under the battery, had not the guard-boat, which was without her, fell in with and fired upon the launch, who returned the fire, wounding all their people severely, and took her: this alarmed the town, who sounded their bugles, and manned the batteries; and we finding the ships lie within a chain, without which it would be difficult to get them, returned to the frigate, leaving the launch, commanded by Lieutenant Sykes, to watch the enemy. We immediately got the ship under way, but from the lightness of the wind, and intricacy of the passage, could not get near Bergen; and when about half way from our anchorage, in a narrow rocky strait, without a breath of wind, and a strong current, in this situation, we were attacked by a schooner and five gun-boats, who were within half gun-shot, lying under a rocky point, each mounting two 24-pounders, except the schooner, and manned with troops. They kept up a well-directed fire, hulling us in ten or eleven places, and cutting much our rigging and sails. One of their first shots killed our gallant Captain, in the act of pointing a gun. The service has thus lost a most valuable commander, who had attached the whole of his crew to him, officers and men, by the most kind and exemplary conduct. Although the force with which we were engaged was comparatively small, yet, when it is known that we were at this time drifting towards the enemy, nearly end on, no wind, a narrow passage, full of rocks, on which we were driving, with no anchorage, under heights manned by their troops, no guns to bear on the boats, and a crew newly impressed, most of whom had never been engaged, it must be confessed to be a situation in which nothing but the greatest exertions on the part of Lieutenant Caiger (then commanding), and the rest of the officers, could relieve her. We at length brought our broadside to bear on them: one vessel was sunk, and the rest much shattered. They continued the attack for an hour and a half, and were re-manned by small boats during it. At length a light air sprung up; we wore and stood towards the enemy, getting our bow guns forward, which bore on them, and compelled them to bear up, and row under the batteries of Bergen, where we found it would not be adviseable to follow, from the general alarm that had been raised. We now obliged the natives on board to attempt a passage with the ship to the northward, in prosecuting which, we fell in with our launch, Lieutenant Sykes, and picked her up. We passed many difficult passages, through which we boomed the frigate off with spars, and towed her; and at three cleared the Islands, and stood out for sea. We have preserved the body of our heroic Captain, and shall, if possible, also that of Mr H. Fitzhugh, (a midshipman,) a fine promising youth, who fell at the time the Captain did. They are the only killed; we have one man lost his right arm, another severely wounded, and several slightly. Most of our shot-holes are between wind and water, and

one shot struck us two feet under water."

20th. BISHOP OF LONDON'S COURT —*Doctor's Commons.*—This day the Rev. Francis Stone, Rector of Norton, in Essex, was called upon by the court, (Sir William Scott,) agreeably to its directions, to appear and revoke his error, for having preached a sermon at the parish church of Danbury, before the archdeacon of the dioccse, wherein he maintained doctrine contrary to the established law of the church of England, by denying the Holy Trinity, the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour, and the atonement by the death of Christ.

An immense number of persons assembled in the court-room and hall adjoining. About nine o'clock Sir W. Scott took his seat, and Mr Stone placed himself at the bar, and was called upon for his recantation.

The Registrar of the Court then read a written paper, signed by Mr Stone, to the following purport:— That he was not aware, by preaching this sermon before the archdeacon, he was offending against the act of parliament passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; that he was well persuaded that the ordaining bishop authorized him to preach as he did, and that he promised and engaged not to offend again in like manner. It was contended by the learned civilians, on the part of the prosecution, that this was no revocation of the reverend gentleman's error; and that the reverend gentleman, instead of recanting his error after the licence and indulgence that had been granted him, still persisted in maintaining his heretical doctrines, under the plausible pretext of evasion. It was then stated, on the part of those who managed the prosecution, that it was by no means their intention to force men's opinions, or in any degree to infringe on the principles of toleration. The present prosecution was founded on an important act of parliament, made for the purpose of preserving the uniformity of the established religion. That act provided, that no person in holy orders should be allowed to preach any doctrine subversive of, or contrary to, the 39 articles of belief; and, as an offence against that statute had been clearly proved against, and admitted by the defendant, it became his duty, in his official capacity, to pray the court for the sentence the law prescribed. The constitution of the land had left every man the liberty of choosing his own religion, but it had wisely provided against persons professing dissenting principles, from participating in the emoluments appropriated to the ministers of the established church.

Mr Stone then addressed the court, and urged, in defence of his conduct, that he considered the scriptures to contain all the doctrine and instruction necessary to salvation; that the doctrine of the church of England rested on no better authority than the church of Rome; that they were both erroneous, with this difference, that the errors of the Roman Catholic religion were more absurd; they were pope against pope, each asserting their respective infallibility. He was proceeding to argue that it was his duty, after he was ordained a priest, to be guided by the scriptures, and not by the opinions of men, when Sir John Nichols interrupted him, and observed, that the court did not sit to inquire into the merits of his system of belief, but merely to determine the question which he had been called upon to answer. The law had determined what he had

preached to be error, and it was for him to consider whether he meant to recant it, or submit to the sentence of the law.

Sir W. Scott said he had heard the defendant with great impatience, as, instead of recanting his error, he persisted in formally defending it.

Mr Stone observed, that if he erred, he was answerable to God alone; and that he would conform himself to God's word, and not to acts of parliament. He requested, however, that the judge would instruct some person to draw out the form of recantation, and give him a week to consider of it, as he was anxious, provided his conscience would allow him, to sign it, and to retain his living, having a wife and seven children unprovided for, having nothing to look to but his situation in the church. He felt it a severe trial; but he observed, he would sooner submit to it than sacrifice his duty to his Creator.

Sir W. Scott said, that he only required him to express, openly in court, his belief in the 39 articles of the Church of England.

Mr Stone replied he could not agree to the terms prescribed to him, unless with the salvo of conscience.

Sir W. Scott said he could allow of no salvo of conscience.

Dr Lawrence rose to disclaim any intention of arguing the doctrines themselves. This he particularly wished to impress on the minds of the auditors, lest they might depart under an impression that they had been hearing a theological argument.

Mr Stone was proceeding to defend the doctrines which he had preached, when he was interrupted by the judge, and reminded that the only question he had to determine was, whether Mr Stone had revoked the errors which he was proved to have preached and published. The statements made by Mr Stone were far from satisfactory. He thought the indulgence of another week would be productive of no good; if he did not avail himself of the present opportunity of revoking the error, no alternative was left him, but to certify his case to the diocesan to whom he belonged, who would pronounce the sentence of the law.

The Bishop of London and the Bishop of Lincoln, accompanied by other dignified clergy, then entered the court, and, after being informed by Sir Wm. Scott that the charges alleged against the Reverend Francis Stone were clearly proved and established by the evidence produced, the Bishop of London proceeded to read the sentence, and afterwards signed the same, which deprived Mr Stone of his ecclesiastical preferments.

Immediately after sentence was pronounced, Mr Stone cast up his eyes to heaven, and exclaimed,—"God's will be done."

HYDROPHOBIA.—The Portsmouth paper of Saturday says—"The body of the unfortunate soldier of the 59th regiment, who died of hydrophobia last week, has been dissected, in the presence of most of the medical gentlemen in this neighbourhood. His name was Glew, a native of Yorkshire, 22 years of age, and a fine young man. His father is a farmer of much respectability, with a large family. He had only enlisted a few weeks, and was going to the East Indies. The dog bit him on the cheek, as he was standing sentinel at Hilsea barracks gate, and then instantly ran and bit the next sentinel on the forehead, who is not unwell. The part was cut out, and it had quite healed

He felt no effects from the bite till the full of the moon, when he requested to be confined. He said, he had no intention to do injury, but he thought there was danger of it. He had long intervals of sanity. At the full of the next moon his delirium exceedingly increased; his body was writhed and convulsed in the most dreadful and shocking way. Two days before his death he barked incessantly like a dog, and complained of a dog being under his bed gnawing him. He bit the man who attended him in the thumb, who has since been unwell."

ADMIRALTY.—Copy of a letter from Captain Mason of his Majesty's ship Daphne, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

His Majesty's ship Daphne, off Lessoe, April 26.

"SIR—Judging from the cargo of the sloop destroyed on the 22d, that the rest of the enemy's vessels at Flodstrand were also loaded with provisions, and destined for the relief of Norway, I conceived it to be an object to attempt getting them out; and the officers and crews of both ships having volunteered, I, last night, sent three boats from this ship, and the Tartarus two, all under the direction of Lieutenant William Elliot, first of the Daphne, accompanied by Mr Hugh Stewart, master; Lieutenant Boger of the royal marines; and Messrs Beazely, Durell, Elliot, Moore, and Ayton, midshipmen; and Lieutenants Gittins and Paterson, and Messrs Stepford, Lussinan, and Andrews, midshipmen of the Tartarus. They were towed near the shore by the Forward gun-brig.—They found the vessels moored close under the fort of the castle, which mounts ten guns, with hawsers, fast to the shore; and immediately on getting to them the alarm was given by some Danish boats, the Danes instantly forsook the vessels, and the castle and three other guns began, and kept up a heavy fire of round, grape, and musketry; many of the shot went through the hulls and sails of the vessels; notwithstanding which the five boats cleared the harbour of all but two brigs, both light, and one of them with neither sails nor rudder. As no credit can accrue but to those who planned and executed this enterprise, I trust, Sir, I may be allowed to express to you my admiration of the steady valour and good conduct of Lieutenant Elliot, (whose behaviour at all times led me to expect it from him,) as well as every officer and man employed in it. He speaks in the strongest terms of the courage and steadiness of the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of both ships. I am happy, Sir, to add, that the loss is very trifling on either side, which I am surprised at, having observed from the ship the heavy fire kept up by the enemy. A Danish boat, with five men in it, having the temerity to persist in endeavouring to retake one of the vessels, although repeatedly warned by Lieutenant Elliot, the latter was obliged with his people to fire in their own defence, and three of the five fell; on our side there were three wounded by the enemy, and one by mistake, but none badly. Amongst the former is Lieutenant Elliot, which, with his being an old lientenant, and a very deserving officer, will, I trust, be an additional inducement with you to recommend him to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I inclose a list of the wounded.—There is a man slightly wounded be-

longing to the Tartarus, but I have not learnt the nature of his wounds. All but my first lieutenant and one seaman are able to do duty.

F. Mason.

P. S. As from the papers being taken away, I shall not be able to send you a correct account of the prizes at present, I shall only add, that there are five brigs, of apparently from 130 to 190 tons, deeply laden with grain and provisions; three galliots of about 110 tons each, two deeply laden as above, and one light; one schooner of about 80 tons, deeply laden as above; one sloop of about 90 tons, deeply laden as above."

In the northern districts of Scotland considerable distress prevails in consequence of the failure of the last crop, the extreme scarcity and high price of provisions, and the dull sale and low prices of cattle.

This distress is not of a local nature, but extends over a considerable part of the north and north-west Highlands. There are well-authenticated communications from thirteen different parishes in the counties of Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, and Inverness, exhibiting a scene of general misery, of which many of our readers can form no adequate conception. In several of these parishes there was not a supply of provisions sufficient for ten days consumption; even the seed had been used to keep the people and cattle alive!

A letter from Inverness, of dubious authority, states, that the distress occasioned by the scarcity of fodder in various parts of the Highlands is very great. On one small farm, not exceeding a square mile in extent, in the parish of Latheron, and county of Caithness, not less than 184 black cattle, besides a number of horses, have died for want.

24th. Court of King's Bench.—The Attorney General applied for leave to file a criminal information against Mr Dogherty; and, in support of his motion, he laid before the court the following narrative, founded on numerous affidavits. Mr Hunter, the plaintiff, a man of large fortune, had a daughter about fifteen years of age, when the defendant was introduced to her. From the particular attention paid to the young lady by Mr Dogherty, her father was induced to believe that he intended to ask her in marriage; and, on enquiring into his situation, he found that he had no fortune or employment, and that he was involved in debt. Upon this discovery, the father availed himself of the usual means to prevent intercourse: but the ingenuity of Mr Dogherty unhappily disappointed his endeavours. The gentleman prevailed on Miss Hunter to keep up a clandestine correspondence with him, and her father was obliged to confine her to the house, to avoid, if possible, any future interview. While this necessary caution was adopted, the defendant, either in person, or by his emissaries, under the windows, contrived to interchange letters, and kept her mind in such a state of incessant irritation, that she lost her reason, and at last descended to a condition of confirmed madness.

She was then placed under the care of a physician, who very soon discovered that all his efforts to tranquillize her were rendered ineffectual by Mr Dogherty, who still contrived by signals, and a variety of experiments, to keep up a communication with her. To secure her more effectually from the attempts of Mr Dogherty,

she was at length sent to a private mad-house, under the care of Mr Simmonds. Even in this retreat she was continually disturbed by Mr Dogherty, who at length contrived to withdraw her from her confinement in a condition of wildness, and, at the end of a month, something like the ceremony of marriage was performed between them.

When Mr Hunter discovered that his daughter had entered into this unhappy connection, his parental feelings would not permit him to leave her destitute, and he made her an allowance of 500l. a-year.

He at the same time professed his willingness to relieve Dogherty from his pecuniary embarrassments; for which purpose, he first advanced 300l., and afterwards 1700l.; for which security was given, the defendant being at the same time made personally liable. Notwithstanding this generosity of the father, Mr Dogherty behaved with the utmost harshness and indignity to his wife. Mrs Dogherty frequently complaining of this usage; her father always replied, "he is the husband of your own choosing; I will not have to do with your differences; you must bear with patience the evils consequent on your own indiscretion."

Matters were in this state, when Mr Hunter was attacked by a dangerous illness. When he was in this situation, he was informed that the differences between his daughter and her husband had come to extremities, and that their connection must in some way or other terminate. In these circumstances, Mr Hunter consulted with two of his friends, by whose judgment he determined to be guided. The result of this reference was, that Mr Hunter again afforded protection to his daughter.

The defendant now began to feel the inconvenience of having his wife withdrawn, and threatened Mr Hunter in the most brutal manner; and, finding this expedient ineffectual, he thought proper to attack the feelings of the father, by revealing the sufferings and infirmity of the daughter. And, for this purpose, he published what he called, "The Discovery, or a Domestic Tale," in which he professed to give an account of his own connection with Miss Hunter, but in truth, greatly mistating every material fact. He said, that Mr Hunter, finding that her attachment was so strong, sent his daughter to a mad-house, to withdraw her from the defendant; that he rescued her from this imprisonment, restored her to happiness, and that, since the event of her marriage, he had treated her with the utmost tenderness and affection. So incorrect was such a representation, that she had exhibited articles against him in this court, and in the ecclesiastical courts had proceeded against him for cruelty and adultery.

This application was founded on the publication which the learned counsel held in his hand, a fifth edition of which was advertised in the month of December last. Mr Hunter was led to hope, that the matter would be passed over without further observation, if that work were suffered to appear before the public without notice from himself. His expectations were disappointed; for, as late as April last, a new publication had appeared in the form of a romance, under the title of "Ronald Shaw," to which Mr Dogherty pretended only to be editor, but of which he proclaimed his wife as authoress.—This book accused Mr Hunter of treachery the most base, avarice the

most sordid, ingratitude the most flagrant, and villainy the most complicated, for having torn Mr Dogherty from his home, and for having deprived him of the wife whom he adored. The work also threatened the appearance of a second volume of "The Discovery."

Rule granted to shew cause.

INDIA.—A Madras Paper gives the following circumstantial account of the dreadful effects of the hurricane experienced at Madras, and in its vicinity, in the month of December last:—

"We have to discharge a most painful duty in detailing the circumstances which have attended the most violent storm ever experienced in the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry in 1762.

"On Wednesday last, the surf was observed to rise unusually high, and the clouds gathering thick and black to the northward, with an increasing wind, excited apprehensions that a storm was at hand. During the evening, some rain fell in occasional showers; but in the night, and during the whole of Thursday, it rained incessantly; the wind from the north-west gradually increased into a gale, which by one o'clock on Friday morning had acquired a violence that threatened every thing with destruction; and in this direction, exciting dismay and spreading desolation, did the wind blow until about four o'clock in the morning. About this hour the wind lessened, and, altering its course, gradually came round to the southward; during this time there was an awful suspence; for the experienced in this climate anticipated a renewal of the work of mischief from the sudden abatement of the storm, and from the shifting of the wind. When it had completely veered round to the southward, it suddenly burst into a hurricane, the like of which was never before remembered at Madras.

"The Canal forced its banks, and overflowed the country as far as the Government Bridge on one side, and beyond the Powder Mills on the other, where the water was three feet deep.—Boats were carried away, and several were found at the burying ground, and one near the Government Gardens.

"The sea rose much beyond its usual height, bringing some of the Massoolah boats within a few yards of the Custom-house, and destroying others, to the number, we understand, of about forty. The surf reached Messrs Harrington's on the beach, and by its violence exposed four feet of the foundation of the house: luckily this was not half its depth. One side of the adjoining building, the Naval Office, is much damaged. The Company's rice godowns near the Custom-house were forced open, and much of their contents washed away. The sea rose close to the ditch of the fort, and the surf dashed with violence over the ramparts. The counterscarp at the north east angle gave way, and the water pours into the ditch at every rising of the surf. The sea has not yet receded, but that may possibly be owing to the spring tide. We sincerely hope that it will in a short time return to its former limits, or every building on the sea face must be in danger. The bastion of the northern extremity of the Black Town wall gave way, and two guns are dismounted into the sea. It is impossible to give an acurate or adequate description of the mischief this storm has occasioned; far less can we describe the feelings of indivi-

duals who witnessed this work of destruction. Trees are every where torn up by the roots; the houses of the European inhabitants have universally suffered considerable damage; many were unroofed, and some partially blown down. The mud houses of the natives are in most places swept away, and with them many also of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thousands have perished. Dead bodies of men, women, and children, were found lying in every direction when the storm abated; as the sun rose higher, so the wind, and the rain, which had all along accompanied it in torrents, gradually abated, and before noon returned to the northward, and by Friday evening blew again steadily, and without violence, from the north-east, where it now continues. During the hurricane there was no thunder or lightening, although some was experienced on Friday night.

"During Monday, a considerable quantity of rain fell, but unaccompanied with any violent wind. Yesterday the sky was somewhat cloudy, but did not present any appearance of a further storm, although it was the full of the moon. This being now passed, and as she has now declined into her third quarter, we hope that there will be no renewal of the distressing scenes of Thursday and Friday last."

25th. DUBLIN.—A most daring attack has recently been made by the Thrashers on a respectable gentleman near Ballinamore, in the county of Roscommon. After having forced their way into his house, in the middle of the night, the usual oath was tendered to him, which he refusing to take, one of the villains exhibited to his astonished eyes a dreadful machine in the form of a wool-card, filled with crooked iron spikes, and a weighty hammer ready to infix them into his back at a blow! It is not to be wondered at, that this horrid preparation produced his immediate compliance to their demand, and they then swore him to the following terms: "1st, That he should not purchase tithes, except from a minister. 2dly, That he should pay only the old dues to the Roman Clergy. 3dly, That he should not give evidence against a Thrasher in a Court of Justice. 4thly, That he should be faithful to, and bear true allegiance to Captain Thrasher." On the next morning he surrendered himself, and gave an account of the transaction to Lord Ashtown, who on the next day apprehended several of these miscreants, and lodged them in gaol, to abide their trials on the above and several similar offences.

26th. During a storm this day, about three in the afternoon, an ash-tree, in the Earl of Portsmouth's park, Hampshire, was shivered to pieces by the lightning. A brace of bucks were under the tree; one was struck dead, and the other much injured. Several deer were about 57 yards west of the tree, one of which was also struck dead. On the same day a ball of fire entered the side, and came out at the roof, of a barn belonging to Mr Sergrove, at South Morton, near Wallingford, Oxfordshire. It set fire to the thatch; but there being a number of persons on the spot, it was prevented from spreading by taking the thatch off the roof. At Warminster, a ball of fire fell on a thatched public-house, and penetrated through two floors into a kitchen, where it exploded, and set the house on fire, nothing

being saved except the stock of beer. Two adjoining houses were burnt to the ground, notwithstanding the torrents of rain that poured down during the time. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning passed over the city of Bristol. We have not heard of any serious injury being sustained by it.

Sir Thomas Hardy attended this day at the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall, where he was presented with the freedom of the city, and an elegant sword voted to him by the corporation of London. The Chamberlain, in a very appropriate speech, in presenting the sword, dwelt upon what the country owed to the gallant and much-lamented Lord Nelson, under whose flag the worthy Captain had so much signalized himself.

28th. This day being the anniversary of the birth of the Right Hon. W. Pitt, a numerous meeting of his friends and admirers took place at Merchant Tailor's Hall, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort in the chair. The whole company, in the galleries and in the great hall, amounted to upwards of nine hundred, among whom were present many persons of the first rank and distinction, as well as many eminent political characters and opulent merchants. Upon the cloth being removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung in a superior style by various professional gentlemen, selected for the occasion. In the course of the evening, many appropriate toasts were given. At a late hour the company began to retire, highly satisfied with the attention of the stewards, whose taste and liberality had provided such an elegant entertainment.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.—The Gazette contains three letters transmitted by Admiral Lord Collingwood. The first is from Captain Campbell, of his Majesty's ship the Unite, stating his having captured, on the 18th of March, the French xebec Etoile de Buonaparte, of six guns and 21 men, commanded by an Ensign de Vasseau, and having on board an Aid-de-Camp of General Berthier with dispatches, which were destroyed previous to her capture.

The next from Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's ship Standard, stating his having captured, on the 20th ultimo, in company with the Active, the Italian brig of war Friedland, mounting 16 long French twelve-pounder guns. The Friedland is twelve months old, carries 16 French twelve-pounder long guns, built at Venice, and is a very fine brig. Embarked on board her is Commodore Don Amilca Paolucci, commanding in Chief the Italian Marine, and Knight of the Iron Crown.

The third letter, from Captain Sir Thomas Livingstone, gives an account of the boats of the Renommee and Grasshopper having, on the night of the 6th November last, attacked and captured two armed vessels which lay at anchor under the protection of the Torte de Estacio. The boats were under the direction of Lieutenant William Webster, of the Renomee, and by four o'clock in the morning were in possession of the vessels, but unfortunately there was so little wind, and the current ran so strong, that they both got aground; and, notwithstanding every exertion was used for the purpose of getting them off, it was found impossible, and about seven o'clock they were abandoned; they would have been burnt, had there not been so many men, women, and

children on board them, (many of whom were badly wounded, and our boats could not remove them), and humanity induced Lieutenant Webster not to set them on fire.

A letter transmitted by Rear-Admiral Purvis from Captain Usher, of his Majesty's sloop the Redwing, mentions his having, on the 7th instant, discovered an enemy's convoy off Cape Trafalgar. "I was not," says Captain Usher, "enabled to close with them before seven o'clock; at that time, being within point-blank shot, the armed vessels handed their sails, and forming a close line, swept towards us, indicating an intention to board. Upon arriving within musket-shot, a quick and well-directed fire was opened, our guns doing great execution. At nine o'clock the enemy, completely panic-struck and beaten, pushed their vessels into a heavy surf, sacrificing all their wounded. I instantly sent a boat to try and save as many as I could, as it was distressing to see their situation, but our men were unable to rescue one of them. The merchant vessels, seeing the fate of their convoy, attempted to disperse; some we sunk, others ran into the surf, and in a short time disappeared; the rest were captured, excepting three (two of which were armed) that it was not in my power to come up with, owing to our crippled state." Captain Usher speaks in the highest terms of all the persons employed in this service.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Madrid to her mother in Dublin:—

"Words cannot describe the horror with which we have been surrounded since the first of this month; the approaching storm was expected; but on the 2d, immediately after breakfast, it broke out in the most furious manner.

"Our friend T. had provided a retreat at his country-house, about six miles distant, to which we were to remove that very evening, but the storm overtook us, and stopped our journey. The thunder of the artillery announced the beginning of the business, and in a few minutes after, the whole male population of the city appeared in arms; wherever a French soldier was discovered, he was instantly cut down or shot; six of them were put to death under our windows; the scene was dreadful beyond description. After two or three hours carnage, particularly in our great street called Alcala, a reinforcement of Frenchmen poured into the town, and in their turn became the assailants; our doors were burst open by the defeated populace, and seven or eight of the inhabitants took refuge under the couches, and in different parts of the house; but the French soldiers followed them, and in my presence they most unmercifully bayoneted those who had first entered the room, where I and my children sat shivering with horror. The presence of a young French officer protected us; and with due care of himself, he continued in the house the entire of this fatal day, to which I certainly owe the lives of myself and children. All night the inhabitants were forced to illuminate their windows, and fifteen dreadful-looking fellows took entire possession of the lower part of the house; they soon broke open the cellars, which they plundered, nor could the presence of the friendly officer I have mentioned prevent them. The following morning was indeed a scene of horror. Almost every

person that passed through the streets was stained with blood, and the dead bodies lay in heaps; it was reported, and I believe with some truth, that Murat, the French general, intended to erect some works outside the town, to batter it to the ground, in revenge for the lives of his soldiers. This, however, he abandoned. The next day, when the tumult had a little abated, T. and I got some articles of plate, and the books of the house, and, through the intercession of our French friend, were suffered to remove to his residence at Ombro, where we now are with the children. You shall hear from me by the first possible conveyance. The chance I have of sending this to Lisbon is but small, but it may possibly reach you."

28th. Mr Perceval stated to the parties who proposed bidding for the loan, that the sum to be contracted for was,

£8,000,000 ..... for England.
2,500,000 ... ... for Ireland.

10,000,000

And he then gave them notice, that, besides this sum, there would be 1,500,000l. to be raised by Exchequer bills, for the East India Company; and in Ireland there would be a farther loan, viz.

£1,250,000 to be lent by the bank of Ireland.
750,000 to be raised by loan in Ireland.

2,000,000

He proposed that the bidding should be made in a new three per cent. fund, to be redeemable at 80. Upon this a long discussion took place. Mr Barnes argued, that this was a proposition to which they could not accede; it was untried, and likely to be an unpopular fund. They had no data upon which to make their calculations; for no one would chuse to invest his money in a fund so limited, when the Consols Fund Reduced were open to him.

The conversation was long. Mr Perceval said little, but Mr Huskisson contended for the new project strongly. At length, however, it was abandoned; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was resolved to borrow no more in the three per cents. unlimited; and he hoped that his successors would act on the same determination.

The next proposition, therefore, was, that the bidding should be made in the four per cents.; and it was finally settled that the bidding is to take place in the four per cents. on Tuesday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

The dividends to be payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day; the first dividend to be exempt from the income-tax. The discount to be at the rate of 4 per cent.

The payments to be as follow:
10 per cent. 3d June,
15 per cent. 15th July,
15 per cent. 19th August,
10 per cent. 16th September,
15 per cent. 14th October,
10 per cent. 18th November,
10 per cent. 16th December,
15 per cent. 13th January.

After the return of the gentlemen into the city, the 3 per cent. consols fell about 1 per cent. in the first instance, and the 4 per cents. about 2½. They recovered a little towards the close of the market.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—Yesterday a very numerous assemblage took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to celebrate the anniversary of Sir Francis Burdett's election. The door of the great room was thrown open about five

o'clock, and immediately afterwards there was a general rush into the room. As soon as the company had taken their seats, Sir Francis entered, followed by the stewards of the dinner and several friends.—His entrance was saluted by the loudest acclamations, which continued for nearly half an hour. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank with appropriate demonstrations of esteem and respect, namely, "The King." "The birth-day of our liberty." "The triumph of Westminster." "The electors of the United Kingdom, and may they take a lesson from the Westminster School."

Mr Adams proposed "Westminster's pride and England's hope—Sir Francis Burdett," when Sir Francis Burdett arose, and made a long and ardent speech on the state of the country, which was received with loud applauses. On the proposition of Major Cartwright, the following toast was drunk: "The life-boat of England, which no storm can sink, no waves can swallow—a people free—parliament independent—and the nation armed."

The company was entertained with several songs.

30th. The American embargo, as far as can be judged from the New York papers lately received, must be extremely unpopular. Numerous memorials have been presented against it to Congress, several of which are couched in very strong language, and draw a very gloomy picture of the state of the country, and anticipate more severe suffering in the event of a war with Britain--an event which they seemed to apprehend. Mr Randolph, in a long speech, on the 7th April, on the bill for raising an additional force, animadverted severely on the president's proclamation. Speaking of the embargo, he observed, "that what was at first to be a shield and a sword, turns out to be a sorry sort of defence: it must be bolstered up with 6000 men. The non-importation law was the point of the wedge, the embargo was the centre, and the 6000 men were the butt. These were to be driven up to the hilt, and to break out in a war. We go to war for our seamen, and we give them up; we go to war for the colonial trade, and we give up even the carrying of our own produce—thus leaving Great Britain in possession of all the seamen and trade of the world."

JAMAICA.—KINGSTON, 30th.—Some degree of agitation was excited in this city early on Friday morning last, from the report of a serious insubordination having arisen in the 2d West India regiment, under the command of Major Darley, stationed at Fort Augusta.

It appears that the regiment had paraded at the accustomed hour in the morning on the beach, about 300 yards from the glacis leading to Port Henderson. In the fort, 54 recruits were left to be drilled by a black serjeant. They were principally of the Chamba and Koromantyn nation, purchased a few months since to serve in his Majesty's colonial corps; 46 of them were attached to the 2d, and eight to the 5th West India regiments. The men on the beach had not been long under arms, ere a terrible war-hoop was heard, and the recruits were observed to rush out of the fort, and approach near the left of the regiment. Lieutenant and Adjutant Ellis instantly rode towards them to learn the reason of the noise, and what they desired; he had scarce reached the spot, before he was

knocked off his horse with the butt end of some of their firelocks, and received several wounds about his head and body with their bayonets, of which he almost instantly died. Major Darley, anxious to know what occasioned the tumult, repaired directly thither; unhappily for him, he experienced a fate nearly similar, being knocked off his horse, and wounded about the body, &c. Appearances at this moment being thus unfavourable, the officers dispatched a serjeant to the fort for ammunition, while some of them flew to Major Darley's assistance; he was taken to his apartments, and languished about an hour, when he expired. The ammunition having arrived, the men were directed to load, and fire on the mutineers, which was promptly obeyed, when fourteen of them fell dead, five were wounded, and two taken prisoners; twenty-one, who did not appear to be active in the mutiny, instantly surrendered without the smallest resistance. The remainder being dismayed at the check the party had received, ran off to secrete themselves in the mangroves and brushwood, and there is little doubt ere this they are completely subdued or shot.

No other reason was assigned for their improper conduct by those taken, than that they had been too repeatedly drilled, and that they wished to return to their country.

On the first knowledge of this mutinous spirit, the troops assembled from all quarters. There was little occasion, however, for their services, the mutiny being quelled before they arrived. Ten of the prisoners were afterwards tried by a court martial, nine of whom were condemned, and one acquitted. Of those condemned, seven were executed, and two respited.

Admiralty Office, May 31.

Transmitted by Vice-Admiral Whitshed.

Virginie, at sea, May 20.

Sir,—I beg leave to detail, for your information, the capture of the Guelderland Dutch frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Pool, knight of the order of the kingdom, who is wounded. She was manned with two hundred and fifty-seven men, and had twenty-three passengers; a fortnight from Bergen.

It was after an hour and a half's gallant defence in a night action, on the 19th instant, that he surrendered; his masts being shot by the board, twenty-five of his men killed, and forty severely wounded. The enemy wore three times, and in his effort to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginie, and did her the only damage worth notice; for I have been fortunate, having only one man killed, and one badly wounded. The night was extremely dark, and the swell so great, that the boarders could not act.

If any credit is attached to this transaction, I entreat you to bestow it on the officers and men; who, under every circumstance in service, merit my warmest commendation; in this I include the officer of the royal marines, and the gallantry of his party.

Could any thing surpass the courage of the people, it was their dexterity in working the ship, which enabled me to keep close to the enemy; and their exertions in getting the boats out to rescue the men of the Guelderland from the flames, that ship taking fire soon after she struck; but, through the firm discipline of the enemy, it was put out.

Allow me to mention the first lieu-

tenant, Mr John Davies, a good officer, of eleven years standing; and Mr Nathaniel Norton, a mate that has passed for a lieutenant.--I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD BRACE.

List of killed and wounded in the above action.

William Little, able seaman, killed.
John Woodcock, able seaman, wounded.
William Blanchard, landman, slightly wounded.

[The Gazette contains an order of council, farther prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, and ammunition, for six months, reckoning from the 6th of June.]

JUNE 1st. The stagnation of trade, occasioned by the proscriptions to which it has recently been exposed, and the consequent fall of wages, has given rise to serious disturbances among the weavers in Lancashire.—They assembled in Manchester to the number of 5000, and proceeded to commit the most unwarrantable excesses. They broke open the houses of cotton and woollen weavers, carried off their shuttles and other implements of weaving, and demolished the glass windows of the office where the magistrates were then met, by attaking it with large stones, several of which wounded the constables then in attendance. The prison was also attacked and entirely burnt down. These riotous proceedings were continued for several weeks, and money was extorted from different individuals, under threats of setting fire to their houses or factories. A number of weavers have been compelled to leave their looms, and have been deprived of their shuttles by the mal-contents; rewards for apprehending of whom have been offered by the magistrates. A respectable manufacturer at Hagwood, was dragged from his bed, and severely beaten, on his refusal to put his name to certain papers offered to him for his signature. Several manufacturers, supposed hostile to the claims of the weavers, were burned in effigy; and every loom was stopped in that part of the town which was the scene of these unlawful proceedings. Many pieces of different goods have been maliciously destroyed by means of spirit of vitriol or aquafortis, which they artfully convey to the loom through the medium of a syringe, from which the destructive ingredient is squirted through the broken panes in the windows; and sometimes it is dropped upon the bags hung over workmen's shoulders, containing pieces.

The military continue upon duty night and day, and the magistrates and constables are indefatigable in their exertions to preserve the public tranquillity.

JAMAICA—*Montego Bay*, 1st.—*Extract of a letter.*—"Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the night of Tuesday last, the awful cry of fire was heard in all directions. It began in the retail shop of Mr Francis Lyon, in the centre of Church-street, and, in defiance of all human exertion, soon became general on both sides of the street, the greater part of which is burnt down. The flames reaching the corner houses of Messrs Campbell and Ellis, and Messrs John Christie and Co. on the other side, in Market-street, rushed into those of Mrs Blake, which were soon consumed! Here it was thought the calamity would end; but alas! from a sudden shift of wind, the fire crossed the street to the large house of Messrs Lyon and Black, then to Mr

Hawthorn's, Messrs John Watson and Co's., Mr M'Carthy's, Miss Rippon's, occupied in the lower part by Messrs Wood and Callum, Mrs White's range of buildings, occupied by Mr Thomas Mitchell and Mr James Miller, to Mr Steel's, then to the Barracks, which, with the whole of Mr Kelly's extensive buildings, printing-office, utensils, &c. the custom-house, &c. in fact, every building down both sides the street, with the exception of Messrs Lamont and Summer's house, and the Trelawny wharf, fell a prey to this devouring element! Many houses in Cornwall and other streets were burnt down; but the principal loss appears to have been in the destruction of the greater part of Market-street, one of the best in the West Indies, all of which, stored with goods of the late importation, were entirely consumed."

4th. LONDON.—This day being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, was celebrated with the usual solemnities. Owing to the delicate state of his eyes, his Majesty was not at Court; but he gave audience to several of his nobility, bishops, &c. at Buckingham House. The morning was, as usual, ushered in by the ringing of bells; at noon, the Park and Tower guns were fired, the ships in the Thames displayed their colours, and the flags and standards of the United Kingdom were hoisted on the different churches and public buildings. The streets in the neighbourhood of the palace were crowded to an excess, and the windows at St James's-street, in particular, exhibited a display of beauty and splendour rarely to be witnessed in any country. The Duke of Kent arrived at the Queen's Palace by half-past eight o'clock, and by a little after ten the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Brunswick, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, followed. About twelve o'clock the Prince of Wales went to Kensington Palace, to dress for her Majesty's drawing-room. At half-past twelve o'clock, her Majesty, the Princess, the Duchess of Brunswick, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, went to St James's Palace, and partook of some refreshment; after which, the Duke of Cambridge conducted the Duchess of Brunswick over the elegant suit of rooms and the Grand Council Chamber.

At two o'clock the Prince of Wales and his suite, in three carriages, and servants in state liveries, dress hats and feathers, proceeded from Carleton House to the Drawing-room, and entered by the private door in the Park. His Royal Highness was attended by the Duke of Clarence, Lords Keith and Dundas, Generals Lee and Hulse, and Colonels M'Mahon, Lee, and Bloomfield.

The Ode shortly after commenced, under the direction of Sir W. Parsons, who, to meet the wishes of his Majesty, adapted it to Handel's music.

Her Majesty proceeded to receive the company with her usual affability. There were present, besides the Royal Family, an immense assemblage of persons of rank and distinction.

A number o 'convivial meetings were held in various parts of the city to commemorate the event, and the return of this auspicious day has on no former occasion been more gratefully celebrated.

At Edinburgh, his Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. In the morning the Royal Standard was hoisted in the Castle, and at noon all the guns were fired. The whole military force stationed in Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, and Dalkeith, were drawn up in the New Town, and, though the day was rather unfavourable, had a fine appearance. They passed his Excellency Lord Viscount Cathcart, in George Street, under the command of Major-General the Hon. David Leslie. They then marched across the North and South Bridges, to the Meadows, where they were formed in the walks, and fired a *feu-de-joye*, after which the troops returned to their respective parades and were dismissed. In the evening, a grand collation was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Parliament House, which was elegantly decorated with flowers and shrubs, to several of the nobility, and a number of gentlemen of the first character in the country. The number of troops under arms was above 7000.

Mr Hammond, formerly pilot of the Saturn, has been arrested in France, as a spy, and shot by order of the French Government.—Other accounts state that he was beheaded, and his body dragged round the town, the name of which is not mentioned. He had been sent from the Saturn on board the L'Aigle, Captain Wolfe, to reconnoitre the French coast, and landed at a port near L'Orient; he had been on shore twelve days, and was preparing to come off in a boat, when he was arrested by two custom-house officers. He received a pension of 50*l.* per annum from our Government, for the information he obtained some time since, by landing on the enemy's coast. He was a Frenchman by birth, and had been many years in our service, in the course of which, he had more than once risked his life, by making incursions into France, and returning in an open boat to our ships off the coast.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.—At the closing of the Sessions, the Grand Jury appeared with their Foreman, and gave in their report of the prisons of Clerkenwell, and the House of Correction. Respecting the New Prison, Clerkenwell, they stated that it was kept in as good condition and cleanliness, as the space and capaciousness of it could admit; but that it was quite too small for the number sent thither; and that the allowance of bread to the prisoners, being but one pound per day, was much too little.

Respecting the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, the following is their report:

"We have also visited the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, and, upon a general inspection, we have to express our approbation of the high order, perfect cleanliness, and strict regularity, which appeared to us to be observed throughout the said prison.—Signed, &c."

5th. This day the Committee met to inspect the piece of plate subscribed for, to be presented to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, as a token of grateful respect, from the principal agriculturists of England. It is a large silver salver, with a spacious embossed border, decorated with various architectural emblems and figures, in alt relief, of the four species of animals, in the breed of which the Duke has so eminently ex-

celled, viz. a Hereford and a Devon ox, and a South Down and Leicester sheep. The centre of the salver, immediately under the ducal arms of the family, is thus inscribed: "Presented to his Grace, John Duke of Bedford, by the Agriculturists of England." It is intended to be presented to his Grace by the Committee, on the first day of the Woburn Sheep-shearing.

Yesterday the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Sciences had their annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, as the reward of merit and encouragement of invention, when the Duke of Norfolk presided, and a numerous and respectable company were assembled, among whom were several noblemen and ladies of the first rank; the business of the day was opened by Dr Taylor, who, in a very neat and appropriate speech, expatiated on the benefits derived from the exertions and example of patriotic individuals in the different branches of the arts, and from the encouragement given by the Society. He then read over the names of those to whom the prizes had been awarded, and the Noble Duke, with the warmth and zeal which are so peculiar to him, distributed them to the different candidates, amongst whom were the Bishop of Landaff, Lord Mansfield, Lord Borringdon, Mr Curwen, M. P. and several others. Among the most interesting, were three young artists, all of them under ten years of age, whom the Duke kindly encouraged by hopes of future and still greater success. The business of the day was concluded by his Grace, in an elegant and animated speech, in which he expressed his thanks to the Margravine of Anspach, who was present, for her liberal and zealous support of the views of the Society; and he took the opportunity of informing the members of the Society, that their funds were in a most flourishing state, and the number of their members continually increasing.

6th. OLD BAILEY.—Frances Spencer and Ann Smith, two women of ill fame, were indicted for robbing W. Thomson of four one pound notes, besides other money. The money being found on Spencer, she was condemned; Ann Smith was acquitted. Samuel Williams was capitally convicted for taking out of the boat of Thomas Simpson, two trunks, containing wearing apparel and other articles.

Madame Storace's last benefit, which took place yesterday, must have been very grateful to her feelings. She performed her favourite part of Floretta, in the Opera of The Cabinet, and sang several of her most admired songs in fine style, which received unbounded applause from a most crowded audience. Madame Storace was in excellent spirits, until she attempted to sing her farewell, when her voice faultered, and, although repeatedly cheered by her friends, at the conclusion of the last line she sank under her feelings, and was carried off the stage senseless. The following is the farewell address that Madame Storace sung; it is attributed to the friendly pen of Mr Coleman:

Think, think not this a vain obtrusion,
And, Oh! accept my heart's effusion:
We meet no more, dear friends, adieu!
Retirement's calm I owe to you.
My breast with gratitude is swelling,
Where'er I raise my rural dwelling—
I'll cry—your bounty bade me rear it,
And train the peaceful Woodbine near it.
From *Belgrade's Siege* since I'm retiring,
New *Lillas* will keep up the firing;
Adela cedes to other Powers,

Old Drury's nightly *Haunted Towers*;
Floretta—no one's zeal was stronger,
Is of this *Cabinet* no longer;
Henceforth *no Songs*, while *Supper's* bringing,
Of your first *Margaretta's* singing.
Much honoured friends, who deign to listen,
No studied tear I've taught to glisten.
Oh! no, this moment's fond distress,
Is more than music can express,
My voice would not these chimes be ringing,
But that it faulters less in singing.
Lov'd Patrons, on this night we sever,
Farewell!—and bless you all for ever!

7th. OLD BAILEY.—Ann Hodges, a sharp, pretty looking girl, only eleven years of age, and Ann Hodges, her mother, 31 years of age, were tried, the one for stealing and the other for receiving, knowing to be stolen, several articles of female apparel. It appeared in evidence, that the mother was apprehended wearing the apparel which she had stolen, and that the remainder was found in her house. Three decent women gave them a good character. But the Recorder observed to the Jury, that the child's character could not possibly be yet formed. As to the woman's character, he did not know what to say to it. The Jury knew very well that there were some mothers who were depraved enough to make a tool of their children for such bad purposes. The property was found upon her; and if the Jury thought her guilty of the crime imputed to her, namely the guilty receipt, they must recollect that there was no possibility of coming at the receiver without the thief being first convicted, whatever their feelings of humanity might prompt them to do with respect to a child of the younger prisoner's tender age.

The Jury, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, pronounced both the prisoners *Guilty*.

A most interesting scene then followed; the Recorder inquired if there was any friend or relation of the child in Court, who would take her into their care, and undertake to endeavour to instil proper notions of morality into her mind; upon which a very respectable looking man addressed the Court, overwhelmed in tears: He said, that he was the father of the child; he had been told that she was his, and had never doubted the fact. He would, with the blessing of God, take care of her as long as he lived, and do whatever good for her he was able to do. He was sorry to say that he had been unable to live with the mother on account of her improper conduct; he had left her when the child was only eight months old, and had not lived with her since, though he sent what he could for the support of the child. He lamented, that she was latterly more strongly attached to the mother than to him.

The mother was taken into the prison, and the little girl was then brought from the Dock into the witness box. Upon being interrogated by the Bench, as to how she proposed to conduct herself in future, she said she was innocent of what she was now charged with, and that her mother was more so. She was then, by order of the Court, delivered up to her father.

Same day the Recorder passed sentence of death on Thomas Wood, for coining; Isaac Regus, for housebreaking; Thomas Russell and John Smith, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; John Brown and Charles Brown, for a like offence; Daniel Allen, for house-breaking; Hyman Harris, for stealing goods in a dwel

ling-house; Thomas Hearney, for a like offence; Mary Miller for stealing privily from the person. William Smith, for house-breaking; John Taylor, for feloniously cutting and stabbing Sarah Wood; Thos. King, for a highway robbery; John Welford, for stealing goods in a dwelling-house; Sarah Burgess, alias Jones, and Hannah Gagen, for stealing goods out of a boat on the navigable river Thames.

This day being Whit-Tuesday, the annual sermon was preached at Blackfriars Church, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Vicar of St Mary's, Leicester, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. After an animated discourse on the duty and means of promoting Christian Missions, from Rom. x. 13, 14, 15, in which the preacher ably vindicated them from some late attacks, and strongly enforced on his hearers the duty of supporting them, a noble collection was made at the doors, which amounted, with donations, and subcriptions in the vestry, to upwards of 375*l*. A bank note of fifty pounds was put into the plate by an unknown friend. The general meeting of the Society was afterwards held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, when a Report of the proceedings during the last year was read by the Secretary. From this report it appears that the Society has sent four Ministers to Sierra Leone, as Missionaries to the natives on the western coast of Africa; and that four other Ministers have been accepted as Missionaries, and are preparing for Africa, under the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Ashton, Sandford. The Society promises itself much from the abolition of the slave trade, and the operations of the African Institution, in civilizing the natives of the western coast; and it proposes to instruct its Missionaries in the Arabic and Susoo languages, and in the art of printing; and by the establishment of a printing press at Freetown, Sierra Leone, both to aid the African Institution in its endeavours to civilize Africa, and to circulate portions of the Scripture and Religious Tracts very extensively along the coast and in the interior. The Society's Missionaries continue in charge of the spiritual concerns of the colony of Sierra Leone, no Chaplain having yet been appointed; and they have also undertaken the care of the Maroon children. A proposal has been made to the Committee for forming a settlement on one of the New Zealand islands, which will probably be carried into effect, and may ultimately lead to important consequences. Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments at some length to the meeting, animating the Society to perseverance and exertion, by the Divine promises, and by its opening prospects of success.

East India Company.—The First Report from the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company has been printed and laid before the House of Commons. It states, that, upon a view of the Company's pecuniary concerns in England, during the last ten years, when compared with the estimate for 1808-9, there are deficiencies in the last and present years, which it ascribes principally to the following causes, in the following words:—

1st. To the diminished sale of the Company's goods; the sum estimated to be received from such sales for the year 1808-9, being 1,394,589*l*. less than the average of

the ten preceding years; 2,200,996*l.* less than the average of the first five years of that period; and 588,183*l.* less than the average of the last five years. The diminution of the Company's sales is stated to have arisen chiefly from a diminished demand for Indian piece goods, the cotton stuffs manufactured in Britain supplying their place.

2dly. To the increased expence of freight and demorage of the Company's shipping; the estimated amount of the same for the year 1808-9, being 276,251*l.* more than the average of the ten preceeding years; 276,712*l.* more than the average of the first five years of that period; and 275,790*l.* more than the average of the last five years.

3dly. To the increased amount of bills of exchange drawn on the Company in England, from India and China; the estimated amount of which, for the year 1808-9, being 725,408*l.* more than the average of the ten preceding years; 521,970*l.* more than the average of the first five years of that period; and 928,845*l.* more than the average of the last five years.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday evening, a Coroner's Inquest was held at the Cock and Castle, Kingsland, upon the body of Reuben Mayne, a boy of ten years of age, supposed to have been murdered by his father. It appeared from the evidence taken before Mr Unwin, the Coroner, that Reuben Mayne, the father of the deceased, who worked as a brickmaker in the fields of Mr Rhodes, at Kingsland, cohabited with a woman of the name of Ann Smith, who was not the mother of the deceased, and who was constantly endeavouring to exasperate the father against his son. On Thursday night, the 2d inst. at the White Hart public house in Hornsey, he was heard to express an intention of setting fire to the sand-houses, and afterwards he obtained a match from the landlady, it is supposed, for that purpose. About one o'clock in the morning of the 3d, the people who slept in the brick-field were alarmed by the cry of fire, and it was discovered the outside hut of a row of six hovels was in flames; and that Reuben Mayne, the father, and Ann Smith, had made their escape from the adjoining sand-house, which they occupied, but had left the child within. This fact was not disclosed to the bye-standers until the hut, which was supposed to contain the deceased, was nearly consumed, when the father seemed to express some anxiety for the safety of his son. During the interval between the discovery of the fire and the destruction of Mayne's hut, the cries of the child had not been heard. Upon searching the ruins, the body of the deceased was however found, with the feet and head nearly burnt from the body, and the entrails protruded through the abdomen. It was not till after three messages the father of the child could be induced to come and examine the body; and, when he arrived, treated the affair with indifference. One of the witnesses, who was a brickmaker, deposed, that he met Reuben Mayne and Ann Smith on their way from the fire, when the former told the latter if she "*revulged*" she was a dead woman. A medical gentleman, of the name of Savage, attended, who had seen the body before burial, and who deposed, that, to his recollection, there were no external marks of violence, excepting what might be attributed

to the fire; but, for the further satisfaction of the Jury, it was ordered, that the body should be taken up to be re-examined, that it might be ascertained by a more minute inspection, whether any previous violence had been committed on the child. The examination of the several witnesses on this distressing occasion, occupied the Jury nearly two hours and a half; and, after the re-consideration of the matter, with the assistance of the Coroner, for about a quarter of an hour, a verdict was found of *Wilful Murder* against Reuben Mayne; and Ann Smith was declared accessary to the crime.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—His Majesty rises soon after six o'clock, immediately after which, he attends to the dispatches from Ministers, brought by a messenger or messengers, who leave London every morning about two o'clock for that purpose, except when his Majesty is in town. After he has attended to the dispatches, he retires with the Queen and Princesses, and Royal Dukes, that are at Windsor, to the Armoury Room, which is fitted up as a temporary chapel, where church morning service is read by a chaplain. The Royal Family then breakfast; after which his Majesty frequently rides on horseback in Windsor Park, for about an hour and a half; if the weather, &c. prevent him riding, he walks in different parts of the extensive Palace, attended by a Page; plays at chess with General Fitzroy, one of his Equerries; or sits in company with the Queen. His Majesty dines at one o'clock, as he has been accustomed to do for some time past, after which he joins the company of the Queen, till she goes to dress for dinner. At four o'clock, her Majesty and the Princesses dine, during which time his Majesty dresses; he then joins again the company of the Queen and Princesses, and partakes of their desert, &c.; her Majesty's band in general, except when they are in London at the concert of ancient music, perform a concert before the Royal Family, from the Works of Handel, which consists of concertos, overtures, songs, verses, and chorusses, specially arranged for an instrumental band only. The songs are played by a single instrument, appropriate to the composition of the song; the bill of fare for each concert is always submitted to the approbation of his Majesty, by the master of the band. During the performance of the concert, the Royal Family take tea or coffee, and play at chess, or cards, in which they are joined by a select party of friends. The Royal Family retire to rest about half past eleven.

A shocking accident occurred in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, on the 6th instant. Mr Webb, of Moseley, was married, on the preceding Sunday, to an amiable young lady of that place; and only a few hours after, he astonished the family with symptoms of insanity. In this sad state, he on Wednesday destroyed several sheep, and obtained a pair of loaded pistols, with which he alarmed the neighbourhood by threatening to fire upon many persons. He next got possession of a razor, and, dreadful to relate, he first cut his wife's throat, and then his own; almost every person who attempted to secure him was wounded. Neither he nor his wife are expected to recover.

A smuggling boat of an uncommon length, being 52 feet by 7, and which was rowed with twelve oars, has been sent into Dover by a revenue brig.

The brig chaced her so long, that the hands on board the boat, 13 in number, were quite beat out. She had no goods on board when taken; the crew are put on board a man of war. The boat belonged to Bexhill. A day has seldom passed of late in which some smuggled goods have not been sent in, the number of cruizers and revenue vessels being so great, besides the present short nights, make the risk uncommonly great. These circumstances, added to the almost certainty of falling in with a man of war, must soon put a stop to the trade, at least for the present.

A very melancholy accident occurred during the conveyance to Usk of part of the baggage of the Usk volunteer infantry, on Wednesday morning, on the road betwixt Cardiff and Newport:—Two privates, who had the care of the baggage, permitted a sailor, who, it is said, was intoxicated, to ride in the cart, where he was most imprudently allowed to smoke his pipe. They had not proceeded far before some fire from the pipe was communicated to a cask of ammunition, which instantly exploded, killed the sailor on the spot, and so dreadfully scorched the unfortunate soldiers, that their lives are despaired of.

8th. A melancholy accident occurred in the distillery in Belfast. When the fermenting vat was to be cleaned, though the men had been always strictly enjoined to have a large piece taken out on the previous night, and also to put down some burning coals, and afterwards to throw in a quantity of water, in order so expel the new air, yet, from mere negligence, one of them, without even trying the simple experiment of sending down a lighted candle, rashly descended into the vat, and was suffocated in a moment. His companions hearing him fall down, one of them hastily went to his assistance, and, though others who were present insisted on his tying a rope round his waist, he, through over anxiety to save his comrade, instantly descended without it, but had scarcely reached the bottom of the ladder with a rope in his hand to fasten to the other man, when he himself was so affected by the air, that he could only give some tremulous shrieks or cries, but being totally unable to help himself, he also fell down. Immediate exertions were then made by all present; and another man having fixed a rope round his waist descended, but before he could lay hold of either of the other two persons, he also was so strongly affected that the people above immediately drew him up again. For some minutes he was strongly convulsed, and appeared like a person deranged; but on being taken to the open air, he immediately recovered. Notwithstanding what he had experienced, his humanity prompted him to make a second attempt, in which he succeeded in throwing a noose over one of the men's legs, and he and that man were both drawn out. Though very much affected, and greatly exhausted by this second attempt; he insisted on going down a third time for the other man; he did so, and in a similar way accomplished his object. Having been rather longer down this third time, when drawn up, he was very seriously affected, but fortunately soon recovered. Medical assistance being immediately called, every exertion was made by two professional gentlemen to recover the two men who first descended; but though the one had been only fifteen mi-

nutes, and the other only ten, in the vat, yet every attempt to revive them proved ineffectual.

11th. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*The King* v. *Thomas Picton, Esq.*—This cause occupied the court, which was extremely crowded the whole day, from nine o'clock in the morning till eight at night.

Mr Garrow, in stating the case on the part of the prosecution, observed, that he had nothing new to lay before the jury, what he was about to state having been already adduced in former cases. The horrid barbarities charged against the defendant, were such as had never before been charged against any British governor, that of cruelly torturing a female of the tender age of fourteen years. He then stated, that the island was ceded to the British forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the year 1801; that the defendant was appointed governor of the island; that it was conceded to the people of the island, as a condition of their surrender, that they should be governed by the Spanish laws until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Louisa Calderon, (he observed,) the unhappy female who gave rise to the present prosecution, had been contracted, according to the custom of that country, at a very early age, to a person of the name of Pedro Lewis. His servant Carlos Gonsalez had the art however to seduce her; a crime which he aggravated by robbing his master of 2000 ducats. The robber escaped, but the girl was apprehended, and an application made to the governor to permit the torture to be applied to her, with a view of drawing from her a disclosure relative to the robbery. Mr Garrow observed, that he would not describe particularly in what manner the torture was inflicted; but the jury would have the pain of hearing the unhappy sufferer tell her own story.

The defence which was to be set up in the present case, Mr Garrow observed, was the authority of the Spanish law, which it was maintained sanctioned the use of torture.—But in reply to this, it would be shewn that no such law existed in the Spanish code; that no Spanish governor could have inflicted such a punishment; that it was reserved for Governor Picton to be the first to introduce torture into that island, which, by the Spanish laws, could only be resorted to in cases of witchcraft, and Louisa Calderon was the only instance of the kind ever known in that island where torture was inflicted for a different crime. If, however, by the help of old books and musty records, long since forgotten, something of the kind should be shewn, he would contend that such maxims were quite obsolete, and that this was the only case where torture had been inflicted, and, he was sorry to repeat, introduced by a British governor, whose presence, he argued, ought to have rendered all such laws, if they ever existed, void and nugatory.

Louisa Calderon was then examined, and described the manner in which the torture was inflicted, in nearly the same way she had done on the former trial, with the exception that she now gave her evidence in the English language, with much fluency and correctness. Having described the pike on which she stood, suspended by a rope and pulley from the cieling, her fainting, &c. she further stated, that the persons present were Begerot, the judge, who first applied to the governor for the order to torture, de Castro, the

escribado, or secretary to the judge, and Ralpho Shando, the alguazil or constable. She also stated, that when brought before the governor, he said if she did not declare who had got the money, he would make the hangman pass his hands over her.

Ralpho Shando corroborated her statement.

The order for applying the torture was then produced, and appeared in the words following:

"*Appliquez la question* à Louisa Calderoni.*"

(Signed) THE GOVERNOR.

Mr Dallas, on behalf of the defendant, then entered into an able defence of his client, in the course of which he insisted on the following points:—1. That the law of Spain permitted the application of torture in cases of robbery. 2. That taking it to be the law, the change of the dominion of the island of Trinidad from Spain to Britain, did not change the nature of that law. 3. That by his Majesty's instructions to General Picton, the existing law of the colony was to be continued. 4. Supposing it was or was not legal to inflict the torture, it was a question of law which it was the duty of the defendant to decide, and if that decision were erroneous, he still could not be made liable, either civilly or criminally. 5. That it was not the office of General Picton to appoint a curator to Louisa Calderon. 6. That supposing even that it were his duty, still it was an irregularity only, which, in a case of general jurisdiction, will not constitute criminality.

Numerous passages were then read from the depositions of the chief justice, and various law officers of Trinidad, from which it appeared, that it was the general opinion in the island, that torture was applicable to certain enumerated cases, among which was the offence charged against the prosecutrix when she was tortured.

The next body of evidence consisted of extracts from various books, all of which stated torture to be applicable.

Lord Ellenborough, in summing up the evidence, observed, that the question for the consideration of the jury was, whether the act was legal or illegal. He thought it quite clear, that torture might be legally inflicted on an appeal to the audience of the Caraccas, and that the question was, whether the law of torture ceased on the cession of the island to Britain. On this subject his Lordship observed, that Lord Chief Justice de Grey gave it as his opinion in the case of Martyn *v.* Fabrigas, that the governor of Minorca could not inflict the torture, although it might be the law of Spain. He advised the jury to find that torture existed in Trinidad previous to the conquest, and to negative express malice, as legal malice could only be inferred from the act. The peculiar circumstances and severity of the torture were not proper objects of enquiry, as the defendant was only answerable for signing the order to torture, but not for the manner of inflicting the torture.

The jury, after withdrawing for some time, brought in a verdict accordingly of *guilty*, but negatived the express malice, and finding that the law of torture was in force in Trinidad, up to the time of the con-

* Apply the torture to Louisa Calderon.

quest by Great Britain. The trial lasted eight hours. The court was, however, not full. General Picton was present during the trial, but retired towards the conclusion of Mr Garrow's speech.

Admiralty Office, June 11.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Price, to Captain Campbell, dated on board his Majesty's sloop Falcon, off Samsoe, May 15.

SIR,—I think it my duty to state to you a detail of what has occurred to his Majesty's sloop under my command since I parted from you. In working up to the station you had assigned me, on the 29th ult. I perceived nine pretty large boats on the shore of the island of Endelau, and as troops were seen at the same time, three boats were dispatched from the Falcon, and succeeded in burning and otherwise destroying eight out of the nine; the Danish soldiers made a very poor attempt to defend them. At the island of Thunoe six other small craft were destroyed without any resistance. On the 3d instant, a large man of war schooner attempted to escape from Arhures, but after a long and circuitous chase of ten hours, she was again forced into her old port, where she still remains with three other armed vessels. I have likewise to inform you, that the enemy have fortified very strongly the entrance of the harbour of Kyeholm, in the island of Samsoe, and have already 10 pieces of heavy cannon mounted. I learned from one of the prisoners taken in a small market boat, that vessels were expected from Callundborg with mortars to mount on the batteries; the boats of the Falcon were accordingly in shore every night to intercept them, and on the night of the 7th instant, they were so fortunate as to discover the vessels they were seeking, at an anchor close under the batteries of Lundholm; they were boarded and carried in an instant, under a heavy but ill-directed fire both of great guns and musketry; in bringing them out, one of the boats, which contained a 13 inch mortar with all its equipments, and 400 shells, grounded, and as she was under the enemy's fire, Mr Ellerton, master of the Falcon, who commanded, was obliged to burn her, which was done most effectually; the other vessel, containing a mortar of 13 inches, was brought out; I took the mortar on board, and destroyed the vessel. Mr Ellerton merits every thing I can say on this occasion; and I am happy to add, that no loss was sustained on our side, one seaman only being slightly wounded with a musket-ball in the arm. One Dane was killed; it appears he was an artillery officer, who had charge of the mortars and mortar stores, and persevered in resistance when all resistance was vain. I have nothing further to add to this statement, but that thirteen boats from the shores of different parts of the island of Samsoe have been destroyed, making in the whole twenty seven; and as they were all boats adapted for the transportation of troops, I trust you will not disapprove of my having done so.—I am, &c.

JOHN PRICE,
Acting Commander.

11th. WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING.—This day, the 12th, and 13th, the Duke of Bedford's annual sheep shearing took place at Woburn Abbey, where a very numerous company of distinguished agriculturists and

gentlemen farmers assembled at the Park Farm. The first day was employed in viewing the South Down and Leicester sheep, the property of the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the evening. At three o'clock the company sat down to dinner. After the cloth was withdrawn, his Grace proposed a variety of appropriate toasts. The sale of sheep took place at six. Some of the South Down ewes sold at 46s. per head. Leicester ewes as high as 80s.

Tuesday the Smithfield club attended a ploughing match at Crawley-heath, dined at the Abbey at three; after which Lord Somerville presented to the duke a large silver salver from the agriculturists of Great Britain This elegant piece of plate weighed 400 ounces, and was about 18 inches by two feet in size; the border was decorated with embossed figures, emblematical of agriculture; in the centre was the Bedford arms, superbly engraved, with the following inscription:—To his Grace John Duke of Bedford, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1807. His Grace returned thanks in an elegant speech. Wednesday was employed in inspecting the agricultural improvements in the rick-yard, and in viewing improved implements of husbandry; after which they attended dinner at the Abbey, when the adjudication of the prizes took place.

13th. This day came on the trial of James Gilchrist, stocking-maker at Slatefield, near Glasgow, for the murder of his wife.

The indictment stated, that the prisoner did, within his own house, by strangulation, or other means, to the prosecutor unknown, barbarously bereave of life, and murder Margaret Brock, his wife; and in order to prevent the discovery of his guilt, and, that it might be supposed that she died in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, he did, soon after he had so murdered her, rest her body upon a chair, and then set fire to her clothes, whereby her body, from the knees upwards, was very much scorched and burnt.

Jean Abernethy deponed, that she lived in the same tenement with the prisoner, whose lodging was immediately below them; that it had only a very slight flooring, without lath or plaister, and with several chinks in it, so that they could hear perfectly well what was passing. The pannel and his wife, when they attended to work, lived on good terms; but when they took to drinking they frequently quarrelled; and she has seen the prisoner strike his wife.—Between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the 21st January last, he appeared to have been drinking, but not much. Had heard him go into his own house before this, and soon after speaking sharply to his wife, who seemed to be crying. About a quarter before six o'clock she heard three screams and a *guller*,* at the distance of about five minutes from each other; the guller was a sound as if a person was choaking. That John Girvan, who had come into their house some time before, on hearing the guller,

* *To Guller*, v. n.—To make a noise, like water forcibly issuing at intervals through a narrow opening, or as when one gargles the throat.—*Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.*

said, "that is the last cry she will make upon earth;" that Girvan prevented her mother from going down, and told her he once had an uncle killed by interfering between man and wife. The cries ceased at six o'clock; she was positive as to the time, as Girvan looked at his watch when the cries began and when they ended. About ten minutes after, and not before, she felt a smell of burning, which she supposed might proceed from the wick of a lamp she was trimming, but her mother observed that the prisoner had perhaps put burning paper under his wife's nose to prevent her fainting. Soon after this she heard a man's foot proceed from the kitchen to the room, where he sneezed; heard the noise of a chair moving just before this in the kitchen; heard him go back to the kitchen and say, "Peggy, come to bed," and immediately after she heard him snoring. About half-past seven she heard him get out of bed, and stumble against something; when he cried up "Jean, come down, my wife's gone."—She answered, "If Peggy be gone, 'tis with your own hands, James; I'm not coming down to-night." She then went to Mrs Waddel, (who lives on the same floor with her mother,) and informed her of what he had cried up. Mrs W. replied, that it might not be so bad as he said, and she would go down. She took a candle, meaning to light it at his fire, the witness following her; but when they entered, all was dark. Got a light at the next door, but would not go in, as they expected to see Mrs Gilchrist in her blood. Asked him at the door where his wife was. "Here," he said, putting his hand on her shoulder, "she is burnt." She was on her knees, with her arms on a chair; the body all black; the witness could not bear the sight, and went away, pushing back her mother who was coming in. The prisoner, when they went in, was in his shirt sleeves; but had all his clothes on except his coat, and was standing by the fire-place.

Jean Watson corroborated the evidence of the former witness recapitulating, in terms nearly similar, the circumstances sworn to by her daughter, of the low cries like smothering, the expressions of Girvan, the sneezing, the moving of the chairs, the snoring, &c.: felt no smell of fire till after the cries had ceased.

John Girvan, mentioned in the preceding depositions, stated, in similar terms, what is there narrated. Heard the three scrieghs (screams) and a guller; they lasted about a quarter of an hour, from a quarter before till six o'clock; he looked at his watch. There was no smell of fire till a few minutes after the cries had ceased. There was no noise before the cries.

Janet Stewart, wife of James Waddel, corroborated the evidence of the preceding witnesses in every material point. The prisoner did not seem drunk, nor was he much affected. He offered the witness money, and bade her go for whisky; "O man!" she said, "you may there see the fruits of whisky." The chair on which the deceased was found leaning was much burnt. The chair was produced in Court.

Doctor Steel could not say that the burning occasioned her death; while John M'Arthur, surgeon, was of opinion, that the wounds from burning were sufficient to occasion death.

Francis Robertson deponed, that the prisoner went with him to buy a coffin; and that, although he had gone to the Council Chamber, for

the purpose of procuring a warrant to examine the body, he expressed no alarm, but went quite freely with the witness.

The witnesses for the prisoner generally deponed, that Mrs Gilchrist was much addicted to drinking spirits; that the prisoner used her well, and that they never saw him beat her. Two of the witnesses for the prisoner deponed, that the deceased was kneeling by the chair, her hands firmly grasping the top bar of the back of it, so that it required force to remove them. Another witness deponed, that the hands were fixed firmly about the middle of the back of the chair; and that Mrs Abernethy had threatened to be revenged on the prisoner.

Mrs Abernethy and Mrs Waddel, in their depositions, stated that the deceased was kneeling by the chair, her arms leaning on the seat of it, and her head resting on the stocking frame of her husband, on which there were no marks of burning.

After an address from the Lord Justice Clerk, the Jury were inclosed; and, by appointment of the Court, on Tuesday, at two o'clock, returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the prisoner *Guilty*.

After the verdict was delivered, the prisoner said, "There certainly must be some misunderstanding in this case; but I declare before God, and this audience, and as I have to answer to God at the day of judgment, I am as innocent of this crime as the child unborn. I knew nothing of my wife that night till I got out of bed, and found her burnt. However, if it be the will of the Almighty that I am to suffer, I die innocent."

14th. Extract of a letter from Trinidad.—"Between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th April, the inhabitants of this town were suddenly awoke by the drums beating, the bells ringing the alarm. Fire was soon found to be the cause, and the house of Dr Schaw, in Frederick-street, one of the narrowest, most populous, and built altogether of timber, was the focus from whence the conflagration issued, threatening, by its impetuosity, devastation all around.

"The fire, from the inflammable and combustible materials of Dr Schaw's shop, in which were stored quantities of nitre, sulphur, ether, and other rectified spirits, and essential oils, soon raged with inconceivable violence, and, diverging from that focus in every direction, the whole of that street, together with Henry-street on the east, Chacon-street on the west, and King and Queen-streets on the north and south, were soon enveloped in the devouring element; and to those who had time to reflect, afforded a melancholy presage of the total destruction of the town. The terror which took possession of the unfortunate tenants and proprietors of this neighbourhood is not to be described, nor can fancy paint a scene of such astonishment and dismay.

"They were roused from their sleep to behold the very flames bursting into their chamber windows, and had but sufficient time to abandon all, and save their lives. The screams of the women and children, running distractedly through the streets, in search of a place of safety; the neighing, or rather squealing of horses and mules, many of which were burned to death in their stables; and the loud and frequent reports of butts of spirituous liquors and of gun-powder, as the fire reached them,

all together formed an assemblage of horror, as awful as it was terrific. Of lives we have not heard of any being lost, except a negro of Mr Sandes, the vendue-master, whose house was contiguous to the spot where the fire originated, and a grenadier of the 37th, who generously devoting himself to save the life of a child, succeeded in the attempt, but was so scorched as since to have died of his sufferings.

"The Pump Company, with the water-engines, did every thing that could be expected from them, to stop the progress of the flames; but from the number of years that the town, through a variety of hazards, had escaped, and the late uncommon wet weather, which had lulled the inhabitants into security, people were off their guard, and the machinery of every class attached to that establishment had been neglected; the want of water was another difficulty; the wells only furnished the little that was procured, but those were soon drained, or became inapproachable by the excessive heat of the houses and palings on fire around them. We will venture to affirm, however, that the quantity of water a dozen such engines as ours, well served and well furnished, could have thrown, would have been totally useless and unavailing to extinguish or even arrest the impetuosity of a conflagration such as we have been a witness to, after it once got head.

"His Excellency the Governor, with the officers of the staff, and working parties from the 37th and 8th, were early at the scene of action; but although their efforts were vigorous, and behaviour orderly and meritorious, under his Excellency's orders, it was all infruitous; human art or exertion could do nothing against the progress of such a torrent of fire, continually renewed and excited by fuel of such inflammable matter.

"When day broke, and the smoke which hovered over the ground, and could not ascend from its own density, had cleared away by the morning breeze, a view of desolation presented itself to us not to be described; a large and populous town, which, but a few hours before, bore the second rank in our Windward Island possessions, had vanished, and nothing remained but stacks of chimnies and walls in ruins: not an atom of any thing inflammable escaped, and in many places bottles and glass ware, and even pot metal, were found to have been in a state of fusion.

"On taking an account of the extent of the damage, with the plan of the town in hand, we find that 12 squares or blocks have been entirely consumed, and nine partially, making an *ensemble* of 435 principal houses or stores with the fronts to the streets, besides back-stores and out-offices, which may be estimated at four times that number at least, and the whole at a moderate calculation, worth 3,500,000 dollars, the lodging or property of about 4,500 persons, who are now in the streets, and numbers of them totally destitute. Of the value of the merchandize, produce, and effects destroyed, we can at present form no idea: but Government has called for the account of every person's loss upon oath, which will exceed, we think, half a million sterling.

"Of the public buildings, not one has been saved; the Government-house, the custom-house, the hospitals, the protestant church, the

gaol, the town-hall, and a part of the public archives and the treasurer's offices, all have fallen a sacrifice to the flames. Most fortunately, the commissary's stores and king's provisions were by great exertions saved; and to this source of life, many now owe in a great measure their subsistence, it having pleased his Excellency to proclaim martial law, and, with his usual goodness and humanity, to order rations to be issued to the militia as in times of actual warfare; all the tents which could be spared in the garrison, have been pitched in Brunswick-square, to lodge the unfortunate sufferers, who have neither house nor home, and they are numerous."

14th. A Coroner's Inquest was held this morning, at the Swan, the corner of Church-street, Lambeth, on the body of Miss Jemima Prosser, about ten years of age, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in the Strand, who lost her life by falling from a barge into the Thames, about four o'clock on Sunday evening last. She had just returned from boarding-school, and was on a visit at the house of Mr Davies in Northumberland-street. The deceased went in company with Miss Ann Davies, on board a barge at the end of the street, it being a fine evening, and the tide high up. As they walked along the gunwale of the vessel, Miss Davies, who was foremost, suddenly missed her companion, and, upon looking into the water, she could discern her clothes, though her face was not visible. She gave an alarm, but the body had sunk before a boat could reach the spot. Several persons repeatedly endeavoured with drags to recover the body; but it was not found until between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night, when T. Duffin, a waterman, saw the body lying partly on the shore, and partly immersed in water, opposite Lambeth palace.—Verdict *Accidental death.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Sittings at Guildhall, before Mr Justice Grose, and a Special Jury.*—LIBEL.—THE KING *v.* WHITE AND ANOTHER.—This was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney General against the two defendants, one the editor and the other the publisher of "*The Independent Whig*," Sunday newspaper, for three libels on the Honourable Judge and the juries who tried Chapman and Bennett, two slave captains lately tried and acquitted at the Old Bailey, for alleged murders on two persons of their respective crews. The information alleged, that the libel was published by the defendants with a view to have it believed, that those two persons were unjustly acquitted, and in order to bring the administration of the justice of the country, and the trial by jury, into hatred and contempt, and both judge and jury were most violently accused.

The Attorney General, for the prosecution, stated the facts of the two cases for which Bennett and Chapman were tried. The first was indicted for the murder of a boy of the name of Richman, to whom he behaved with great harshness, but whose death was occasioned, not by the ill treatment he received, but by natural disease. With respect to the case of Chapman, who also stood accused of murdering one of his crew, the evidence was clear, and, if the witnesses had been believed, he must have been found guilty; but a conspiracy being proved, the jury found him not guilty. The present defendant, however, did not state a word of this evidence, and only took the case on the one side, and assuming that the testimony of the witnesses remain-

ed uncontradicted, he proceeded immediately to impeach the conduct of the learned judge. The Attorney General, after commending Lord Ellenborough for the integrity with which he discharged the duties of his office, dwelt with great force on the incalculable mischiefs which would result to the administration of justice, if judges and juries were wantonly and malignantly attacked, and represented as objects of public scorn, after having faithfully discharged their duties.

The publication of the papers being proved, the libels were read.—The records of the acquittal of the two indicted persons were also put in.

Mr Adolphus then addressed the jury, and justified the defendants upon the principle, that the whole was a fair discussion of the propriety of the verdicts given in those cases.

The Attorney General in reply read several passages, from which he argued that the remarks were not in the spirit of fair discussion.

Mr Justice Grose, in summing up, after having detailed the various passages in the libels, left the jury to decide with what intention the author wrote it. The jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of—*Guilty*.

There was a second case against the same paper for a libel on Lord Ellenborough, but it was postponed to Saturday week, owing to some mistakes in the record, which it is necessary to amend.

15th. JOSEPH BUONAPARTE'S USURPATION OF THE THRONE OF SPAIN.—The Bayonne Gazette contains the following particulars of this remarkable event. His Majesty King Joseph Napoleon arrived on the 7th instant, at eight o'clock, at Pau.—The emperor of France immediately repaired to meet his serene brother, and shortly afterwards the deputation of the Grandees of Spain, with the Duke del Infantado at their head, was presented to their new king, whom they welcomed by a congratulatory address. Messieurs Urquijo and Cevallos were then admitted to an audience, and conversed for a considerable time on the affairs of the kingdom. The deputation of the council of Castile were afterwards admitted, and discoursed for a considerable time with this deputation concerning the various establishments of the kingdom.

The deputations of the council of the inquisition, of the Indies, and finances, were presented to the king of Spain.

His Majesty said to the deputies of the inquisition, that "he considered the worship of God as the basis of all morality, and of general prosperity; that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but that he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one, and that the true one."

His Majesty answered the council of the Indies, that, "he should not consider America as a colony, but as an integral part of Spain, and that its welfare would be as dear to him as that of his European states."

His Majesty answered the council of finances, that "he well knew he had much effect in this branch; that the pay of the soldiers and sailors was several months in arrears, but that he hoped, with the help of his faithful Spaniards, that he should be able to provide a remedy for the evil."

The deputation of the military force of Spain, with the Duke del Parque at its head, then addressed

the king, who answered that he had confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the Spanish soldiery.

18th. This day's Gazette contains a Proclamation, which makes a most material alteration in the system hitherto observed respecting the distribution of prize-money, by increasing the advantages of the seamen and inferior officers. The following is an account of the new regulation:

The whole of the nett produce being first divided in eight equal parts, the captain or captains, or commanding officer, who shall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, shall have two eighth parts; but in case of a flag officer or officers, being actually on board, and assisting in the capture, they shall have one-third of the two eighth parts.

The sea lieutenants, captains of marines and land forces, and master on board, and physician to the fleet, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.

The lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, secretaries of admirals or of commodores (with captains under them,) second masters of line of battle ships, surgeons, chaplains, gunners, pursers, boatswains, carpenters, masters' mates, and pilots, on board, shall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongst them.

The other four eighth parts of the prize to be divided into shares, and distributed to the remaining part of the crew in the following proportions, viz. To the first class of officers, namely, the midshipmen, surgeon's assistants, secretaries, clerks, captain's clerks, schoolmasters, masters at arms, captain's coxswains, gunners' mates, yeomen of the powder-room, boatswain's mates, yeomen of the sheets, carpenter's mates, quarter-masters, quarter-masters' mates, ship's corporals, captains of the forecastle, master sail-makers, master caulkers, master ropemakers, armourers, serjeants of marines and of land forces, four and a half shares each.

To the second class of petty officers, viz. Midshipmen, ordinary, captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the afterguard, captains of the mast, sail-maker's mates, caulker's mates, armourer's mates, ship's cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three shares each.

The quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, sailmaker's crew, coxswain's mates, yeomen of the boatswain's store-room, gunsmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able seamen, ordinary seamen, drummers, private marines, and other soldiers, if doing duty on board in lieu of marines, one and a half share each.

The landsmen, Admiral's domestics, and all other ratings, not above enumerated, together with all passengers and other persons borne as supernumeraries, doing duty and assisting on board, one share each, excepting officers acting by order, who are to receive the share of that rank in which they shall be acting.

And young gentlemen volunteers by order, and the boys of every description, half a share each.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—A circumstance of a singular nature, and which, if it were not vouched by the best authority, would be liable to meet discredit, occurred during the action between the Virginie and Guelderland. It was observed from the Dutch frigate that the Virginie was prepared to board her whenever

an opportunity offered for that purpose, and a part of the crew were consequently ready to repel the attempt. The purser of the Dutchman, a brave fellow, stood on the gangway, sword in hand, animating the men to resistance, and with his arm raised, in expectation of the effort. While in this attitude, a cannon-ball from the Virginie took his arm off within a few inches of the shoulder; the dismembered limb fell into the hold unheeded, and the poor fellow was put under the care of the surgeon. In two days afterwards, when the hold was examined and clearing out, the arm was found, with the sword so firmly grasped in the hand, that no common force could disengage it; and it therefore became necessary to cut off the fingers to separate the sword and hand. It was, however, previously shewn to a number of persons, in order that so extraordinary a fact should be confirmed by strong and indisputable testimony. The gallant purser was afterwards taken on board the Trent flag-ship, and though at first despaired of, skill and attention changed his condition to convalescence, and he is now recovering fast.

20th. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th instant, Mr Cannington opened various barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, Baronet, and with the aid and assistance of A. B. Lambert, Esq. and found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and broaches in amber, wood, and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment, about 3000 years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

A bill was introduced to parliament to prevent the spreading of the small-pox, by which it is enacted,

1. That no one shall inoculate for the small-pox within the distance of three miles of any city, town, or village, under a penalty of 50l.

2. That in every place destined for inoculation by the Suttonian method, the words "Small-Pox Hospital," or "Pest House," shall be posted up in large and legible characters.

3. That if any person shall be taken ill of the infectious small-pox, they shall be removed to a distance from all other habitations, at the expence of the parish, if their own relations are not able; and all masters of houses where the infection may appear, shall write up on the outside of their houses, in large and legible characters, "Small-Pox here," under a penalty of 20l.

4. And every master or mistress of a house where the small-pox breaks out, shall within 24 hours send notice thereof to the churchwardens and overseers, under a penalty of 10l.

No such penalty to be levied till after two months; and in case the infection has not spread, then the

magistrates to be empowered to remit the penalty.

A weaver of Trafford, near Chester, has lately worked a piece of table-linen, of the uncommon length of 192¼ yards, a circumstance before unknown in that branch of manufacture.

A remarkable instance of the fatal effects of the introduction of virulent animal matter into the human system, lately happened in the case of James Grey, a shepherd, then in the service of Mr Archbold of Hetton, who, in the act of skinning a sheep which had died of disease (the thorter ill) and which was at the time in a state of putrescence, accidentally cut one of his fingers with the knife he was then using. The consequent effect of the poisonous matter into the wound was truly astonishing; for on his going home in the evening, he complained to his wife and family that (to use his own expression) he had inoculated himself, and he already began to feel the bad consequences of it over all that side of his body on which the finger was cut. At five o'clock the next morning, he complained exceedingly, when medical assistance was sent for, but no kind of relief could be given, and with such rapidity did the morbific matter attack his system, that he actually became a corpse, in the highest degree of putridity, by eleven o'clock that day, being less than 24 hours from the introduction of the matter to his dissolution. The above seems worthy of being mentioned as a caution to such as may be employed in the like operation.

22d. DUEL EXTRAORDINARY.—A very novel species of duel has lately taken place at Paris. M. de Granpree and M. Le Pique having quarrelled about Mademoiselle Tirevit, a celebrated opera dancer, who was kept by the former, but had been discovered in an intrigue with the latter, a challenge ensued. Being both men of *elevated mind*, they agreed to fight in balloons, and, in order to give time for their preparation, it was determined that the duel should take place on that day month. Accordingly on the 3d of May, the parties met at a field adjoining the Thuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each, attended by a second, ascended his car, loaded with blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situations. A great multitude attended, hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of their purpose: the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At nine o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended majestically, amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, blowing from the N. N. W. and they kept, as far as could be judged, within about 80 yards of each other. When they had mounted to the height of about 900 yards, M. Le Pique fired his piece ineffectually; almost immediately after, the fire was returned by M. Granpree, and penetrated his adversary's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. Le Pique and his second were both dashed to pieces on a house-top, over which the balloon fell. The victorious Granpree then mounted aloft in the grandest style, and descended safe with his second, about seven leagues from the spot of ascension.

24th. The Third Report of the distillation of sugar and molasses has been printed. It states, that "by far

the greatest portion of the provisions and lumber supplied to our West India Islands has been hitherto imported in American vessels, and paid for partly in rum and a very small quantity of molasses (the only articles of their growth which the colonists are allowed to barter) and partly in specie and bills of exchange, which latter mode of payment is greatly preferred by the Americans, who generally insist upon it, and will dispose of their cargoes at a considerably less price to obtain it, and that thus not above one-third of the supplies imported from America are paid for by bartering rum and molasses in exchange."

The Report goes on to state, "that the cause of the preference thus shewn by the merchants of the United States to a mode of payment so distressing to the other party, is to be found in the limited demand for rum and molasses, as compared with the value of the articles imported, and in the advantage which money and bills of exchange afford in the unrestrained intercourse which they are allowed to carry on with the enemy's colonies. It has been their practice to sail thither with the money of which they have drained the British West Indies, and to purchase with it sugar, molasses, and coffee, to return with these articles to their own country, and then to export the surplus beyond the demand of the American market, to every part of the Continent of Europe."

The Report concludes with earnestly recommending the expediency of permitting the proprietors of West India estates, to barter sugar and coffee, as well as rum and molasses, for the lumber and provisions imported in neutral vessels during the war, and this, it is imagined, if coupled with more rigorous restrictions on the commerce of neutrals with the enemy's islands, would effectually relieve the British planter from the evils he complains of. With respect to the evils apprehended by the shipping interest, the Report states, that there is little ground for apprehension, but that, even if the measure did partially affect the shipping interest, the evil would bear no comparison to the benefit derived from the measures recommended by the committee.

25th. COURT OF KING'S BENCH. —*The King* v. *Harriot Hart and H. White.*—This was a second information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendants, for a libel upon Lord Ellenborough.

The Attorney-General, for the prosecution, stated, that the libel was contained in the Independent Whig; that the libellous matter consisted in a foul imputation against Lord Ellenborough, for his charge to the Jury at the trial of Boyce *versus* Bagley in the King's Bench. The object of these publications was stated to be to hold up the learned Judge, both in his moral and judicial character, to public detestation; to intimate a parallel between him and Judge Jefferies, and to bring into discredit the whole administration of justice, civil as well as criminal.

The fact of printing and publishing being proved against the defendants, Mr Clifford, in a speech of nearly four hours, took a view of the law of libel from the reign of Charles II. to the year 1792, when the act was passed declaratory of the power of juries, to decide on the law and fact, in cases of libel.

Mr Justice Grose having stated

his opinion to the Jury on the evidence, a verdict was pronounced of *Guilty* against both the defendants.

This day the Spanish Club gave a splendid entertainment at the City of London Tavern, to the Spanish gentlemen at present in town, in testimony of the lively interest the members take in the issue of the arduous contest in which the Spaniards are engaged in defence of their liberties. Sir Alexander Munro presided as chairman; Lord Holland, also a member, was vice-president. Many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the noble visitors seemed highly gratified with this public expression of the sentiments of this nation.

27th. STOCKHOLM.—His Royal Majesty has received the following report from Field Marshal Count Klingspor, bearing date Head-quarters, Hemmango, the 14th June:

"In my last report of the 19th instant, I humbly stated to your Majesty the position which was then occupied by the Finnish army, and that I found it necessary to send reinforcements to Hemmango; in order that I might be better able to make such arrangements as circumstances should require, I thought it expedient to remove the head-quarters to this place.

"In consequence of information being received that the enemy was forming a considerable magazine, which was nearly completed, I ordered Major Ficundt, at the head of 200 men, to dislodge the enemy from his position near Perka, and render himself master of the above magazine, the result of which operation was, that, after a short action, the enemy's troops were surrounded, and two officers, five non-commissioned officers, and 63 rank and file were made prisoners, and one officer and two men killed; the magazine, consisting of a very considerable quantity of oats, grain, meal, and bread was taken, but want of horses has hitherto prevented me from removing it for the use of the army.

"MAURICE KLINGSPOR,
"Field Marshal and Commander."

30th. Mr Clifford moved for a new trial in the case of the prosecution of the Independent Whig on the following grounds: 1st, That the direction of the learned judge to the jury was improper, and, 2dly, that no publication of the libel was produced in London.

The Court, after looking minutely into the act, were of opinion against the learned counsel in both points, viz. that the summing up of the judge was proper, and the publication sufficiently proved by the enactments of the act of the 38th of the King.

The defendants were then ordered to stand committed, and to be brought up on Saturday for judgment.

Mr Clifford moved, that they might be at large on bail until Saturday.

The Attorney-General observed, that the manner in which this case had been conducted did not entitle the defendants to any lenity.

Mr White exclaimed, that he desired no lenity: none he had received, and none he asked for—he stood on public grounds, and prayed for no favour.

JULY 2d. Mr Holroyd and Mr Clifford addressed the Court in extenuation of judgment for Mr White, on account of his ill health, and as not being himself the author of the obnoxious libels, which were written by Mr Gale Jones and William Augustus Miles, Esq.

Judge Grose passed sentence as

follows:—That the defendants be imprisoned three years, White in Dorchester, and Hart in Gloucester jail; and that, at the expiration of that time, they give security for their good behaviour for five years, each in 500l. and sureties in 250l. each. Mr Hart and Mr White were conveyed to their respective jails on the following Thursday.

The following account of a hurricane at Madras, is extracted from the Madras Gazette Extraordinary:

"The state of the surf at Madras, on Wednesday morning last, gave an early indication of an approaching storm; during the day, the clouds began to gather to the northward, extremely thick and black, and towards the evening a few showers of rain fell. During the night and the whole of Thursday the rain increased, and the wind, which was northerly, freshened. About 11 o'clock at night, it blew a complete gale of wind, gradually increasing to the north-west until one o'clock, when one of the most tremendous gales ever remembered at Madras set in, and blew with increasing violence until about five o'clock on Friday morning, carrying before it huts, trees, and nearly every thing that opposed its current; the windows and doors of the most substantial built houses were thrown with violence into the premises, or in an opposite direction.

"The canal, about this hour, forced its banks. The sea had previously risen far beyond the usual limits; luckily, however, it was not the spring tides. The surf beat with amazing violence over the ramparts of the forts, centry boxes were thrown down in all directions, and the boats from the canal reached the edge of the Mount-road; several are now lying near the burying-ground, and one at the foot of the Government-bridge.

"About five the gale abated and the wind shifted to the southward, increasing gradually until about half-past six, when one of the most tremendous hurricanes, since the year 1762, at Pondicherry, commenced; those trees and native houses which had been sheltered or withstood the north-west gale, now in their turn gave way, and the eye was wearied in beholding the awful grandeur of the desolating scene which every where surrounded—scarcely the vestige of a tree or shrub was standing, but lying promiscuously mingled on the earth—the wind blowing with that dreadful force which gave the mind the idea of thunder—rain descending in torrents, and every person momentarily expecting the house which sheltered him giving way to the elements; about ten on Friday morning the wind began to decrease, and during the last night there was much thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, and this morning the wind appears steady in the south-east.

"It would be impossible at this time to enter into any thing like a detail of the mischief that has taken place; most of the houses of the European inhabitants are partially injured; not a tree, we believe, in the neighbourhood of Madras has escaped, mostly torn up by the roots or split in the middle, as from lightning. Carts are lying upset in every direction, and the cattle, and in some instances their drivers, are dead near the spot. A brig and a Pariah vessel, lying in the roads, were driven on shore and stranded—many villages and the banks of tanks and rivers are completely swept away,

and it is feared most of their inhabitants are lost. The houses in the Black Town, St Thorne, and the neighbouring villages, are completely or partially unroofed, the mud-houses of the natives are level with the ground. There were not any thunder or lightning during the storm.

"At the Mount the flag-staff is blown down, and most of the houses have been stript of their tiles, and otherwise damaged.

"Many thousand lives have been lost in this dreadful hurricane, but we have not heard of any European having suffered, except the crew of the brig stranded."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Number of prisoners tried, convicted, acquitted, and executed in England and Wales, in the years, viz.

	1805	1806	1807	Total
Tried	4552	4315	4346	13,213
Conv.	2730	2484	2468	7,682
Acqu.	1822	1831	1878	5,531
Exec.	68	57	63	188
of these in London	10	13	14	37

Number of prisoners tried, convicted, acquitted, and executed, in Ireland, in the years, viz.

	1805	1806	1807	Total
Tried	2013	1996	1956	5,965
Conv.	613	651	564	1,828
Acqu.	1400	1345	1392	4,137
Exec.	42	42	55	139
of these in Dublin	9	12	21	42

Brief narrative of the transactions at Madrid, on Monday, the 2d May, 1808, by an English gentleman who was there on that day.

The public mind had never been in a state of perfect tranquillity since the middle of March, when the intention of King Charles the Fourth to remove to Seville, with all the Royal Family, was first suspected.

The deposition of the Prince of the Peace on the 18th, his imprisonment on the 19th, with the abdication of King Charles, and the accession of his son, Prince Ferdinand, which took place on the same day, were events that gave great satisfaction, and might in time have produced the happiest effects; but the arrival of the French troops in Madrid, the delivery of the sword of Francis the First to General Murat, which had remained in the Royal Armoury as a trophy ever since the battle of Pavia, the departure of King Ferdinand for Burgos, the delivery of the Prince of the Peace to the French, and finally the king's determination to pass the frontier, and put himself in the hands of the French at Bayonne, were circumstances which revived the ferment, and gradually increased it to such a violent degree, that some formidable explosion was hourly dreaded by the Junta de Gobriona, (of which the Infante Don Antonio was left president,) and every possible means was used by that Junta to quiet the alarms of the people, and prevent them from proceeding to acts of violence against the French.

A parte, or extraordinary courier, used to arrive every evening from Bayonne, with accounts of the transactions there; those accounts were never published in the gazette, but circulated in the form of extracts from private letters of the king's attendants, and the first of them afforded a momentary satisfaction, as they consisted solely of details of the honours paid to Prince Ferdinand on his arrival, and the cordial reception he had from Buonaparte. The subsequent accounts became daily less

satisfactory; first, obscure hints were given that all was not well, and then it was explained more clearly, that the intention of the ruler of France was to prevail upon Ferdinand to resign his crown.

The parte due on Saturday, 30th April, did not arrive. It was still due on Sunday evening, the 1st of May, and many thousand people were assembled at the Puerta del Sol, and other streets near the post-office, in anxious expectation of the messenger.

The French garrison of Madrid remained all night under arms; and the sun of Monday, the 2d of May, arose on many an unfortunate inhabitant, who was destined never to see another morning.

This day was fixed on for the departure of the Queen of Etruria, and her brother the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, for Bayonne. The curiosity of many people led them to the square before the palace to witness the scene, and many of the wives and families went there to take leave of their husbands and parents, and to lament their own hard fate, in being left without any certain provision. When the first carriage appeared at the gate, many of the mob expressed a suspicion that the Infante Don Antonio, president of the Junta, or provisionary government, was also to leave them, and under this misconception the riot began.

They cut the traces of this carriage, and forced it back into the palace-yard; but, on being assured that Don Antonio was not to leave Madrid, they permitted it to be again yoked and brought out. An aid-de-camp of General Murat was sent by him to inquire into the business; the mob seemed disposed to treat him very roughly, but by the interference of some Spanish officers, he was rescued, and permitted to return to his commander.

The carriages were then allowed to proceed with the Queen of Etruria and her brother; the latter was observed to shew great reluctance, and even to cry bitterly, which both affected and irritated the people.—At this moment the same aid-de-camp returned with a party of French soldiers, and then the scene of horror and bloodshed began.

It is not easy to ascertain with certainty whether the mob or the French soldiery were the first aggressors; but the French soon began to fire vollies of musquetry among their opponents, and many innocent spectators fell; one fine boy of eight years old was shot dead in a window by the first discharge; this was about eleven in the morning. The news spread like wild-fire all over the town; and in less than an hour every individual of the lower classes, who had the means, was armed and in the streets.

At first the Spaniards had in most parts of the town the advantage, even although the Spanish troops were not allowed to take any concern in the affair, having been all locked up in their barracks by their officers; and a great number of French troops fell, whose arms were afterwards made use of by those of the Spanish mob who had none; but as soon as the dispositions given by General Murat began to take effect, the preponderance was decidedly on the side of the French; all the troops of that nation in town were called out, and columns from all the camps in the neighbourhood entered by different gates, each accompanied

by one or more pieces of flying artillery, which raked the streets as they advanced, and were afterwards stationed in such places as they were likely to act in with most effect. Besides this, the infantry fired vollies into every cross street by which they passed, and aimed particularly at every window or balcony where any person was to be seen.

The most glorious defence made by the Spaniards was at the depot of artillery in Casa de Monteleone, formerly the hotel of Sir Benjamin King, when ambassador at this court, and where the remains of that most respectable minister are interred.

To this depot Murat sent a detachment to take possession of the artillery and stores, but they found it already occupied by a handful of Spanish artillerymen and inhabitants, under the command of two brave artillery officers, named Doaiz and Velayde.

Those two gentlemen took the command of a few artillerymen, and some of the populace, who volunteered their services, and having pointed a twenty-four pounder, loaded with grape shot, at the gate of the depot, fronting a long narrow street, by which the French column must necessarily advance, they gave them such a warm reception, and made such considerable slaughter, that the French commander could make no impression, and was obliged to apply to Murat for a reinforcement. Two columns were dispatched to their assistance, which attacked the little garrison on both flanks from the windows and roofs of houses in the neighbourhood, and summoned them repeatedly to surrender; but the officers rejected every proposal of terms, and gallantly held out to the last moment of their existence. One of them was shot dead by a musket ball, and Mr Doaiz, having his thigh broken by another, continued to give his orders sitting on the ground, until he received three other wounds, the last of which put an end to his career. A corporal of artillery remained with the command, who, seeing no prospect of further opposition, offered to capitulate with the French general, who agreed to grant them terms; but while the articles were arranging, the town major of Madrid arrived on horseback, waving a handkerchief and proclaiming peace; on which the French were allowed to take possession of the depot.

Their loss at this point has never been correctly ascertained, but must have been very considerable, as 26 rounds of grape and cannister shot had been discharged among the first column, as it advanced by the long narrow street already mentioned. About two o'clock the firing ceased all over the town, in consequence of the personal interference of the Council of Castile, and other Tribunals, who paraded the streets on horseback, attended by many of the Spanish Nobility, and some of the French Generals, and escorted by bodies of horse, consisting of Spanish Gardes de Corps and French Imperial Guards intermixed. The inhabitants then fondly flattered themselves that the scene of carnage was at an end; but they soon found that one of a more cool deliberate nature was determined on. In the afternoon, Murat issued a general order to the troops, desiring a military tribunal to be immediately formed, under the presidency of General Grouchy.

Before this tribunal, all persons were brought who had been made prisoners in the morning, or were found in the streets in the evening, with any sort of weapon, however trifling, about them. The bearer of a musket, a sabre, a pen-knife, or even a pair of scissars, was held equally culpable, and all such persons were immediately condemned to be shot, and the sentence was executed without delay. Three groups of forty each, were successively shot in the Prado—a great many, but the number unknown, were shot in the church of the Solidad, near the Fuerta del Sol, and several other groups of thirty or forty met a similar fate, near the gate San Vizente.

Several more persons were tried and shot on the following day, but their number is not thought to have been considerable.

The numbers that fell on either side have never been correctly ascertained. The French carefully concealed their loss; but it is known that one general and many other officers were killed; and as a considerable desertion took place among the German and Italian soldiers, it has been assured that the diminution of their numbers from all causes on the 2d of May, exceeded four thousand men.

The total number employed in Madrid on this day, is said to have been about twelve thousand; and, had the Spanish troops been permitted to act with the populace, it is probable that not one of the first twelve thousand would have escaped. But it was more fortunate for the capital that this did not happen, as there were above fifty thousand more French encamped and quartered in the environs, the whole of whom would have been immediately put in motion, and the consequence must have been the sacking and destruction of Madrid.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S ACT.—This benevolent act, which we understand will discharge nine out of ten of the imprisoned debtors from the gaols through England, received the royal assent on Saturday last.

All debtors in execution by any court whatsoever, for any debt or damage not exceeding 20l. exclusive of costs, who shall have been in prison twelve successive months, may, upon application, in term, to the satisfaction of some one of his Majesty's superior courts of record in Westminster Hall, be discharged.

But if such discharge be obtained fraudulently, the debtor to be remanded, and the sheriff or gaoler not to be liable as for an escape.

The discharge of such debtor not to invalidate the judgment upon which he was imprisoned, except as to the taking of his person, but it shall remain in full force against his lands, tenements, goods, and chattels (his wearing apparel, bedding, and tools, to the value of 10l. only excepted,) and an action may lie on the judgment.

The Term unfortunately ended yesterday, and it is only in Term that application can be made to the courts.

The following is a statement of the quantity of table beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from the 5th of July, 1807, to the 5th of July, 1808:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Kirkman	20,350	Hale	10,860
Charington	20,252	Cape	10,578
Edmonds,	18,450	Stretton	10,348
Sandford	16,094	Sandall	10,066
Poullaine	14,441	Cowell	9,728
Satchell	11,503	Eves	8,108

2d. LIMERICK.—This day there was a numerous meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of the county of Limerick, when resolutions were agreed to most unanimously, respecting the suppression of disturbances in certain parts of the country; the High Sheriff, Brudenell Plummer, Esq. presided.

On the night of Saturday last, the house of Mr T. O'Halloran, at Raheon, in the liberty of this city, was attacked by four men armed, who entered the dwelling, and two presented blunderbusses at Mr O'Halloran's head, who being very aged, (about 80 years old,) was unable to make resistance, and they robbed him of cash and notes to the amount of sixty pounds, with some plate, a watch, and articles of apparel, with which they effected their escape.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, five of the Kenry cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Edward Villiers Fitzgerald, a magistrate of this county, on permanent duty at Stonehall, came up with nearly one hundred of the nightly marauders, at Cappa, near that town, seemingly determined to oppose them. The yeomanry fired, and instantly charged, on which the miscreants fled, but one of them, named Neville, received a shot in the back, which penetrated his heart, and he only survived two hours: during the agonies of death, he mentioned they were redressing the inhabitants from the exorbitant demands for potatoes, &c. but would not discover his accomplices; many of the deluded wretches were observed to fall, but the party of yeomen being few, they were carried off by their comrades. It is earnestly hoped that the fate of Neville will be a warning to those who have hitherto opposed the laws of their country, dictating rules for improper associations, to the annoyance of the well-disposed and peaceable.

In consequence of the many outrages committing in the barony of Lower Connelloe, in this county, the magistrates, &c. have called a meeting for Saturday next, to adopt the necessary measures for their suppression.

WATERSPOUT AND WHIRLWIND.—On Saturday se'ennight, one of those phænomena in nature, which rarely occur in these climates, took place near Kirkconnel, about six miles above Sanquhar, which had a most alarming and terrifying aspect. In the afternoon, a large black cloud appeared to rest on the hill of Corfencon, which soon shifted and stood over the coal-pits, about two miles from that place, when a whirlwind apparently rising directly below it, appeared to strike the cloud. At that instant a loud and confused noise was heard, and the water immediately descended with great velocity, in an awful and tremendous manner, tearing up the ground, and stones of immense size, wherever it touched. Those who witnessed this scene, describe the water descending from a considerable height, in broken columns rolling over one another, which, when it approached near the earth, terminated in a small point in an inverted conical shape. The day was uncommonly warm and sultry, and scarcely a breath of wind could be felt.

3d. PORTSMOUTH.—An order having been received to release the Spanish prisoners of war, they were this evening assembled in the prison-yard, to hear a letter from the Board of Admiralty, when, on its being read, those that were friendly to the patriots were ordered to go to the

right wall, on which the whole, to the number of 1500, went to the right wall, exclaiming with three huzzas, "*Viva el Re d'Ingalaterra y los Patriotas d'Espagna.*"

At Liverpool, on the 27th ult. died, at the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson; born on the 1st of January, 1698, old style, in Lochaber, in Scotland; married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of Duke William, and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded wish heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side; she disguised herself in his cloaths, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after campaigns with Duke William. She has chiefly subsisted of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool.

4th. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The editors of seven of the London newspapers were this day fined 25l. each, for a paragraph reflecting on the conduct of a jury who had acquitted the captain of a slave-ship, whose case was referred to in that of White and Hart.

5th. The Saragossa Gazette contains a diary of military operations, from the 23d of June, up to the present date. The attacks on Saragossa were incessant. After an action on the 23d of June, Lefevre retired to Epila, where he was attacked; but two divisions of peasants fled, and the attack was unsuccessful. Having been reinforced by General Verdier, the French advanced to the walls of Saragossa and Torrero.—From the former place they were driven; the latter they made themselves masters of, it is said, by the treachery of the commander of artillery, who was afterwards shot.—Torrero afforded the enemy an opportunity of battering the city. On the 28th of June a powder magazine blew up, and they took advantage of this circumstance and of the night to attack the city in three places—they were unsuccessful. On the 29th and 30th of June, and on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of this month, attacks were made every day, but they all failed. On the 3d, the important post of Torrero was retaken from the French, whose cavalry was reduced to 18 horses, and the infantry nearly ruined. The remnant retired to Tudela, and the wounded were sent off to Pampeluna.

7th. The Junta at Bayonne held their twelfth meeting on this day, which was appointed for the acceptance of the new constitution. After service had been performed by the archbishop of Burgos, Joseph Buonaparte, in the character of King of Spain, stated to the assembly, that his desires were wholly pacific, and that they were consolidated in the constitutional act of the nation. He assured them that the turbulences in several provinces would soon cease after they knew that their most valuable privileges were preserved by the new constitution. He then alluded to the efforts of their enemies, which would be directed against their colonies, and conjured them at so important a crisis to rally round the throne.

The act of constitution was then

read over in a loud voice; and the members of the Junta, on the question being put, unanimously declared their acceptance of it.

The president delivered a short address in answer to the King's speech, after which the several members took the following oath:—"I swear obedience and fidelity to the king, the constitution, and the laws."

Downing-Street, July 9, 1808.

Dispatches received from Major-General Spencer.

His Majesty's ship Atlas, off Cadiz, June 12.

MY LORD—The French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, having placed themselves in a defensive position, in the channel leading to the Caraccas, and out of the reach of the works of Cadiz, and having refused to listen to any terms, I have great satisfaction in reporting that the Spanish gun and mortar boats, and the batteries erected for this purpose, on the isle of Leon, and near Fort Louis, commenced hostilities against the French ships, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, and the firing continued without interruption on both sides till night. It was renewed on the part of the Spaniards on the morning of the 10th, and partially continued till two, when a flag of truce was hoisted by the French, but the terms proposed being inadmissible, the Spaniards intend to recommence hostilities with an additional battery, to the eastward of Fort Louis, consisting of thirty 24-pounders.

Admiral Purvis and myself wished to have co-operated in this attack, but the Spaniards, feeling themselves confident in their own force, have declined our offers of assistance

The supreme council of Seville have nominated commissioners, and applied last night for passports, and a frigate to convey them to England, and they are also equally anxious to send feluccas with dispatches to South America.

Information having been received that a small French corps was assembling at Tavira, with a view of entering Spain, by the river Guadiana, we have been requested to proceed against this corps, and either to attack them on the coast, or endeavour to prevent the further prosecution of their plans against Spain. I accordingly propose to sail immediately for this object, Lord Collingwood approving of it.

Admiral Purvis had already detached three ships of war off the mouth of Guadiana, and has offered every other necessary assistance, which Lord Collingwood has since confirmed.—I have the honour to be, &c.

B. SPENCER, Major-General.

Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c.

Letter from General Morla, Captain-General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz, addressed to Admiral Purvis, and Major-General Spencer.

Admiral Rossilly, as your Excellencies will observe by the annexed copy, has proposed to disarm, but upon conditions which I thought were inadmissible. Whatever may be his terms of surrender, I shall in no manner deviate from my promise; it is therefore necessary that I should have your consent, as I have already said in my first conference with Brigadier-General Smith and Captain Sir John Gore, to whom I have pledged myself with simplicity and good faith.

It will afford me considerable satis action to consult with your Excellencies on all occurrences, incidents, and circumstances, conducive to our common advantage, and contrary to the interests of the common enemy.

Nothing gives me more real pleasure than the absolute confidence of your Excellencies in my candour and sincerity, with which I remain your Excellencies most affectionate and devoted servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.

Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

Letter from Admiral Rossilly, addressed to General Morla, dated on board the Admiral's ship Hero, Bay, off Cadiz, June 11, 1808.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL—Obliged to defend myself on account of the inquietude inspired into the people of this province by my imposing attitude, I yesterday, in order to tranquillize them, proposed to your Excellency to quit the bay. In case the English cannot accede to this proposal, I suggest the idea of disembarking my means of attack, and keeping my ships' companies on board: no colours shall be displayed on board my squadron. Hostages shall be given for our security, our sick, and all the French people in the province, with their national and individual property. Hostages will be equally given on my part. The refreshments, water, and provisions necessary for my squadron, shall be provided on my paying for them, as has hitherto been done. In short, I shall demand no conditions but those which are necessary for my honour, and that of the people serving under my orders, and as are compatible with the public tranquillity. Deprived by my proposal of the means of defence against the exterior enemy, I demand security against them.

Receive, Captain-General, the renewal of my distinguished consideration, with which I am your Excellency's most humble servant,

(Signed) ROSSILLY.

Answer from General Morla to Admiral Rossilly.

Cadiz, June 11.

Excellent Sir, Admiral Rossilly—In answer to certain proposals and official demands transmitted by your Excellency, which, although dictated by your honour, are unquestionably incompatible with mine, as must be evident to your Excellency, I have to acquaint you, that I cannot accept any terms but an unconditional surrender, my honour and character not allowing me to depart in any way from my promises; I therefore inform you, that my orders from the supreme council being positive with respect to the surrender of the squadron commanded by your Excellency, I cannot enter into any conditions without previously consulting them. It is likewise my duty to consult with the English commanders, as, without their consent, I cannot compromise myself.

For these reasons, I shall suspend my attack, until I have dispatched those two expresses; availing myself, however, of the intermediate time to prepare other means for the attack.

Nothing opposes the individual esteem entertained for your Excellency, by your faithful servant,

(Signed) THOMAS MORLA.

The Dublin Evening Post, of this date, contains the following article:

"We have to state, upon unquestionable authority, that on the 23d of last month, some men, women,

and children, assembled about a mile from Newry, to dance round a bonfire, as is customary on St John's Eve, when, in the enjoyment of their old and harmless amusement, the poor people were attacked by a number of men armed with muskets and bayonets; one young man was killed, and others severely wounded. There was a person arrested at the time, charged with taking an active part in this shocking outrage, but the assailants attacked the house in which he was secured, and were in the act of burning it until he was set at liberty. The magistrates of the town and neighbourhood of Newry, with a becoming spirit, and indeed as they ought to do, in the discharge of their duty, have come promptly forward, and, after stating the foregoing facts, have offered a reward for the apprehension of the persons concerned in this transaction, and in this the magistrates are seconded by a number of respectable resident gentlemen. The proclamation also states, "There is good reason to conclude, that the above-mentioned outrage was committed by persons, some of whom were supposed to be associated in yeomanry corps." The circumstance makes it doubly incumbent on Government to institute a strict investigation of this unfortunate affair; the more so, as the yeomanry in the same district are accused of the attack upon the excise officer and the Queen's Bays near Ardee."

10th. EDINBURGH.—This day a singular occurrence took place with the Edinburgh mail-coach. A gentleman having a gun-case, had persuaded the servants of the coach to place it behind the coachman's seat to prevent its rubbing. They had not proceeded far from Newark, where the passengers dine, when one of the outsides, who sat on the roof, smoking his pipe, the embers fell on the gun-case, which was wrapped in a mat, containing under it three pounds of gun-powder, in separate parcels, one of which exploded, and blew the man from off the roof, and the driver, and another on the box, precipitately into the road. The guard, with praiseworthy exertions, stopped the horses, and proceeded to cut away the gun-case, being told by the passengers there was more powder; when another pound blew up, and, on getting it off to the ground, the third exploded; fortunately no other injury was sustained, than the coachman spraining his ancle, and the guard burning his hand. The rule with mail-coaches is, not to suffer any luggage on the outside of the coaches; little can be said to a simple gun-case, though, in this instance, it might have proved serious; but the servants of public carriages are very reprehensible in suffering passengers to smoke on the journey. A lamentable circumstance lately occurred, in the like manner, to a baggage-waggon in Hampshire.

12th. DOWNING-STREET.—The following dispatches have been received from Major-Gen. Spencer, dated on board his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, off Aquemonte, June 17:—

MY LORD—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the passing of the Nautilus from Lord Collingwood to Sir Charles Cotton, to congratulate your Lordship on the surrender of the French squadron, of five line of battle ships and one frigate, in the harbour of Cadiz, to the Spanish arms, on the 14th instant; on which day the Spanish colours

were flying in all the French ships. The particulars of this important and interesting event will, no doubt, be fully communicated to your Lordship by Lord Collingwood.

It is also very satisfactory for me to inform your Lordship, that the movement I have made to this quarter, at the request of General Morla, has been attended with the happiest effects. The French troops are retiring in every direction towards Lisbon, except some very insignificant parties left to occupy the different small posts and forts on this side of Portugal. The Portuguese people are rising in all parts, encouraged greatly by our presence here; and the Spanish frontier on the Guadiana is thus effectually secured from any attack of the French.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. SPENCER,
Major-General.

Extract of a dispatch from Major-General Spencer to Viscount Castlereagh, dated on board his Majesty's brig Scout, off Lagos, June 21st, 1808.

MY LORD—The French fleet having surrendered on the 14th, and the Spanish Commissioners having since embarked for England, I beg leave shortly to recapitulate the different events which have led to these desirable objects, and to state to your Lordship the present situation of Spain and Portugal, as far as I have obtained correct information. The general feelings of the Spaniards had been for some time excited to the utmost degree of indignation at the conduct of the French. The information of the forced renunciation of the crown of Spain by Charles the Fourth, Ferdinand, and all the Royal Family, in favour of Buonaparte, appeared to be the signal of universal opposition to the views of France.

The Council of Seville, one of the principal provincial Jurisdictions in Spain, have laid hold of some statutes in their Constitution, which authorise their rejecting the orders of the Supreme Council of Madrid, when that capital shall be in the power of foreign troops. They have therefore assumed an independent authority, in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh, whom they have proclaimed King; and after some previous steps, they have formally declared war against France, and have appealed to the Spanish nation to support them; and their supremacy has been acknowledged by the Councils of several other Provinces. In Andalusia they collected from fifteen to twenty thousand regular troops, and have put arms into the hands of upwards of sixty thousand peasants. General Castanos is appointed Commander in Chief; and I understand they purpose, out of the first levies, to augment the establishment of the old regiments to double their numbers. Provincial assemblies are also forming in most of the large towns, and different depots fixed upon for raising volunteers. They have a proportion of near 4000 cavalry, and a large quantity of artillery, as Seville is a foundery, and one of the largest depots in Spain.

All accounts agree, that in every part of Spain the insurrections have commenced almost at the same period; many small detachments of the enemy, and many officers have been cut off. Gen. Dupont was on his march to Seville, and had already passed the Morena Mountains, when the insurrection took place. He has pushed on to Cordova, and, by the

intercepted dispatches, we learn, he is strengthening himself there, and proposes to wait for reinforcements. In the mean time, the Morena passes in his rear have been occupied by 5000 Spaniards; the road is broken up; and, I trust, all communication has been cut off.

General D'Alril had received orders to join him at Seville with 4000 men, who were to assemble at Alcorentia, but our arrival off Ayamonte, and the arming of all Spain, and the alarms in Portugal, having prevented this movement, I trust that General Junot will not now be able to detach any troops from Portugal, though we understand a French corps has been collected at Elvas, but I do not think it can exceed 4000 men, though the reports of its strength are very various.

At Faro the Portuguese have already risen, have taken or destroyed a detachment of about 200 men, have seized the arms and ammunition of the province, which the French had collected in a depot, and also about 40,000 dollars in gold, which the French General had amassed.

Admiralty Office, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, dated Ocean, off Cadiz, June 14th 1808.

SIR—In my letter of the 12th instant, by the Alphea, I informed you that application had been made for a ship to carry to England Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to treat with his Majesty's Ministers on such matters as are important to the interest of both countries The Admiral who commands in the port of Cadiz being one of the deputed, they did not choose he should depart until the surrender of the French ships, which took place this morning.

The Spaniards having constructed an additional battery of thirty heavy guns, and numerous gun and bomb-vessels having taken their stations, the French ships struck their colours at seven o'clock this morning, and soon after the Spanish were hoisted on board them. The French ships, I understand, are not at all injured, as the Spaniards wanted them for their own use; nor has there been much loss of men on either side. The Governor, some days since, and before I came here, requested of Major-General Spencer to proceed to Avamante, to oppose a detachment of the French army, which was said to be marching from Portugal by the coast; and yesterday the transports proceeded, under the protection of the Zealous, to that quarter, where the Windsor Castle had conducted a detachment the day before.

June 15th.—The Governor of Cadiz has notified to me, that the Commissioners will be ready to embark in two days. As the Revenge has been stationed near the town, where Sir John Gore has had much intercourse with the Governor and Chiefs in command during the late operations, and witnessed the temper and disposition of the people, I have ordered that ship to receive them, that he may give to his Majesty's Ministers the information they may desire of what has come within his observation as to the present state of this part of Spain. Application has been made to me this evening by the Supreme Council at Seville and the Governor of Cadiz, to give a passport to a Spanish frigate and four dispatch vessels, to carry to the several governments and presidencies

in the West Indies, information of the events which have happened in Spain, and their instructions to the Governors; and also that a sloop of war may take out officers to that country, whose presence there is important; this they urge in preference to their going in a Spanish vessel, as it will convey a proof of their connection with Great Britain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COLLINGWOOD.

Letter transmitted by Sir C. Cotton, Bart. from Captain Creyke of the sloop Eclipse.

His Majesty's sloop Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto, June 21.

SIR—Since the account I had the honour of delivering to you on the 10th June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent. After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 16th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the murmurs of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise on the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that, countenanced by the priests, the people rose en masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French, or suspected of being inclined to French interest, was arrested. The Bishop of Oporto was elected as the new governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced, to the amount of 900, within six leagues of Oporto. The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other; and the Portuguese provinces of Tralos Montes, Minho, and the northern parts of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have risen in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men. All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and huzzas of the populace. To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating-battery to defend the bridge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it; but they have at present abundance of arms, amunition, and

provisions. The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French Intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect to the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G. A. CREYKE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Digby of his Majesty's ship the Cossack, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier.

His Majesty's ship Cossack, off St Andero, June 25.

MY LORD—The last opportunity I had of writing to your Lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St Andero immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in Passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast. Owing to the strong easterly winds and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st. The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The Captain of the port, Don Vincento Camino, came on board; he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains, that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Sardenero Bay, which we did at five *p. m.*; until he had made his report to the Bishop, who was the present Governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack, or unexpected event, must have taken place. In the afternoon, a brig came out of the harbour full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under way, and sent Captain Daly of the Comet, up the harbour, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort, and find out where the principal magazine was, and, if it was possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine *p. m.* Captain Daly returned with certain information that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter that night or next day.

Captain Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazine, and the guns in the fort that guarded the entrance of the harbour. I should certainly have sent the boats that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning. At daylight we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieutenant Reid, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St Salvador de Ano, and

Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had five hundred whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which were completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance, and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground; finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, which took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the west side of the bay they could not attempt, as the surf was so high it was impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare, having heard before they set fire to the first train, that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by eleven o'clock, and had just got round the Point of De Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoaking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say, Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Reid, of the Marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant Reid, in setting fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and is doing well. Captain Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DIGBY.

The following is a list of the French ships taken at Cadiz:—Neptune, of 84 guns; Pluton, of 74; Hero, of 74; Argonaut, of 74; Algesiras, of 74; and a frigate.

13th. LONDON.—This day the Sessions for Middlesex and London commenced, before Mr Justice Le Blanc, Mr Justice Chambre, and several of the city Magistrates.

James Davy was convicted of bigamy.

Isaac Dewberry was tried for a rape on the person of Margaret Weston, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and subsequently aiding and abetting in a most brutal attack upon her person. Sarah Baker, Ann Gibbons, and Mrs Mills described the girl as struggling at the entrance of the stable where the violence was committed; her screaming repeatedly, until she became too much exhausted by the violence and restraint under which she suffered.

The prosecutrix acknowledged, that in the bewildered state of mind which she was in when the officers came, not knowing but they were men of the same description as those which she had before met with, she did say to them at first, that Dewberry was not the man; though she corrected her mistake immediately on the recovery of her senses. There were other inconsistencies in the evidence of the prosecutrix, which she reconciled in the same way.

Mr Fisher, the surgeon, proved the violence on her person. The prisoner made no defence. Several publicans deposed, that the prosecutrix was addicted to tippling, and fond of joking with men, but none impeached her character for personal virtue. A neighbour of the prosecutrix swore, that she had known her for two years and a half, and seen her for all hours of the day, and did not know that she had ever seen

her sober. Various witnesses attended, who gave the prisoner an excellent character.

After a very long and minute charge from Mr Justice Chambre, who laid great stress on the contradictions of the prosecutrix's testimony, the very high character of the prisoner, and the evidence against the character of the prosecutrix, the Jury retired for nearly half an hour, and returning, pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The trial lasted from half after ten till half after eight. General Arabin and several other gentlemen were on the bench.

PLYMOUTH.—Nearly 5000 Spanish prisoners who have been released, sailed this day. As they embarked, they poured forth the warmest wishes for the happiness of this country. Many of them took up the sand from the beach, kissed it with reverence and affection, as the sand of a free nation, and put it in their pockets to exhibit it to their countrymen upon their return.

14th. LONDON.—*Court of Common Council.*—The court was assembled this day for the avowed purpose of considering the propriety of a declaration of the Corporation of London in favour of the Spanish patriots.

Mr Quin in rising to address the court declared, that the object of his motion was to shew to the empire, and to the world at large, the sympathy of the Corporation of London in the glorious struggle of the Spanish patriots against the usurper of France, and the tyrant of Europe. After various observations tending to point out the interest of this country in the success of the Spaniards, he concluded with moving, "That a dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of their thanks for the great, decisive, and magnanimous measures adopted by his Majesty, towards assisting the glorious cause in which the Spanish nation is engaged, to defeat the perfidy and usurpation of the common enemy of Europe."

The address was seconded by Alderman Birch, and opposed by Mr Jacks, Mr Waithman, and others, as it seemed to them to convey, under an outward shew of attachment to the Spanish cause, a compliment to his Majesty's ministers.

Mr Goodbehere then moved an amendment, expressive of their sympathy in the Spanish cause, and their readiness to concur in any measure calculated to promote its success.

The amendment was, however, withdrawn, and the original motion carried unanimously.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Edward Brown, Edward W. Roberts, and Elizabeth Dorothy Roberts, alias Brown, alias Cole, were indicted for a conspiracy to cheat several tradesmen of their goods by deceit. It appeared that Brown took a house near Russel Square, Mrs Roberts passing for his wife. They had a chariot and servants proper for such an establishment, and their habit was to drive to tradesmen's houses and give their orders, the mansion in Coram-street serving as a convenient depot for the articles furnished. The almost uniform representation by Brown was, that he was a wine-merchant of eminence, and carried on business in the city, where he had a suitable counting-house; that he had estates in Scotland. The fraud was consummated by confessing a judgment to Roberts, who having entered the house upon that judgment, sought to sell the goods in execution

under the sheriff's hammer. In defence it was attempted to be shown, that Roberts was not a party to the misrepresentations, and that the confessed judgment was given to him for moneys he had lent Brown. It was also insisted, that, notwithstanding Mrs Roberts had passed for Mrs Brown, nothing criminal had taken place between them, and that she was the unseduced wife of Roberts. The jury found all the defendants guilty.

15th. OLD BAILEY.——Reuben Meyne and Sarah Smith, indicted for the murder of Reuben Meyne the younger, on the 2d of June last, in the parish of St John, Hackney, by setting fire to a sand-house, in which he slept, in certain brick fields belonging to Rhodes and Co. were brought up for judgment.

Sir Simon Le Blanc said there was no appearance of intentional guilt, and the jury acquitted both the prisoners.

16th. HULL.—Captain Freeman, late of the Moxon, of Hull, captured by the Danish gun-boats in the Sound, in November last, arrived here this day. He had been confined in the prison of Holsterbro', in North Jutland, and about twenty other masters of vessels; six of whom, viz. John Davidson, of Sunderland; John Kidd, of Arbroath; David Raitt, and Stewart, of Dundee; John Miller, of Kirkaldy; and Mr Freeman, made their escape on the evening of the 20th of June, by rolling themselves down the bank of the field in which they were permitted to walk, and thus eluding the vigilance of their guards. After travelling towards the westward for two nights, and hiding themselves among the corn by day, they reached the beach, not far from Bovenbergen, and found a boat about thirty feet long, by seven feet. In this they put to sea, having with them only about a gallon of water, and a small quantity of bread brought off in their pockets. They had neither compass nor sails; but the latter they supplied by taking six spare shirts to pieces, and sowing them together with the yarn of their stockings. Their allowance of food was half a penny loaf of bread a day, and half a teacup full of water night and morning, each man. On the 24th they found a haddock floating in the sea, which they divided among them. The weather being at times very foggy, they were compelled to steer along at no great distance from the shore, intending to make Heligoland if possible. On the evening of the 26th, they ran within a small island, and two of them landed on the continent, and made with their bottles towards a house a mile distant, in search of water and food; but had only proceeded a short way, when they were chaced back to the boat by two French dragoons. Putting off towards the island, they lay near to it during the night, being in a most distressing state, having had no water for sixteen hours, and suffering so much from thirst that they could not swallow a morsel of bread.—Fortunately it began to rain; and by the help of their shirts and sail, they collected about a gallon of dirty water, which prevented them from delivering themselves up to the enemy, as otherwise they must have been necessitated to do.

After suffering much from cold and hunger, they reached Heligoland on the 30th, in the evening, where they received every attention which their situation demanded.

17th. BATH.---This evening, after a

day of the most oppressive and excessive heat, this neighbourhood was visited with a more tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, than ever was remembered to have been experienced. The rolling of the distant thunder, and quick succession of the flashes of vivid lightning, completely illuminating the hemisphere for a considerable length of time, formed to the inhabitants of that city a truly grand and awful spectacle. The storm extended beyond Bristol, in which city hail-stones were picked up of nearly an inch in circumference. At Newton, Corston, and Kelston, most of the windows that lay in the direction of the storm have been broken, as well as the glass of the hot-houses, &c. in the gardens of Gore Langton, Esq. at Newton, and of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart. at Kelston, where considerable damage has been done to the young plantations, as the hail descended in several places in large flakes of two inches in thickness. A boy, belonging to Mr Harding, of Keynham, was struck down by the lightning, and his recovery was for some time doubtful. We have heard of several horses having been killed, and other cattle destroyed, but we trust the accounts are exaggerated.

A heavy storm came on to the west of the city of Salisbury, on Friday evening, and extended through great part of the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts. At Wincanton, about half past six o'clock, during a rapid succession of flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, the fall of hail was tremendous, the hail-stones being larger than any before seen by the oldest persons in the neighbourhood. A boy was beaten down by the hail, and several stones were picked up, that were much larger than pullet's eggs.

On Friday last, about nine in the evening, there was a storm, near Glastonbury in Somersetshire, in its appearances and consequences exceeding any thing that has, for a long series of years, been known in that country. The thunder and lightning were tremendous; and the shower of hail, which formed a part of this tempestuous phenomenon, was of a nature which would scarcely justify belief, if we had not a perfect confidence in the gentleman who communicated the account. The storm appeared to have spent its chief fury between Piper's Inn, on the road from Wells to Bridgwater, and the village of Ashgate. Here the corn was laid flat; the roads were inundated; the apple-trees, which abound in that country, were stripped, not only of their fruit, but of their very leaves; and almost every pane of glass in the latter village was broken. The larger hail-stones, which were of an irregular form, measured six inches in circumference; and the less ones, or rather balls of ice, were about half that size. The inhabitants were so much alarmed at this extraordinary visitation that they trembled for their lives; and few of them, to use their own expression, expected to behold the return of day.

19th. AUSTRIA.—The measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are of a twofold nature; the one for organizing a national levy en masse, by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by ballot, an army of reserve of fifty-two battalions, 59,800 men, to be exercised

at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 750 men, was raised in a week.

The government has declared these measures to be purely intended for the defence of the empire; but a variety of circumstances connected with them, so strongly indicated an approaching rupture with France, at the date of the last accounts, that the Austrian treasury bills had experienced a considerable depreciation, and numerous speculations had been engaged in, in anticipation of a war.

The French ambassador, Andreossy, had remonstrated on the subject of this armament, and delivered a letter, written by Napoleon from Bayonne, in which the latter declared his surprise and regret that Austria should engage in so extensive a system of preparation, at a period, too, when the situation of the continent neither called for nor justified such an armament. The Austrian Emperor answered, that a period of general tranquillity was alone the time for arrangements, the sole object of which was the preservation of peace, and, without essentially weakening his military establishment, to introduce into it a necessary system of economy, by the substitution of a less expensive description of force than the present.

For the purpose of conveying these measures inso effect, a proclamation has been issued, appointing military officers to superintend certain districts, and to see that the necessary steps are taken to promote the views of government.

The recent events in Spain have been published in the Vienna Court Gazette, without comment, and chiefly extracted from the French journals. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the deposition of the Spanish monarch, Baron Binder Von Kniegetstein was sent from Vienna with important dispatches to Petersburgh.

Austria and Russia have in conjunction sent ministers to Paris, to remonstrate against the seizure of the Ecclesiastical States. Baron Vincent is employed by the former, and Prince Wolonsky by the Emperor Alexander.

General Andreossy presented a strong note to Count Stadion, complaining of the order of the Emperor Francis for offering up prayers in the different churches for the safety of the Pope, as a measure of reproach on the conduct of France, and afterwards demanded an audience on the subject; when Count Stadion, far from attempting to disguise the sentiments of his Court on the occasion, avowed the alarm and offence with which his Imperial Majesty regarded the seizure of the Ecclesiastical States, of Etruria, &c. and announced his intention of appealing to the justice of the Emperor Napoleon, for the revocation of his orders in regard to them.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—*Lord Borringdon* v. *Sir Arthur Paget, K. B.*—This was an inquisition held before the Sheriff of Middlesex, to assess the damages due to the plaintiff from the defendant, as a compensation for the seduction of his wife.

Mr Parke, for the plaintiff, stated, that he was a nobleman of high rank and of ample fortune, who, four years ago, at the age of 31, married Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, aged 18. The

plaintiff and the defendant were but slightly acquainted; it appeared, however, that the defendant, when Lord Borringdon was occupied with his duties in parliament, visited his house in a clandestine manner, and had frequent interviews with Lady Borringdon, who, on being questioned by her husband, gave him no satisfactory answer, and next day left the plaintiff's house, and had since lived with Sir Arthur Paget.

Mr Burchell, the Under Sheriff, summed up the evidence in a very impartial manner, and the jury found a verdict—damages 10,000l.

20th. GLASGOW.—This day James Gilchrist was executed in pursuance of his sentence; the crime of which he was found guilty was the murder of his wife. A few minutes before the unfortunate man was launched into eternity, he requested the attention of all present, and in a clear and audible voice, called the Lord Provost, and the clergymen who directed his devotions, "to witness, at the tribunal of God, that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer;" and his last words to the Provost were—"My Lord! you are parting with an innocent man!"

SPAIN.—Joseph Buonaparte having, with a suite of above a hundred carriages, entered Spain by Irun, was, on the 9th of this month, crowned king in the city of St Sebastian. Instead of the rejoicings usual on such occasions, the most sullen silence prevailed during the coronation. The general reception he met with is detailed in the following letter, dated, from that city, July 11:

"Last Saturday, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived here a person of the name of Joseph, and found a city deserted by nine-tenths of its inhabitants, who fled before his arrival to shun his sight. There was not a single individual who returned the bows he made in his coach, and no shouts were heard but those of a woman in the market-place, who, on his passing by, exclaimed, "Long live Ferdinand VII." His entry resembled the funeral of a poor deceased in the hospital. A certain Urquijo complained of this conduct, but no attention was paid to his complaints. The Constituted Authorities received him with the respect which is due to a foreign prince, and told the Urquijo, that they could not controul the sentiments of the people. Joseph, on taking leave, expressed his gratitude to the Constituted Authorities, and found no fault with the want of attention on the part of the people, which he attributed to their attachment to the late dynasty, but declaring at the same time, that he hoped he should deserve and obtain the same attachment, in return for the blessings which he would bestow on his subjects."

On the 10th he was proclaimed at Vittoria; from whence he delayed his departure in consequence of advices received from Marshal Bessieres.

21st. DOVER.—A most strange and singular phenomenon occurred on Thursday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the water being at the time near low-water mark; the tide ebbed and flowed three times in an hour, and at one time rose to the height of two feet; at the same time a great rumbling noise was heard. The inhabitants are totally at a loss to account for this, but about forty years since, a case nearly similar took place, which was then thought to be in consequence of an earthquake.

SPAIN.—The following is the communication from General Castanos, to the president of the Seville Junta, respecting the surrender of Dupont:

"Head-quarters at Adajar, 21st of July.

"MOST SERENE LORD,

"I have the satisfaction to inform your Highness of the complete victory which has been gained since the battle of Baylen. General Dupont is a prisoner of war, with all his division, arms, artillery, baggage, &c.; the remainder who were not engaged in the action, although they did not share this fate, are included in the capitulation and obliged to return to France by sea, that not a Frenchman may remain in Andalusia. My nephew, Colonel Don Pedro Augustin Giron, will communicate the details of the affair; in the mean time I assure your Highness that the gallantry of the officers and soldiers, and their constancy under trials and privations, are worthy of the just estimation in which the army deserve to be held by your Highness, and of the confidence I entertained of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

"I venture to request of your Excellency the fulfilment, in my name, of the vow made by me to dedicate this action to the glorious San Fernando.

"May God preserve you many years.

"XAVIER DE CASTANOS."

For the particulars of this glorious achievement, see under the date of August 16.

22d. BRIGHTON.—The following ludicrous and characteristic exploit occurred here last night:—Two sailors, who had landed but a short time before from the Dapper gun-brig, lying-to off the town, in passing up North-street, observed a whiskey empty, standing at the door of the Coach and Horses Inn in North-street, a boy having the care of the animal in the shafts. The sailors, both nearly intoxicated, instantly determined on a ride, and presently seated themselves in the vehicle, and called to the boy who held the horse to take care of himself. Without conceiving it necessary to make use of the reins, the whip was now forcibly applied, and the horse at full speed dashed off with them. On reaching the top of the street, the horse in lieu of pursuing the road over the Church-hill, took another that led into a chalk-pit, where, in the end, his progress being impeded, he turned himself about, and returned down North-street with the same degree of speed as he had previously passed up, one sailor continuing furiously to make use of the whip, while the other with Stentorian lungs, desired all the people he saw to take care of their hulks, lest his vessel, which was sailing at the rate of twenty knots an hour, should run them down. It was at this time about half past nine o'clock, and rather dark, so that the individuals in the street, from the irregular progress of the chaise being as often on the footpath as on the carriage road, were occasionally in the most imminent danger of being rode over. The sailors, however, passed down North-street, and through Castle-square, with safety; but on reaching the Steyne, the horse, instead of turning off by the road to the right, made a desperate leap at the fence, breaking one of the posts and two of the rails, and throwing the sailors with dreadful violence to the ground. One of them was but little hurt, but the other had two of his ribs and his

collar bone broken. He was, however, subsequently recovered, and conveyed to his vessel. No other person sustained any injury, and the horse was ultimately stopped in the inner inclosure of the north part of the walk.

GENERAL JUNOT.—This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owes his present elevation to a very singular circumstance. During a battle on the Continent, Buonaparte had occasion to send a dispatch to one of his Generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write? Junot instantly replied in the affirmative. He was accordingly called out of the ranks to a drum-head, and Bonaparte dictated his dispatch. While Junot was writing, a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and covered him with dust: "That will do," said the soldier, "for I wanted some sand for my letter."—"You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?" "Have," said Junot, "these worsted epaulets taken off my shoulders, and replace them silver." It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, was afterwards made Governor of Paris, and elevated to his present rank. Junot is a brave and excellent General, but must be of a captious disposition, as he has fought not less than fifteen duels.

25th. YARMOUTH. This morning arrived a vessel with dispatches from Sir Samuel Hood, announcing the capture of four Russian frigates and ten gun-boats by a Swedish squadron. It appears that a squadron of Russian frigates and gun-boats were met in the mouth of the Gulph of Finland about the 8th inst. by the Swedish squadron under Admiral Hjlelmstrjerna, when a desperate action ensued, which lasted upwards of five hours, and terminated by the capture of four Russian frigates and ten gun-boats. The Russians fought in the most desperate manner, and suffered severely, there being upwards of 90 men killed in one of the frigates which struck; the rest of the Russian ships made a precipitate retreat, and got into Revel. Sir Samuel Hood received the intelligence off the island of Moen on the 11th instant, and soon afterwards it was corroborated by a Swedish newspaper printed at Carlscrona, and brought to the Admiral by a Swedish vessel.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Sir John Carr* v. *Hood and Sharp.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, to recover from the defendants, booksellers in the Poultry, a specific damage for an injury he had sustained, in consequence of a book published by them, entitled "Hints for a *righte merrie* and *conceitede* Tour, in quarto, to be called The Stranger in Ireland," which, it was alledged, was written with a view to ridicule the plaintiff's work, called "A Stranger in Ireland," and generally to depreciate his reputation as an author, and hold him up to public derision and contempt; the consequence was, that the plaintiff had lost the sale of a manuscript work, entitled "A Tour through Scotland," and had been otherwise damnified and injured.—The defendants admitted themselves to be the publishers of the "Hints" in question, and that it was written for the purpose of ridiculing "The Stranger in Ireland," but contended that they had done it in the fair exercise of free discussion, and their just right of fair and honest criti-

cism

Mr Garrow, for the plaintiff, contended that the work was not written in the spirit of fair and legitimate criticism; that it was grossly personal and scurrilous; and that it had injured Sir John Carr in various ways. In proof of these assertions Sir Richard Phillips was called upon to prove that he had refused to purchase the plaintiff's Tour to Scotland, from the prejudice which he supposed the book published by the defendants had excited against him, and Lord Mountnorris and Lord Valentia both stated, that they had been deterred from purchasing Sir John Carr's work by the criticism on it.

Sir Vicary Gibbs, for the defendants, stated, that they had only exercised their just right of fair criticism, and that the evidence for the prosecution completely justified them, as it proved that, in the opinion of those who were deterred from purchasing the work it was well founded.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that every author committed himself to the judgment of the public, and every one might comment upon his work, as long as fiction was not introduced for the purpose of condemnation, or as long as the critic confined himself to the work to be criticised, and did not pry into the domestic life of the author for the purposes of slander.

The Jury consulted together for a few minutes, and found for the defendants.

27th. LONDON.—This day an Address was published in the Gazette from the city of Edinburgh, upon the glorious struggle of the Spanish patriots against the usurpation of the French, expressing at the same time their loyalty and attachment to the crown.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Gregson* v. *M'Teggart*.—This was an action for the recovery of damages from the defendant, for having seduced the wife of the plaintiff previous to her criminal intercourse with the coachman, who some time before had been convicted of the same offence. The Jury, after a deliberation of two hours, found a verdict of one shilling damages for the plaintiff.

29th. WINCHESTER ASSIZES.—*Paulet* v. *Viscount Sackville*.—This action was also for seduction of the plaintiff's wife, and it appearing from the evidence that criminal conversation had happened at the White Hart Inn, in this city, the Jury found 3000l. damages for the plaintiff.

DUNDALK ASSIZES.—*Murder*.—This day came on, before the Honourable Justice Mayne and a most respectable Jury, the trials of Thomas Pepper, Jas. M'Clean, Henry Porter, Joseph Gunnell, and Leslie Marino, for the murder of David Forbes, a serjeant in the Scots Greys, by shooting him with a musket bullet. There was also a second indictment, charging them with shooting at David Hunter, a private in said regiment, with intent to kill him.

Mr Macartney opened the prosecution with a statement of the facts, which will appear more fully from the evidence.

William Kilpatrick was first produced, who swore, that he is a gauger in Dundalk district; that, on the night of the 24th of June, he left Dundalk, towards Ardee, in consequence of having received information that a quantity of unlicenced malt was there. On the 25th he seized ninety barrels, and as he was marching out of the town, escorted by a serjeant and twelve dragoons, he heard two shots fired from the right hand side of the road; going a little

farther on he heard three or four more, one of which raised the ground a little before him. He could plainly perceive people behind the hedge, one of whom had a blue coat, white waistcoat, and a cross belt and bright musket. He also saw a tall man firing by himself, with a dark gun; and on turning round observed the prisoner Marino waving his hand, huzzaing, &c. and a number behind him following the cars. Witness and his party still proceeded about a quarter of a mile, during which time he heard above twenty shots fired; he could not say who fired them, nor when exactly. Forbes was killed; as he was at the front of the party, and Forbes at the rear; that seeing some wishing to get above his party, he rode on fast, and waited for the cars to come on, when David Hunter, a dragoon, who had been wounded in the leg, rode by him and fell. The firing still continuing, he was forced to abandon the malt.

Thomas Symms, a private in said regiment, corroborated the foregoing fact, and said that he was near Forbes when he received a ball in his breast, and instantly fell. He identified Pepper, Gunnell, and M'Clean, as being among the rioters; he saw them come from the field into the road, and fire up through his party; Forbes fell immediately; that when he fell, witness wished to go to his assistance, but was prevented by the firing continuing; that David Hunter was of the party, who, after the prisoners had fired, rode off wounded in the leg; that M'Clean demanded witness's arms and ammunition; that he threw his pistol on the ground, and prisoner Gunnell took his sword. He could distinguish none but the three—the mob were huzzaing, &c. and at length carried off the malt.

The evidence of these two was corroborated by other six witnesses, which closed the prosecution.

Several witnesses were produced for the prisoners, but they did not prove any thing material.

The learned Judge having summed up the evidence with his well known ability and impartial love of justice, the Jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against Thomas Pepper, Joseph Gunnell, and James M'Clean, and acquitted the other two prisoners.

The Judge, in a most impressive appeal to the feelings of the unhappy men, to make grace with their offended God, during the short time they had to live, and which arrested the attention of every person in Court, pronounced the dreadful sentence of the law.

30th. CORUNNA.—Marshal Bessieres having twice written to General Blake, respecting the unnecessary effusion of Spanish blood in favour of the Bourbons, who "could never reign, consistently with the safety of France, and the greater part of Europe," the Spanish commander returned the following answers:

July 24, 1808.

"SENOR GENERAL——I return thanks to your Excellency for the humane treatment which you assure me has been given to the Spanish prisoners, and on my part I assure you, that the French do not mistake Spanish generosity. It belongs to your Excellency and to me, to banish from our armies that ferocity which does not belong to the truly brave. Good soldiers fight with spirit, and esteem these enemies in proportion to the firm resistance they experience from them. From your Excellency's well known character,

such are, I believe, the principles by which your conduct is guided.

"I am also convinced, that your Excellency will know how to appreciate my frank and decided declaration, which is, that I acknowledge no Sovereign except Fernando de Bourbons, or his legitimate heirs.—But if it happens that this unfortunate family should be completely extinguished, I should then only acknowledge for my Sovereign the people in Spain, lawfully represented in General Cortes. This manner of thinking is not confined to me alone; I express to you the sentiments of all the army, and of the whole nation, with the exception of a small number of men, who are governed by the most interested self-interest. Be persuaded that I inform you of the real state of things. Do not mistake the forced submission of some towns occupied by French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. Undeceive, therefore, your emperor, and if it be true that he possesses a philanthropic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain.—Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother never can reign in this country, unless he reign over a desart, covered with the blood of Spaniards, and of the troops employed in this most unjust enterprise. Notwithstanding the aversion with which I view the cause you support, I assure your Excellency that I entertain for you that high consideration which is due to your eminent personal qualities.

"JOAQUIM BLAKE,
General in Chief of the Army in Gallicia."

July 28, 1808.

"SIGNIOR MARSHAL—I have received your Excellency's letter with due respect, and renew to you my acknowledgments for your having set at liberty the 400 or 500 prisoners taken in the battle of Rio Seco, whom your Excellency calls peasants of Gallicia. They are, however, real soldiers. They are recruits incorporated in the regiments of the line, though they did not wear uniform. I explain this circumstance, not to exempt myself from acknowledging the generous conduct of your Excellency towards these men, but lest any equivocal idea should, at another time, bring on them a treatment they would not deserve, as your Excellency must yourself be sensible, from the manner in which you express yourself. Your Excellency will find me always disposed to diminish, as much as possible, the horrors of war, taking pride to myself in imitating your conduct in that respect. But I cannot allow myself, Signior General, to admit the conference which you propose, nor to enter into any discussion on the subject which would fall to be agitated in it.

"Your Excellency tells me that the family of Bourbon has ceased to reign in Spain, and that their return to occupy their throne would be the means of destroying France and a great part of Europe. What is then the great crime that family has committed? It is perhaps the frank, loyal, and intimate alliance which has for thirteen years united it to France. But I exceed the limits I have set to myself, by entering into observations; and I must confine myself to entreat your Excellency to abandon the project of changing my opinion, which is well made up on this matter. Your Excellency would without doubt be offended, if I proposed to you to change your party, and to abandon

the Emperor of the French, whom you have sworn to support; and surely you ought to reflect, that on the same principles I ought not to listen to the propositions of your Excellency; nor is it right that your Excellency should make them to a man of honour.

"I regard with high estimation your Excellency's military talents, and I am proud to be opposed to so distinguished an antagonist. As to the result of this contest, I rely with the fullest confidence on the Divine Providence which decides the fates of armies and nations, and will sooner or later look with an eye of favour on the just cause which we defend as true Spaniards. I renew to your Excellency, Signior Marshal, the assurances of my high consideration.

"JOAQUIM BLAKE."

AUGUST 1st. LONDON.—This day the Fishmonger's Company gave a grand entertainment at their Hall to the Spanish Deputies, and to a numerous assemblage of the nobility and other distinguished persons; among whom were Earl St Vincent, Lord Erskine, Sir Edmond Hamilton, Sir George Hill, W. Smith, Esq. M. P. &c. &c. After drinking the healths of their Majesties and the Royal Family, the Prime Warden, Richard Carpenter Smith, Esq. addressed the company to the following purport:

"GENTLEMEN—In requesting that the toast I am about to propose may be drank in the most respectful manner, namely, standing, and with three times three, I am persuaded I shall only anticipate the wishes of every gentleman present, because I address myself to Englishmen, whose birth-right is liberty, and who are too sensible of this inestimable privilege, not merely to welcome our illustrious visitors, the Noble Deputies from Spain, but to desire them, as the representatives of a great nation struggling against oppression, to tell their gallant countrymen, that we cordially rejoice in their noble efforts; that we consider their cause as our own; and that we are ready, if necessary, to spare our treasure, and to spill our blood in their defence against the Usurper of Europe, and for the preservation of their national freedom and independence.

"Influenced by these feelings, in which I assure myself you warmly participate, I beg leave to drink—"Success to the Patriots of Spain and Portugal; a prosperous issue to their glorious cause; and may their example be speedily followed by the other oppressed nations of Europe."

To which, at the request of the Noble Spaniards, a gentleman made the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN—From their inability to speak our language, it has unworthily fallen to my lot, at the request of the Spanish Deputies, to return their respectful and sincere thanks for the honour you have this day conferred on them. They are deeply sensible of your unmerited kindness, and they feel it a proud moment to be thus early and splendidly distinguished by one of the great chartered companies of England. Unable themselves to do justice to their feelings, they direct me to assure you, it will not be more their duty than their pride and inclination to convey to their gallant countrymen in arms the cordial expressions of your zealous good-will to the noble cause in which they are engaged; and they trust the best reward of your kindness will be

found in their success. By their patient valour, and by your magnanimous assistance, under the blessing and protection of Divine Providence, they steadfastly hope to repel the invader of their country; for they have the proud satisfaction to say, it is the unanimous determination of every true Spaniard to preserve their independence or perish, and never make peace with Buonaparte while there is one Frenchman in arms upon the Spanish territory. With such determination and such conduct, they look forward to a great and glorious result—the defence and deliverance of their country from the tyranny of France; and they trust that their great example will be successfully followed by the nations around them, to the dismay and ultimate discomfiture of the Oppressor of Europe."

The following toasts were then given:

"Earl St Vincent, and the Wooden Walls of Old England."

"Lord Erskine and the Trial by Jury."

On which his Lordship rose, and, after thanking the company for himself, declared his unabated attachment to the cause of freedom, and his ardent wishes that he may live to see the constitutional principles of British liberty spread and established throughout Europe.

Many other patriotic toasts were then given, and the noble Spaniards departed amidst the acclamations of the company, highly gratified with their entertainment. Messrs Dignum, Lecte, &c. sung several new and appropriate songs.

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, up to the present date:

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c. - -	L.71,031,967
Ditto, on account of Loans	69,048,345
Ditto, by Land Tax -	23,108,966
Ditto, by 11 per cent. per ann. on Imperial Loan	876,839
Total	164,065,917

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,457,588l. 3s. 10d.

YORK ASSIZES.—Joseph Ingleson was indicted for a rape upon the body of his own daughter, fifteen years of age, who stated, that on the 11th of July, she went with her father a distance of six miles to cut turf: and that on their return he threw her down in the cart, and there perpetrated the unnatural crime of which he stood accused. The girl, however, subsequently, in order to save her parent's life, denied that any violence or threats had been used, and asserted that the deed was committed with her own consent.—The jury in consequence of this returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, upon which the Judge addressed the prisoner in the ensuing terms:—"Joseph Ingleson, you have narrowly escaped paying the forfeit of your life to the offended laws of your country. You are, there is too much reason to believe, a very bad man; and if you do not repress your wicked propensities, you will certainly terminate your life at the gallows: you ought to be for ever ashamed of yourself, and hide your face from the view of your fellow-creatures."

NAPLES.—This day Joachim Murat was proclaimed King of Naples, in the room of Joseph Buonaparte, promoted to the monarchy of Spain. In case Murat should be survived by the Princess Caroline his wife, and sister to Buonaparte, she is to succeed him on the throne. King

Joachim has, by a proclamation, adopted the constitution introduced by his predecessor.

2d. HERTFORD ASSIZES.—*Remarkable Case.*—George and Thomas Shepherd, and William Freeman, were indicted for stealing, on the 12th of July, three silver tea-spoons, a silver punch-ladle, a glass pepper castor, and a wine-glass, from the Pindar's Arms public-house, on Hertford Common.

Mr Curwood, for the prosecution called for the serious attention of the jury, as the case he was about to state was rather remarkable, and turned chiefly on the intention of the prisoners, as there could be no doubt of the facts alledged against them in the indictment. Of the three prisoners at the bar, Freeman was the son of a most respectable tradesman: The two others were brothers, the eldest of whom was not more than 18, and the other 16 years of age; they were the sons of a gentleman of great respectability and of large fortune, and nearly allied to persons who had held most exalted rank in the country. They were, under their father's will, though neither of them was the eldest son, to inherit a fortune of 20,000*l.* each, on coming of age. These facts were not stated to the jury with any view of prejudising them unfairly in favour of the prisoners; but as furnishing strong evidence that the acts with which they stood charged were not committed from the motives imputed to them in the indictment. It appeared that the prisoners left London on the 20th July, as early as five o'clock in the morning, and took the road to Hertford. They arrived at the house of the prosecutor about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they had some ale, and bread and cheese, and soon after departed. Immediately on their departure, the landlady missed the articles stated in the indictment; the prisoners were pursued, and the articles found on them.

The prisoners in their defence stated, that they had no intention of committing any illegal act. Several witnesses were called, who gave them an excellent character.

The Lord Chief Baron observed, that it was a singular case, and therefore it was necessary to attend minutely to the evidence. In summing it up, he observed, that many parts of it bore hard upon the prisoners, their conduct in some particulars, marking guilt rather than a youthful frolic.

The Jury deliberated a considerable time, and then found a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

3d. VALENCIA.—The following account of the memorable attack upon this city, has been received in a letter from Granada, dated July 9th:

"On the 24th ultimo, at nine o'clock at night, advice was received that the French had defeated the army of the Cabrillas. The Junta thereupon issued orders, at four in the morning of the 25th, through the Alcaydes of the different precincts, that all the inhabitants, without exception, should repair to the citadel to provide themselves with arms. So great was the number of the applicants, that the quantity of muskets in store being insufficient to arm them, all the English swords, of which there were a large stock in the arsenal, were delivered out, though many were without hilts. From the citadel were conveyed a number of cannon, carrying from 18 to 20-pound shot, and from the

Grau, four 24-pounders, and many more of various calibres. At the gate of Quarte, where the enemy were expected to make their attack, were planted one 20-pounder, and several 12 and 16-pounders. The other gates were also more or less fortified, according to circumstances. A great quantity of timber, which had just been floated down the river, served to block up the entrances of the streets within the walls, and to form a breast-work for the protection of the artillery posted without the city. The whole of the 25th was occupied in these preparations. On the 26th, trenches were cut across the roads, in order to prevent the approach of the cavalry, and to impede the advance of the infantry; and the ditches surrounding the city and citadel were filled with water. On the 27th, in the evening, General Caro attacked the enemy at the distance of a league from the city; but, notwithstanding the utmost gallantry on his part, he found it impossible to hold the French in check, and the enemy confidently advanced towards Valencia, threatening destruction in every quarter. On the 28th, at eleven in the morning, our advanced corps came in, bringing intelligence that the enemy were already within a quarter of a league of the city; and in a short time after, the enemy sent in a flag of truce, with a message, that if they were peaceably permitted to enter, persons and property should be respected; but if not, that they would enter with fire and sword. On the receipt of this message, his Excellency the Captain General, the Archbishop, and the united body of the inhabitants, came to a resolution, that they would make the most obstinate defence; which resolution they accordingly notified to the enemy.

"The French, in the mean time, determined to make every effort to accomplish their purpose, had begun to open their fire upon the city, and to endeavour to force the gate of Quarte, which was precisely the one which had been put in the best state of defence. The enemy occupied a broad street which runs in front of the gate just mentioned. The gate was thrown open, and a 24-pounder being brought up, it made an inconceivable havock among our adversaries. Their loss was incalculable, for their dead lay heaped on each other in the street. Our countrymen, defended by the walls, and the heavy artillery, scarcely lost a dozen men. In the evening the enemy began to find their ammunition fail them, and they made an attempt to penetrate by the gate of St Vincent; but this also proving ineffectual, they were under the necessity of retreating. They lost five pieces of artillery in this affair, and on the 29th, our troops, who had gone in pursuit of them, brought in eight more, but the latter were spiked. It is impossible adequately to describe the enthusiasm and heroism of the females, and the manner in which they contributed to the defence of their country. Our troops continued to pursue the remains of the enemy's army."

WASTE LANDS.—It appears from a report of a Committee of the Board of Agriculture, that the number of acres of waste lands in England is 6,259,470, in Wales 1,629,307, and in Scotland 14,218,223, making the total amount of waste common, moor, moss, and unimproved lands, in the United Kingdom, 22,107,000 acres.

4th. London.—This day, a grand dinner was given at the London Tavern, in honour of the Spanish Patriots. So early as three o'clock, the street was crowded with spectators of every description, anxious to see the company on their way to the dinner, and particularly the Spanish part of it. The windows of all the houses were filled with elegantly-dressed females, the roofs were not visible, so great was the crowd that covered them, and even every lamp-post swarmed with boys. In such a crowd, agitated by so much anxiety and expectation, it was not an easy matter, however laudable the sentiment and feeling, to preserve order and decorum. This difficulty appears to have been foreseen, and every proper precaution was employed to meet it. The city officers mustered at an early hour in great force, and prepared a passage through the crowd sufficient for the free passage of the carriages. With the exception of so much open space, the street was one solid mass of people, many of whom fainted from the excessive heat and pressure. So early as four o'clock the company began to arrive, and at five all the seats in the great room were filled, except those at the table appropriated to the noble visitors and principal patrons of the fete. At half past six the Spanish Deputies made their appearance. Their approach was announced by the loud plaudits and huzzas of the crowd in the street. On their arrival, they were conducted into an anti-chamber, and, at seven o'clock, dinner was served up.

There were six tables length-ways, and one cross table in the large room, in which 328 Noblemen and Gentlemen sat down; and in the adjoining room, there were 72, making together 400 persons. The decoration of the head table was splendid.

The parterre, or sand-work, represented in one place Britannia offering her assistance to Spain; in another, Fame supporting a medallion, on which were inscribed the names of the different provinces of Spain, who have stood the foremost in resisting the common enemy; in another the figure of Time crowning the Spanish patriots' flag with laurel; in another, the figure of Hope leaning on the Rock of Justice; in other parts, the arms and standards of Spain intermixed with those of England, with different mottos, such as "Vencer O Morir!" "Success to the Spanish Heroes," &c. The ornaments stood from seven to eight feet high, pourtraying in one part the Battle of the Nile, with the blowing up of L'Orient; in another, trophies of flags, &c.; at the tops of all, the royal standards of England and Spain, the whole finished with garlands and bouquets of flowers, China figures, vases, &c.

The chair was filled by Sir Francis Baring, and about him sat the Spanish Deputies, Viscount Materosa, the Spanish Admiral, the Portuguese Ambassador, Earls Camden and Bathurst, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Erskine and Hawkesbury, Sirs Charles Price and William Curtis, Messrs Sheridan, Canning, Perceval, and Windham; Aldermen Combe and Shaw; Messrs Mellish, Thornton, &c. These noblemen and gentlemen, attended by the city marshals, and the stewards with their wands in their hands, proceeded through the rooms amidst the accla-

mations of the company, and took their seats at the head of the table, in the great room.

The health of the King, the Queen, Prince of Wales, Ferdinand VII. and other appropriate toasts were given, which were all drank with enthusiasm, excepting that of the President of the United States, which excited murmurs of disapprobation.

For the healths of the Spanish Deputies, Mr Canning returned thanks in their name; the company were also entertained with songs by Dignum, and other eminent vocal performers.

ARMAGH ASSIZES.—This day came on the trial of Brevet-Major Alexander Campbell, of the 21st regiment of foot, accused of murder by shooting Captain Alexander Boyd in a duel.

George Adams, assistant-surgeon in the 21st regiment, stated, that on the 23d April, Captain Boyd died of a wound he received by a pistol bullet, which penetrated at the extremity of the four false ribs, and lodged in the cavity of the belly. That day the regiment was reviewed, and afterwards messed together; about eight o'clock all of the officers left the mess, except Major C., Captain B., witness, and a Lieutenant Hall. A conversation then commenced by Major C. stating, "General Ker corrected him that day, about a particular mode of giving a word of command when he conceived he gave it right." He mentioned how he gave it, and how the general corrected him. Captain Boyd remarked, "Neither was correct according to Dundas, which is the King's order."—(This observation, witness stated, was made in the usual mode of conversation.) Major C. said, "It might not be according to the King's order, but still he conceived it was not incorrect." Captain B. still insisted "it was not correct, according to the King's order." They argued this some time, till Captain B. said, "He knew it as well as any man;" Major C. replied, "He doubted that much." Captain Boyd at length said, "He knew it better than him, let him take that as he liked." Major Campbell then got up and said, "Then, Captain Boyd, do you say I am wrong." Captain B. replied, "I do—I know I am right according to the King's order." Major C. then quitted the room. Captain B. remained after him for some time; he left the room before witness or Lieutenant Hall, but no observation was made on his going more than any other gentleman that had dined there. Witness and Lieutenant Hall went out together in a short time after; they went to a second mess-room, and there Captain Boyd came up and spoke to them, (the conversation was not admitted, as Major Campbell was not present at it.) They then went out together, and witness left Captain Boyd at Lieutenant Deviar's. In about twenty minutes after he was called on to visit Captain Boyd; he went and found him sitting on a chair vomiting. He examined his wound, and conceived it a very dangerous one. He survived it but eighteen hours. He staid with him till he died, during which time he got gradually worse till his dissolution.

Being cross-examined, he stated, there was something irritating in Captain Boyd's manner, but believed that a candid explanation might have led to an amicable settlement.

John Hoey, mess-master of the 21st regiment, stated, that he remembered the night when the affair

took place, that Major Campbell had quitted the mess-room about fifteen minutes. As Major Campbell was coming up stairs, Captain Boyd was leaving the mess-room, and they met on the stair-head; both went into the mess-master's room, and they remained ten or fifteen minutes, when they separated. Prisoner in about twenty minutes came again to witness, and desired him to go to Captain Boyd, and tell him a gentleman wished to speak to him if he pleased. He delivered the message, and Captain B. accompanied him to the mess-room. No one was there, and witness pointed to a little room off it, as the room the gentleman was in. He then went to the mess-kitchen, and, in eight or ten minutes, he heard the report of a shot; thought nothing of it till he heard another. He then went to the mess-room, and there saw Captain Boyd and Lieutenants Hall and M'Pherson; Captain Boyd was sitting on a chair vomiting.

John M'Pherson stated, that he is lieutenant in said regiment; knew Major Campbell and Captain Boyd: recollects the day of the duel; on the evening of that day, going up stairs, about nine o'clock, he heard, as he thought, Major Campbell say, "On the words of a dying man, is every thing fair?" He got up before Captain Boyd replied; he said, "Campbell you have hurried me; you're a bad man." Witness was in coloured clothes, and Major Campbell did not know him, but said again, "Boyd, before this stranger and Lieutenant Hall, was every thing fair?" Captain Boyd replied, "O no, Campbell; you know I wanted you to wait and have friends." Major Campbell then said, "Good God! will you mention before these gentlemen, was not every thing fair; did you not say you were ready?" Captain Boyd answered "Yes;" but in a moment after said, "Campbell, you're a bad man." Captain Boyd was helped into the next room, and Major Campbell followed, much agitated, and repeatedly said to Captain Boyd, that he, (Boyd) was the happier man of the two. "I am, (says Major Campbell,) an unfortunate man, but I hope not a bad one."—Major Campbell asked Captain Boyd if he forgave him? He stretched out his hand, and said, "I forgive you; I feel for you, and am sure you do for me." Major Campbell then left the room.

Evidence was then brought to pove that Captain Boyd expressed his conviction that he was dying, for the purpose of giving to his declarations then made the force of evidence. Three witnesses were produced to this point, who all failed.

George Sutherland, quarter-master, stated, that he saw Captain Boyd ten minutes before he died, agitated with pain, in possession of his senses, but rolling in bed.

Upon this, a special verdict was directed to the jury to enquire whether Captain Boyd, ten minutes before his death, and under the circumstances stated, must or must not have known he was dying. After some short deliberation, they found for the affirmative of this issue (that he must have known it.) The declarations were then admitted, but none could be proved within that space, except his asking for Major Campbell, and his saying, "Poor man, I am sorry for him."

John Greenhill was produced merely to prove that Major Campbell had time to cool after the altercation took place; in as much as he went home,

drank tea with his family, and gave him a box to leave with Lieutenant Hall before the affair took place.—Here the prosecution closed.

The defence set up was merely and exclusively as to the character of the prisoner for humanity, peaceable conduct, and proper behaviour. To this several officers of the highest rank were produced, who vouched for it to the fullest extent, namely, Colonel Paterson of the 21st regiment, General Campbell, General Graham Stirling, Captain Macpherson, Captain Menzies, Colonel Gray, and many others whom it was thought unnecessary to produce.

The learned Judge charged the jury in a most able manner, recapitulated the evidence, and explained the law on the subject most fully and clearly. The jury retired, and in about half an hour brought in a verdict, Guilty of Murder, but recommended him to mercy on the score of character. This recommendation was seconded by the grand jury of the county, and by the judge, (Mr Justice Mayne,) who, in the mean time, granted a respite.

The particulars of the execution will be found under the date of August 24th.

6th. CHELMSFORD.—William Williams was tried by special commission, before Lord Ellenborough, on the charge of murdering Thomas Barnes, an American seaman, on board the ship Croydon, lying at Charleston, South America.

The prisoner was captain of the ship Croydon, and sailed with a very mutinous crew. His last voyage was from England to Africa for slaves, and from thence to South Carolina. While he was lying at Charleston, five of the crew were committed to prison on a charge of desertion. Being liberated and brought on board, it was proposed that they should go ashore to settle some wages in dispute, and they pulled ashore with that intention. Being brought on board by the boat of an American revenue cutter, they were put in irons. Being released, and ordered to man the windlass and heave the anchor, they demanded, in the first place, two months wages before they obeyed. The prisoner went to his cabin for a pair of pistols, and again ordering them to man the windlass, which they refusing, he ordered the chief mate to put one of them, (Parker,) in irons. Upon this occasion, Nicholls, another of the five, then stepped forward, and putting his hand on the breast of the chief mate, said, that Parker should not be put in irons. Upon this Capt. W. levelled his pistols at Nicholls, and the shot passing through his body, entered the body of one Barnes, who was standing near him, and gave him a mortal wound.

Nicholls, the seaman intended to be shot, corroborated the preceding statement, denying, however, the charge of riotous behaviour, and of drunkenness.

Captain Williams, in his defence, said, that his crew were in such a riotous state, that he was apprehensive for the safety of the ship and cargo: and therefore thought himself justified in resorting to strong measures.

William Ford corroborated the captain's statement, relating various instances of most riotous behaviour, of which Nicholls was guilty, and asserting, that he was frequently drunk.

William Cork, the surgeon, was of the same opinion, which was supported by several other witnesses.

Lord Ellenborough left it to the jury to determine, whether the act of severity was justifiable to preserve the discipline of the ship, or whether it was excessive.

The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner Not Guilty.

9th. Maidstone.—An action came on at the assizes for the county of Kent, to obtain damages from the defendant, a captain in the West York militia, for the seduction of the daughter of the plaintiff, a shipmaster at Feversham, and a respectable man, not equal in his circumstances to the defendant, who was a gentleman of fortune. He was received into the house of the plaintiff as a lodger, and, availing himself of this opportunity, he seduced the plaintiff's daughter; who in consequence proved with child, and the father brought the present action to recover compensation, not merely for the expence he had been put to in supporting the child, but for the distress he had suffered on account of the misconduct of his daughter.

Mr Serjeant Onslow, for the defendant, stated, that the plaintiff was not entitled to extraordinary damages, as the mother, who ought to have guarded the purity of her daughter, conducted herself in the most negligent manner, affording the defendant every possible facility for accomplishing his purpose. It appeared in evidence that the daughter was frequently allowed to dine and sup in the captain's room; that the mother knew of their familiar intercourse, and must have been apprized of their illicit connection.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 100l.

11th. Spain.—It appears from a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, dated Corunna the 4th instant, that Joseph Buonaparte, after having spent a week at Madrid, suddenly decamped on the 27th of July, taking along with him all the treasure he could collect at so short a warning, and followed by every Frenchman in the city.

13th. Aberdeen.—*Singular Species of Swindling.*—This day, a middle-aged woman, with a disordered air, was observed to rush into the sea, near the battery, apparently with an intention to drown herself. Being seen by a soldier of the Argyleshire militia, he humanely went in after her, brought her on shore, and had her conveyed to the house of James Robe, near the spot. There she was put to bed, and had every comfort administered to her which humanity could suggest; when, to the surprise and indignation of the people in the house, having left her but for a few minutes, they found, on their return, she had decamped, carrying with her between 40s. and 50s. which she had taken out of a drawer!

Downing-Street, August 16.

The following dispatch has been transmitted by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, K. B.

Head-quarters, Andujar, July 21.

Sir—I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th July, that in a council of war held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis de Coupigny should join that of Major-General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-General

Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th at nine; he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The major-general wrote to the commander in chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay. On the 19th, at two *a. m.* the general received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieutenant-General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine *p. m.* 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the commander in chief that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three *a. m.* 19th July. At two *p. m.* the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major-General Reding, to inform the lieutenant-general that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion. The discussion did not last long. Lieutenant-General Pena halted, and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five, General Casterick, aid-de-camp to Buonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person. At nine *p. m.* Major-General Reding informed the lieutenant-general, that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field pieces. The negotiations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to enclose, is as exact an account of the killed and wounded, on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry and bustle of the moment.—The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new-raised levies.—The Marquis Coupigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena. General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well-conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar. Whilst the negociations were carried on, Gen. Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing.—This determined the general to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French force: division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file; division of Wedel, 6000. Total, 14,000.—Spanish force: Reding, 9000; Coupigny

5000; Pena, 6000; Jones, 5000. Total, 25,000. Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded. From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of capitulation.

The division of General Dupont prisoners of war. The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and conveyed to Rochefort. There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

S. WHITTINGHAM,
13th Light Dragoons.

N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

Upon the first of August it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

BAVARIA.—As the situation of this kingdom will render her political conduct of great importance, if another contest should ensue between France and Austria, the following sketch of what is to be the constitutional form of government that must direct her energies, and manage her resources, under the superintendance of Buonaparte, may be interesting.

The following are some of the fundamental provisions of the Bavarian constitution, which is to have effect from the 1st of October next:

The first title recites, that the kingdom of Bavaria forms a part of the Confederation of the Rhine. All particular constitutions, privileges, hereditary offices, and provincial corporations are abolished. The whole kingdom is furnished with one national representation, and one system of taxation. The land-tax can not exceed one fifth of the revenue. Vassalage is every where abolished.—Without any reference to the ancient division of provinces, the kingdom is divided into circles of as nearly the same size as possible. The nobles retain their titles and manorial rights, but are to be subject to a taxation like all the other citizens of the state, and have no exclusive right to offices of state, dignities, and prebends. A similar provision takes place with respect to the clergy. All religious sects are confirmed in the full possession of their church and school-lands. Only natives, or the possessors of real property in the country, can fill offices of state. No one can, on pain of losing his civil rights, emigrate, enter into foreign service, or receive foreign pay or honours.

The crown is hereditary. It descends to the heirs male, according to priority of birth. The princesses are excluded from the government. After the total extinction of the male line, the inheritance descends to the daughters and their descendants male. The future junior princes receive no estates, but an income, as *apanage*, of, at the utmost, 100,000 florins. The maximum for the queen dowager is 200,000 florins, with a suitable residence. The marriage portion of a princess is fixed at 100,000 florins. All the members of the royal family are under the jurisdiction of the sovereign, and cannot marry without his consent. The royal princes attain their majority with the completion of the 18th year.

The ministry consists of five departments: foreign affairs, justice, finances, domestic affairs, and war. For deliberation on the most important affairs of the kingdom, a privy

council is appointed, which consists of sixteen members, besides the ministers. The king and heir apparent attend their sittings.

In each circle are to be elected out of the 200 land-proprietors, merchants, and manufacturers, who pay the most to the land-tax, seven members, who constitute the assembly of the kingdom. The king nominates a president and four secretaries from the members of the assembly. The functions of the deputies last six years, and they are then re-eligible. The national representation assembles at least once in every year at the command of the king, who opens and closes the assembly.

17th. CAPTURE OF THE PIEDMONTAISE.—The following are the particulars of the capture of La Piedmontaise French frigate, of 50 guns, by his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo, of 36 guns:

"On Friday the 4th of March, 1808, his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo, Captain Hardinge, sailed from Point de Galle, Ceylon. On the 6th, at seven *a. m.* she passed three Indiamen, the Metcalfe, Devonshire, and Charlton, and soon after saw a frigate bearing N. E. The St Fiorenzo immediately hauled her wind in shore, and made all sail, being at that time in lat. 7. 32. N. and long. 77. 58. E. She made the private signal, which was not answered, and at five showed her colours, which the stranger took no notice of: at 11. 40. *p. m.* ranged alongside of him on the larboard tack, and received his broadside.

"After engaging ten minutes within a cable's length, the enemy made sail a-head out of range of the St Fiorenzo's shot. She ceased firing, and made sail after him, continuing to come up with him till day-light, when, finding he could not avoid an action, he wore, as did the St Fiorenzo, and at twenty-five minutes past six recommenced the engagement at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At 8. 15. the enemy made all sail.

"The St Fiorenzo's main-topsail-yard being shot through, the main-royal-mast, both main-top-mast stays, and the main spring stay, and most of both standing and running rigging and sails cut to pieces, and cartridges fired away, she ceased firing, and employed all hands in repairing the damages, and fitting her again for action. They kept sight of the enemy during the night, and at nine *a. m.* on the 8th, being perfectly prepared for action, she bore down on him, under all sail: he did not endeavour to avoid the St Fiorenzo until she hauled athwart his stern, to gain the weather gage, and bring him to close fight, when the enemy hauled up also, and made all sail; but perceiving the St Fiorenzo coming up fast with him, and that a battle was unavoidable, he tacked, and at three *p. m.* they passed each other on opposite tacks, and commenced action within a quarter of a cable's length; when the enemy was abaft the St Fiorenzo's beam, he wore, and after an hour and twenty minutes close action, struck his colours. She proved to be La Piedmontaise, French frigate, commanded by Monsieur Epron, Capitaine de Vaisseau; she mounted 50 guns, long 18-pounders on her main deck, and 36-pound carronades on her quarter-deck.—She had 336 Frenchmen on board,

and near 200 Lascars. She sailed from the Mauritias on the 30th of December. In the action she had 48 men killed, and 112 wounded; the St Fiorenzo had 13 killed, and 25 wounded; among the former her commander, who unfortunately fell by a grape shot, the second broadside in the last action.

"Lieutenant H. G. Massey was badly wounded just before the enemy struck. Moreau, the second captain of La Piedmontaise, was severely wounded in the third action, and either threw himself, or caused himself to be thrown overboard. La Piedmontaise had her rigging cut to pieces, and her masts and bowsprit so wounded, that they went by the board during the night. Lieutenant Dawson succeeded Captain Hardinge, and brought the St Fiorenzo and La Piedmontaise, (her prize,) into Columbo on the 12th of March."

The Piedmontaise mounted

28 13-pounders on the main-deck.

10	36-carronades	on the quarter-deck.
2	18-long guns	
4	18-carronades	
2	30 ditto	on the forecastle.
2	18 ditto	
2	howitzers	

50—

Had when she went into action a complement of 316 French, and 216 Lascars; total 532. Of whom 48 were killed, and 112 wounded.

The Fiorenzo had only 200 men, and lost in killed, 13—wounded 25.

18th. The following statement of the late misunderstanding between the King of Sweden and Sir John Moore may be relied on:

"Having announced to his Swedish Majesty, at Stockholm, the arrival of his force off Gottenburgh, he received orders to land his army, and proceed without delay to storm the impregnable fortress of Sweaburgh. Sir John, knowing that he could not obey these orders consistently with his instructions from England, immediately set off post for Stockholm, accompany by his Deputy Adjutant General, and being admitted to an audience, he stated to his Swedish Majesty the extent of the instructions which he had received from his own government; these, it is now understood, were limited to a co-operative invasion of Norway, or defence of Finland. The King, not satisfied with this explanation, demanded an immediate obedience to his own orders: this, the British General said, he found it his painful duty to decline: his Majesty, turning instantly upon his heel, withdrew with apparent indignation, to an adjoining department; Sir John, after waiting a short time, returned also to his hotel, where he had scarcely been seated, when a Swedish aid-du-camp attended him, and informed him, 'that it was his Majesty's pleasure that he, Sir John, should consider himself as confined to his apartment in Stockholm, until the King of Great Britain's sentiments should be further known, and received by his Swedish Majesty on this subject, and for which one of the king's messengers had been instantly dispatched to England!' Under this extraordinary arrest Sir John Moore remained nearly a week, when, recollecting the temper and character of the authority he had to contend with, he contrived, with his Adjutant-General, to effect a secret retreat in the night from Stockholm, travelling with such rapidity as to reach Gottenburgh, distant nearly 400 miles, in less than 50 hours, when re-embarking on board his fleet, he instantly ordered it under weigh for

England, having previously stopped one month's subsidy, which was about to be landed."

21st. GUILFORD ASSIZES.—William Pilkington was indicted for the wilful murder of his father-in-law, Montague William Hyndes. It appeared that the deceased endeavouring to obtain a loaded pistol from the prisoner, who was much intoxicated, the trigger was pulled by accident, and mortally wounded him. In the first rage the deceased accused his son-in-law of having committed premeditated murder by such expressions, as "You have killed the best of fathers! you pulled the fatal trigger!" But when his end approached he imputed the shocking catastrophe to accident.

The prisoner made a very artless defence, in a way so truly penitent and distressing that tears of sympathy were flowing in every part of the Court. He protested his wretchedness, and the sincere love he bore his father, whom he had for a length of time maintained, and never once excited his anger. Had the pistol discharged its contents in his own body, it would have been desirable to a being so wretched as himself. The prisoner was so truly overwhelmed with grief, that he was unable to proceed.

After a humane charge from the Lord Chief Baron, the Jury returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*; and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

24th. LONDON.—Dispatches have been received from Admiral Keats, dated 13th instant, off the island of Spae, in the Great Belt, which state, that 6000 Spanish troops, under the command of the Marquis de Romana, were embarked on the 11th inst. at Neyborg, which place he took possession of on the 9th. He was joined on the day of his embarkation by 1000 more from Jutland; and another 1000 had been sent to strengthen the Spanish position at Largeland. The Gazette observes, no doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of the soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French General Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aid-de-camps, have been disarmed.

ARMAGH.—This day the sentence of the law was carried into effect on Major Campbell, who, at last Armagh Assizes, was found guilty of murder, by shooting Captain Boyd in a duel. After hanging the usual time, the body was taken down, and delivered to the friends of the deceased; and on Thursday the corpse was carried through Belfast, to be conveyed to Scotland. He had received two respites, the last of which terminated on this day.

A letter from one of his relations, written under the greatest agony of mind, and addressed to a gentleman in Belfast, says:

"*Armagh, August* 24.—I am now, with the deepest sorrow, to inform you, that the application for mercy to his Majesty for Major Campbell has not succeeded; last night the fatal refusal came, and this day, at

twelve o'clock, he dies. God receive his soul. I am, your afflicted servant," &c.

When this unfortunate man found that no hopes of a pardon were to be entertained, he hurried the hour of his execution, and appeared impatient to die. He repeatedly supplicated that he might be shot; but this, for obvious reasons, was refused.—At twelve o'clock he was led out for execution, and the moment he made his appearance, the entire of the Guard took off their caps, and he, in return, saluted them. During the time of the awful and affecting ceremony, we are informed that an officer of another corps took the guard, while the regiment were confined to their barracks. He met his death with pious and becoming fortitude, after having spent his last moments with Dr Bowie, the father of his amiable and distressed widow. His body, after having been suspended the usual time, was immediately put into a hearse in waiting, which left the town immediately, escorted by Dr Bowie, for Ayr, in Scotland, to be interred in the family vault. To describe the distress of the fond wife of the deceased would be impossible. Mrs Campbell, who, it is already known, had used every effort to solicit his pardon, left London by the Glasgow Mail on Saturday se'nnight, frantic betwixt hope and despair, but still cheered with the probability of her solicitude obtaining at least another respite. On Monday morning the friend of her husband, at whose house, in Bury-street, St James's, she resided whilst in London, received a letter from the lady's father, with the intelligence that "Major Campbell is no more."—Major Campbell, in his conversation with his intimate friends previously to surrendering himself, had always said, that if he were convicted of murder, he should suffer as an example to duellists; but it was always his opinion that a Jury would not convict him of murder. Previous to his death, he observed, that life was not an object so dear to him as the reflection was distressing, that his children and family should bear the stigma that he was executed for murder.

Whitehaven.—This day, a few minutes before two o'clock in the morning, the shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in this town and neighbourhood, and the agitation, according to the most minute observations respecting it, continued from three to five seconds. The weather, as observed immediately after the motion ceased, was close and sultry, the barometer stood at 22 inches 3-4ths, and there was no wind. Its direction is supposed to have been from the south-east, accompanied by rumbling noise in the air; there was not sufficient light to make any other observation immediately after the shock, except that of the atmosphere being very thick and hazy. The consternation it caused in that town was very great: a chimney in Tangier-street was thrown down; three people, in different parts of the town, were thrown off their their feet, and one of them considerably hurt, but no farther damage was done. We have accounts of the shock being felt at the following places, viz. Workington, the quay a little damaged; Maryport, Cockermouth, Redmain, Keswick, Lorton, very severe, but no damage; Egremont, some chimnies thrown down, and a part of the ruins of the Castle; Bootle, Broughton, Ravenglass, Ulverston, no damage; Abbey-holm,

Wigton, Carlisle, Brampton, no damage; Kendal, Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Hawkshead, no damage; Penrith, Appleby, Brough, some old walls were thrown down in the neighbourhood of these places; in the Isle of Man, and at Dublin, no damage whatever. These are all the places we have accounts from; but there is little doubt of its having been general, at least through these kingdoms. The shock was felt at Newcastle, Kelso, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Leith, Edinburgh, &c.

HULL.—A melancholy accident occurred at the entrance of the harbour at this place, this evening. As the Gainsbro' Packet boat, Captain Robinson, for Gainsbro', with a number of passengers, was leaving the harbour, the tide running out strong, she was driven foul of the jib boom of the Trafalgar, Captain Rose, which vessel was laid against the pier at the east end of the Ferry-boat Dock, at the entrance of the harbour. Some of the spectators seeing the danger to which the packet was likely to be exposed, in passing the Trafalgar, whose spritsail had been carried away only a very short time before by another sloop, called out to her people to take in the jib boom. This, however, was not attended to; and the packet boat's mast having caught hold of the jib-boom, and the tide, as we have observed, running strong, she was in imminent danger of upsetting, in which case a number of the passengers must have inevitably been drowned. Captain Robinson climbed up the mast to disengage the vessel, and had got upon the boom when the mast broke; in that instant the boom also snapped in two, and the captain fell into the water, and was seen to rise no more. The shrieks of his unhappy wife and children, who were on board the packet, and the distress of the passengers, cannot be described. The packet, however, had received no injury: but the unfortunate captain could not be recovered. His body was found yesterday morning in the Humber, about two miles above this place. Captain Robinson was generally beloved for his diligence, obliging disposition, and generous behaviour to the poorer sort of his passengers, from many of whom he would receive no money.

25th. DURHAM.—A cause of considerable importance to the owners of mines, came on to be tried at this city. It was an action brought by John Skottowe, Esq. of Chesham, Bucks, the owner of some mines in Derwent, against the Incorporated Lead Company, who have been tenants thereof for a number of years, and damages to the amount of 100,000l. were claimed by Mr Skottowe against them for waste and destruction done to his inheritance.—After several legal objections taken by the defendants were over-ruled, a verdict was entered for the plaintiff, for the damages claimed, subject to a reference, as to the amount.—A verdict, subject also to a reference, was likewise obtained by the lessees of some adjoining mines against the Lead Company, for the damages done to their mines, in consequence of the acts of waste done to Mr Skottowe's.

At the same assizes, an action was brought by Mr John Smith and others, proprietors of a fishery near the Carr Rock, in the Tweed, against the owners of the Norfolk Greenlandman, for an alleged trespass in mooring that ship in their fishing ground, and there delivering her cargo, to the injury of the fishery. The plaintiffs

were non-suited, the Judge being clearly of opinion, that the Tweed, being a navigable river, the interests of navigation were paramount to the fishing-rights of private individuals, and consequently ships had a right to moor where convenient, and unload their cargoes. This cause created considerable interest at Berwick, for had the plaintiffs obtained a verdict, it would have rendered the Tweed a close river, and thereby very much impeded its commerce. In consequence of this verdict, a number of the gentlemen of that town have ordered a grand dinner to-morrow, in the Red Lion, in order "to celebrate an event, so replete with public and even national advantage, but more immediately interesting to the trading interest of Berwick and its vicinity."

26th. It is a circumstance which is as gratifying to the feelings of Britons, as it must be galling to those of the enemy, that we have at this moment in the British Navy 68 sail of the line, prizes taken from the enemies of this country at different periods, besides 21 ships carrying from 40 to 50 guns each; 62 ships from 30 to 40 guns each: 15, carrying from 20 to 30 guns each; and 66, from 10 to 20 guns each—making a total of 232 ships, a navy of itself equal to cope with the united navies of France and her vassal allies, without adding thereto near 20 sail of the line, besides smaller vessels, now in our service, built on the bottoms of prizes, in lieu of such as have been casually lost.

New South Wales.—In consequence of the tyrannical conduct of Governor Bligh, which had nearly proved fatal to the colony by producing a general insurrection, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it prudent to arrest him and send him home, upon which he issued the following proclamation:

George Johnston—The public peace being happily, and I trust in Almighty God permanently established, I hereby proclaim the cessation of martial law. I have this day appointed magistrates and other public functionaries, from among the most respectable officers and inhabitants, which will, I hope, secure the impartial administration of justice, according to the laws of England, as secured to us by the patent of our most gracious sovereign. Words cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the behaviour of the whole body of people on the late memorable event. By their manly, firm, and orderly conduct, they have shown themselves deserving of that protection which I have felt it my duty to give them, and which, I doubt not, they will continue to merit. In future no man shall have just cause to complain of violence, injustice, or oppression: no free man shall be taken, imprisoned, or deprived of his house, land, or liberty, but by the law. Justice shall be impartially administered, without regard to, or respect of persons; and every man shall enjoy the fruits of his industry in security.

Soldiers!—Your conduct has endeared you to every well-disposed inhabitant in this settlement! Persevere in the same honourable path, and you will establish the credit of the New South Wales Corps on a basis not to be shaken.

God save the King.

By command of his Honour,
the Lieut.-Governor,
Nich. Bayly, Sec.

Head-quarters, Sidney,
Jan. 23, 1808.

27th. LOTTERIES.—The First and Second Reports from the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Laws relating to Lotteries, have been printed. Among the several regulations recommended in the first, it suggests, in case it shall be thought expedient to continue State Lotteries, that "the number thereof in each year should be limited to two Lotteries, of not more than 30,000 tickets each; that the number of days allowed for drawing, instead of ten, the present number, should be brought back to eight for each Lottery, the number fixed in 1802: that the number of tickets to be drawn each day should be uncertain, and left to the discretion of the Commissioners of Stamp Duties, and kept secret till the close of the drawing each day, care being taken, as the Lottery proceeds, not to leave too great a number undrawn on the latter days of drawing, but that one moiety or upwards be drawn on the four first days thereof."

The Second Report takes a review of the several Acts for regulating the sale of Lottery Tickets, and preventing illegal insurance, and from this examination it infers, that all the laws and regulations for the latter purpose have proved inadequate, and it concludes with asserting, that the foundation of the Lottery is so radically vicious, that the Committee are convinced, that under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for Parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved so baneful a source; that no mode of raising money is so burdensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against the adventurer; and none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive.

The appendix to the Report contains the evidence upon which it is grounded, consisting of the testimony of Messrs Bish, Richardson, Swift, and several other eminent London Lottery Office-keepers, one of whom stated, that for every 600,000l. gained by the State by Lottery, the people lost 1,275,000l. Mr Gurney, the Rector of St Clement Danes; Mr Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate; and Mr Colquhoun, the Magistrate, were also examined, and adduced various instances of the crimes and misery which the Lottery produced among the lower classes.

30th. MIDDLESEX.—A meeting of the freeholders of this county was held at the Mermaid Hackney. Major Cartwright, after a speech, in which he expatiated upon the great exertions of the people of Spain, the situation of which country in many circumstances, he contended strongly resembled that of Great Britain; and in which he particularly dwelt upon the degraded situation the representatives of that people, by the constitution of Buonaparte, were to be placed in, moved the following resolutions, which were carried without opposition, excepting a slight amendment to the third proposed by Mr Mellish, and readily acquiesced in by the honourable mover:

1st, That for aiding the Spanish patriots the king is entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

2dly, That a people who will fight for their liberties are alone worthy of the friendship of a free nation.

3dly, That to have found such allies is an event peculiarly gratifying.

4thly, That we ardently desire to see re-established in Spain the ancient government of a king and an independent Cortez, so balanced as to secure their national liberties.

5thly, That in the grand example of Spain is seen how a nation is to be defended, and how Europe is to be delivered.

6thly, That what has been lost to the sacred cause of human liberty, by the levity, the vices, and excesses of France, since from that she departed, we trust may be regained by the gravity, the virtues, and the moderation of Spain.

30th. IRELAND.—*Tralee.*——We are sorry to say that the tranquillity of this neighbourhood still continues to be disturbed by nightly meetings and associations of White Boys; a most flagrant and audacious instance of the truth of this statement occurred on Friday night last at the house of Mr T. Halloran, at Palace, which was attacked by a number of those ruffians, who knocked at his door, and demanded his arms, which Mr Halloran refused to deliver, and told them, that, unless they immediately withdrew, he and his sons, who were well prepared for defence, would instantly fire upon them. On hearing this the fellows went for a reinforcement (not thinking themselves strong enough to force the house,) threatening Mr Halloran with the most dreadful punishment on their return. In about about two hours after they again made their appearance, greatly increased in number, the whole amounting, as well as could be ascertained, to nearly three hundred; but Mr Halloran foreseeing their intent, during their absence, prudently retired with his sons, well armed, into an orchard near the house, where he waited their arrival. The villains, on coming to the house a second time, fired several shots through the windows, which they pelted with stones, demolishing the glass, sashes, &c. after which they placed fire in the thatch in order to consume the house. In the mean time Mr Halloran and his sons, who were waiting for an opportunity, suddenly discharged the contents of their pieces, and immediately a second discharge, when the villains, alarmed by the firing, and not expecting so warm a reception, ran off in the greatest confusion, leaving behind them five horses, two of which were killed, which belonged to people in that neighbourhood; they also left behind them a number of muskets, pistols, swords, great-coats, hats, shoes, &c. Three of the ruffians, it is said, were shot.

The houses of several farmers of Bally-M'Elligott, in the vicinity of this town, were attacked on Sunday night last, by a party of White Boys, who robbed them of whatever fire-arms were in their possession.

31st. EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—As the Rev. C. Cooke (tutor to the two sons of the Hon. H. Vernon, of Wentworth House, Yorkshire) was this day riding an high-spirited hunter in the Park, some of the deer crossed him, and caused the horse to run away with him. In vain his rider endeavoured to stop him; the beast ran at his fullest speed at the park (an iron) gate, which is seven feet nine high, and with very large spikes on the top; above the gate is a fine arch of Portland stone, and about three feet above the top of the spikes; the horse nevertheless endeavoured to cover the gate, but

in the exertion broke the two cross bars of heavy massy iron, and by the shock wrenched the lower hinge from the post; by this means the gate hung obliquely, when, frantic with pain, to the surprise of every beholder, he directly staunch leaped the gate, and carried his rider over perfectly safe, who had some difficulty to stop him afterwards from running away. So great was the concussion, that the bone, from the forehead to the nose, was fractured completely in two parts. The horse struck his rider a most violent blow in his right eye, immediately before covering his leap, which has nearly deprived him of the sight of it. The horse is expected to recover.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.—The following remarkable occurrence is detailed in a letter from the Captain of the Davenport Guineaman. He had been appointed by the Commodore on the station to the command of a sloop employed in conveying slaves and merchandize from the factories situated several hundred miles up the river Congo, to the principal depot at Cape Casta. The sloop was manned with nine negroes and two Scottish seamen, Johnson and Campbell. When they had sailed fifty miles up the river, they were obliged to anchor, on account of a perfect calm, and a strong current impeding the progress of the ship. The heat was excessive, and, as the captain proceeds, "had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us, on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of Congo. However, myself and Johnson were deterred from it, from the apprehension of sharks, many of which we had observed in the progress of our voyage, and those enormously large. At length Campbell, alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going overboard; and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, dashed into the watery element, and had swam some distance from the vessel, when we on the deck discovered an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable, and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who, like myself, affirmed the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized upon a loaded carbine to shoot the poor fellow, before he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited with horror the tragedy we anticipated—yet willing to do all in my power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted, and we fired two shot at the approaching alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hailstones on a tiled pent-house, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece, and the noise of the blacks in the sloop, made Campbell acquainted with his danger—he saw the creature making for him, and with all the strength and skill he was master of, made for the shore. And now the moment arrived, in which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, while closely pursued by the alligator, a fierce and ferocious tyger sprang towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour him. At this awful moment Campbell was preserved. The eager tyger, by over

leaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster. A conflict ensued between them—the water was coloured with the blood of the tyger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under water, by which the victory was presently obtained, for the tyger's death was now effected.—They both sank to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had perfectly sobered him; but the moment he leaped on the deck, fell upon his knees, and returned thanks to the Providence who had so protected him; and, what is more singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, he has never been seen the least intoxicated, nor has he been heard to utter a single oath. If ever there was a perfectly-reformed being in the universe, Campbell is the man."

Revolution in Turkey.—*Constantinople.*—This capital has been, since the evening of the 28th, in a state of the greatest consternation. Sultan Selim wished to re-establish the authority of the Porte, and to keep a well-paid standing army on foot. It was this which occasioned his fall on the 28th of May, 1807. Mustapha Bairactar, Pacha of Rudschuck, a man of the best intentions, proposed a plan for re-establishing that which the 28th of May had destroyed. He came to Constantinople with a corps of trusty troops, caused the famous Kavagky-Oglou, Commandant of the Castles of the Dardanelles, and chief author of conspiring against Sultan Selim, to be beheaded, the Mufti and all the new Ministers of the Sultan Mustapha to be deposed, the Aga of the Janissaries to be strangled, and the most important posts of Constantinople to be occupied by his troops. The Grand Vizier, the new Mufti, and several other Members of the Divan, declared themselves the partizans of Mustapha Bairactar.

The Sultan had no suspicion of his project; on the contrary, he thought himself so secure, that on the 8th instant, he repaired in the morning to Beseetach. But the Sultan Mother having got information of it on the 28th, Mustapha IV. returned with all expedition by sea to the Seraglio, whilst the Pacha caused the new Mufti to inform him that Selim only was lawful Emperor.—Mustapha, far from following the example given on the 28th of May by his uncle Selim, who voluntarily descended from the throne, ordered the inner gates of the Seraglio to be shut. The soldiers of the Pacha, however, speedily effected an entrance, but they found the unfortunate Selim, dead, and covered with blood. Seized with horror at this spectacle, Mustapha Bairactar, and the Grandees of the Porte, caused Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, to be immediately proclaimed Emperor. This Prince, who is about fifteen years of age, has, for the last fifteen months, been confined with the Sultan Selim, who during that space instructed him in the art of government.

On the 29th, the unfortunate Selim was buried at Your, by the side of his father. The Pacha of Rudschuck, the whole of his army, and all the respectable inhabitants of this capital attended the funeral. During these melancholy occurrences, the public tranquillity was not in the

slightest degree interrupted. The greater part of the assassins of Selim have been executed. We know not whether the deposed Sultan is still living. Some people assert that he has been strangled. Mustapha Bairactar has taken possession of the Grand Seal. The Grand Vizier is a prisoner in his camp, for having revealed to the Sultan Mother the plan of replacing Selim on the throne.

Eleven of the principal partizans of the Sultan Mustapha were this day strangled in the Seraglio. The Kislar Aga, (chief of the eunuchs) who assisted in the murder of Selim, was executed on the 29th.

SEPT. 2d.—*Worcester Assizes.*—A cause was lately tried which created considerable interest. The leading circumstances of this case were shortly these:—Mr Harris was the steward of an elderly lady of large property, both real and personal, who had arrived at the age of 70. She had devised to Sir John Cottrel, her heir at law, one of her very large estates, and had written the will containing the bequest all in her own hand, from a form which she had received from an attorney at Henley. She kept it locked up without communicating the contents to any one, until, feeling herself feeble in bed, she gave directions to her waiting woman, to take it out of her escrutoire, and to give it to Mr Harris, who, on opening it, found there were omissions, and that she had not left to any one the residue of her estates, real or personal; and therefore he went to her, and soon afterwards engrossed with his own hands a codicil as follows:

"I, Sarah Freeman, of Henley Park, in the county of Oxford, widow, having made my will the 27th of June last, declare this to be a codicil thereto, and desire it to be considered as a part thereof. By my said will, I have left several annuities to my servants and other persons; and it is my will that all the said annuities so left by my will, shall be charged upon, and payable out of, my estates in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, that I have bequeathed to the Reverend Denham James and Joseph Cookes. I have also in my will omitted to mention the residue and remainder of my estates, real and personal, which it was and is my will to give and devise to my executor, Joseph Harris, of Stanford, Worcestershire, after paying thereout all my debts, legacies, and funeral expences; and I accordingly give and devise the same to him and his heirs for ever.

"SARAH FREEMAN.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered, by the within-named Sarah Freeman, as a codicil to her will, in the presence of us, the 10th day of October, 1806.—J. Taylor, M. D.; I. Coulson, surgeon; Edward Mason, servant to Mr Harris."

This lady had by her will left all the rest of her estates to those from whose ancestors she had derived them, and the single question in the cause was, whether this codicil was fairly executed by her?

Mrs White, who had been her servant for many years, and attended her in her last illness, gave an account of her state of health. She was ill and rambling in her mind, and talked incoherently. On the 6th of October, fancying herself on a journey from Southampton, &c. being brought into the window of her bed-room, there seeing her servants, poultry, cattle, &c. upon the lawn, she suddenly recovered and became herself again, and clear in

her understanding; continued so to the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October; but on the 12th she began to ramble again yet worse, and until the 24th, when she died.

The evidence of Mrs White was corroborated by several other respectable witnesses, who added various particulars, from which it appeared that the codicil was fairly executed.

In support of the action of ejectment brought by Sir John Cóttrel, as heir at law, it was contended, that this lady was not in her right mind when she executed this codicil; that Mr Harris imposed upon her for his own advantage. The chief witnesses in support of this were Doctor Taylor, the physician, and Mr Coulson, the surgeon, who had attended her. The substance of their testimony was, that although she was not lunatic at the time she executed this codicil, she was not, in their opinion, of such a sound and disposing mind as to be capable of bequeathing her estate: and that, had they been aware this codicil passed away her real estate, they would not have attested it; but they thought it was only to supply some legal instrument, &c. The Jury, after having retired for some time, returned a verdict for the defendant.

London Gazette Extraordinary, September 3.

Downing-Street, September 2.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were last night received from Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burrard and Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated from head-quarters at Lourinha, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Campbell, aid-de-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated head-quarters Caldas, the 16th August, 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 14th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about four thousand in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts.—As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small picket of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos, when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy

have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Captain Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing in the action at Lourinha, August 15, 1808.

5th Batt. 60th foot—1 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 17 rank and file missing.

2d Batt. 95th foot—4 rank and file, missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

95th Foot—Lieutenant Bunbury, killed; Captain the Hon. H. K. Pakenham, wounded.

G. B. Tucker,
Dep.-Adj.-General.

Head-quarters, at Villa Verde, August 17, 1808.

My Lord—The French General Laborde, having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is stuated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts on the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least six thousand men, of which about five hundred were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right consisting of twelve hundred Portuguese infantry and fifty Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-General Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and twenty British and twenty Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hill at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia: this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who, I had heard, had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-General Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Craufurd's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson,)

and four hundred Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack Gen. Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade, (the 50th and 91st,) and half of the nine-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and at the same moment, Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up.—Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments.—These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks: the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time, the 29th and

9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry; and secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains, with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that, although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the General and other Officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer, for the advice and assistance I received from him; to Major-General Ferguson, for the manner in which he led the left column, and Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst in the offices of Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, and from the Officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention, that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieut.-Colonel Robe. I have the honour to enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLY.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 17th of August, 1808.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, 1 Horse, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 6 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 20 Serjeants, 295 Rank and File, 2 Horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 68 Rank and File, missing.

Head-quarters at Lourinha, August 28.

MY LORD—Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier-General Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Captain Bligh of the Al-

fred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier-General Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning. I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Head-quarters, Maceira, August 21.

MY LORD—The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.

On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration.

I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action.

I send this dispatch by Captain Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your Lordship information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD,
Lieutenant-General.

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c.

Vimiera, August 21, 1808.

SIR—I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning.

The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders, and half a

brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade, and Brigadier-Gen. Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes' and Ackland's, in columns, in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the center of the mountain on which the great body of infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back

in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha.—This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade; consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him to retire again with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which no more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition-waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition. One General Officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz. the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion 43d, commanded by Major Hall; the 2d battalion 52d, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Brune; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmes; the 71st, com-

manded by Lieut.-Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre.

In mentioning Colonel Brune and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff Officers of the army.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, a return of the killed, wounded and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General Officer, supposed to be General Thebault, the Chief of the Staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. on the 21st of August 1808.

Head-quarters, Vimiera.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants 128 Rank and File, 30 Horses, killed; 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 27 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 466 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 46 Rank and File, 4 Horses missing.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition taken in the action of the 21st instant.

1 six-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 five and half inch howitzers; 2 ammunition waggons; 21 Portuguese ammunition waggons; 40 horses, 4 mules.

The above is only the number already received in the park, but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket ammunition.

WILLIAM ROBE,
Lieut.-Col. Com. R. A.

Lieut.-Col. Tucker, &c.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.—This day the trial of Charles Angus, Esq. of Liverpool, which has been for some time the subject of public interest and general conversation, for the murder of Miss Margaret Burns of Liverpool, came on. The indictment charged him with having poisoned the deceased; and another count charged him with having given her poison to cause an abortion, she being pregnant.

The following are the circumstances of the case. The prisoner was married to the sister of the deceased, who died about three years before, leaving three children; since which time the deceased had lived with the prisoner as his housekeeper and governess to the children. For some time previous to her death, she was, by her neighbours and others, suspected of being pregnant. She died on the 25th March; and no person attended her but the prisoner for two days previous to her death, which was accompanied with circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, that the coroner summoned a jury to investigate them; the result of which investigation was, a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.

Elizabeth Nixon, house-maid to

the prisoner, deposed, that the deceased appeared in good health on the morning of the 23d of March last, at seven o'clock. At a quarter before nine o'clock, she was in the parlour, very unwell, and leaning on a chair. She vomited the whole of the day black matter, which turned to green: she drank about three quarts of water-gruel in the course of the day; the prisoner was generally with her, and he remained with the deceased all night; she and her fellow-servant offered to sit up, but they were refused. Previous to her going to bed, she took two pillows, a counterpane, and an easy chair into the parlour. The next morning, the first thing she did, she went into the parlour, and found the prisoner and the deceased, who appeared much worse, having vomited all night. She continued very bad all day: the prisoner continued with her. At night she offered to sit up, but was again refused. The next morning, (Friday,) she found the prisoner and the deceased in the parlour as usual; the deceased appeared much worse, her vomiting continued upon her, together with her being disordered in her bowels. She had changed her dress, and had no stays on, and was lying on the sofa in a fixed posture; (this was to insinuate that she had been delivered of a child.) She gave the deceased some warm beer, agreeably to her desire, and in a short time after she was sent out by the prisoner for some wine; on her return she went into the parlour, and observed an object in a corner, which frightened her so much, that she ran back and went into the kitchen to the cook. They both went into the parlour, and the object proved to be the deceased, with her face and knees to the wall, and one of her legs bent under her, and she a corpse, which alarmed them very much; they did not observe the prisoner at first in the room, but discovered him sitting in an arm chair in the corner of the room, where they found him asleep, with a cap over his face, and wrapped up in a counterpane. They had considerable difficulty in awaking him, and when they told him the deceased was no more, he jumped up, and exclaimed "Good God!" During the illness of the deceased, no medical man was sent for, but she recollected hearing the prisoner ask her, if he should send for a doctor, to which she replied, he can do me no good. When the deceased was vomiting, she exclaimed to the witness, "O Betty, what have I got on my stomach? I wish I had taken an emetic long since."

She was questioned as to her suspicions of the deceased and the prisoner sleeping together. She stated one circumstance, that the children slept with the deceased; it was her business to make the beds, and one morning she observed that only the children slept in the deceased's bed.

On her cross-examination she said, she saw no appearance of a child, and declared that the deceased was of a penurious disposition, and grudged the expence of medical men.

Her statements were corroborated by Ann Hopkins the cook.

The minister of the parish stated, that, in consequence of the reports circulated respecting the death of the deceased, he thought it necessary to inform the prisoner of them, that he might clear his character from the injurious suspicions thrown upon it; and that he received a very incoherent account of the transac-

tion from him. Dr Colman proved also that the prisoner gave a very inconsistent account of his conduct. It appeared in evidence, however, that he was very much distressed in his mind at the time.

Peter Chaloy deposed, that he was in company with the prisoner a short time previous to the death of the deceased, when a conversation respecting pregnant unmarried women took place. The prisoner said he knew how to prevent it.

An instrument, found in the prisoner's house, was shewed the witness, which he recognised to be the same the prisoner had shewn him. It consisted of a silver tube, with a slide, at the end of which was a dart, or three points.

John Steel deposed, that about six weeks previous to the prisoner being taken into custody, he came to his shop, and asked for half an ounce of the oil of savigne. On his being told the price, he said he would have but a quarter of an ounce, as that would answer his purpose.

John Upton deposed, that on the 28th of August he was sent by the coroner, after the prisoner was in custody, to search the house, particularly for a child; he searched every place, but could not find any. He found in the cellar, in company with one of the servants, some clothes, apparently concealed, which she told him were those the deceased died in. They were in a state not to be described. In the prisoner's bedroom he found three bottles in his wardrobe, marked poison water, Jacob's water, and savigne oil; also a case of surgeon's instruments.

Several medical men were examined as to the state of the body after it was opened, but delicacy forbids us to report their evidence.

The prisoner read a very long defence, in which he strongly protested his innocence, and attributed the prosecution to the revenge and malice of two women in Liverpool.

Several women were called on behalf of the prisoner, who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, to prove that she was of a sickly habit of body, and that her increased size was dropsical, and that it was a family complaint, her mother having died of it. One of them lived as servant with the prisoner. On her cross-examination, said, that on it being proposed to send for a doctor to the deceased, the prisoner smiled, and said, "medicines would not do her any good." The deceased frequently breakfasted in the prisoner's bed-room with him, and the deceased used to take the tea-things from her at the door. She thought the prisoner often took improper liberties with the deceased; so much so, that one day she asked her if she was not going to marry the prisoner?

Doctor Cason said that he had seen the stomach and uterus some days after the body was opened, in the possession of Mr Hay, and gave a very learned definition of the disorders of the stomach, and the opinions of John Hunter, and other celebrated writers on that subject; and he was of opinion that the disordered state of the stomach took place after death, and the enlarged state of the uterus might be attributed to other causes, besides the supposed expulsion. Upon his cross-examination, he said he was not an accoucheur, and had not delivered any women.

The trial lasted till three o'clock next morning, and concluded with an acquittal of the prisoner.

WOOLWICH.—This day, about twelve o'clock, as some privates belonging to the garrison, were engaged in the act of driving home the priming of a large shell, by some accident it caught fire and exploded. One of the men had part of his right hand wholly carried away, and an amputation took place above the elbow. Three other men were torn and lacerated in so shocking a manner, that but little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The garrison were thrown into the utmost consternation and confusion from an apprehension that the Royal Arsenal had exploded. Several thousands of the inhabitants were seen flying in all directions, from motives of personal safety. And a considerable time elapsed before any could be found courageous enough, (from the horrid and suffocating stench that was emitted,) to examine and ascertain the extent of the danger.

DOVER.—Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, we were alarmed by signals from Beachy Head, for an enemy being on the coast; the shore was in a moment crowded, from whence, with the naked eye, we discerned three large French lugger privateers, who were in the act of taking a large brig and a sloop, and two vessels more were in sight, and, it is feared, would not escape: a brig laden with wood, for Chatham, ran ashore, about a mile below this place, and so escaped; but her bottom is so much damaged, that it is doubted whether she will ever get off again. A light collier run in to the shore for protection, and although it blew a strong south westerly wind, and the sea running mountains high, a boat, at the risk of the men's lives, went to her assistance, with a view of running her ashore on the sands clear of the rocks, where she might have floated on the return of the tide. The privateers made so close after her, that the guns from the batteries fired at them, on which they made off, shaping their course for the coast of France: the collier was directed to keep close in by the shore, and make for Dungeness light-house, by which means she escaped. The dragoons had been patrolling the coast all night, with a view to prevent any attempt at depredation.—This morning all is calm again, and a subscription is begun for the boatmen who so daringly braved the danger of the waves to protect the persons and property of their fellow-countrymen. There has not been a privateer upon this part of the coast since April last.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Last week, while excavating the extensive reservoir for the Colchester waterworks in Balcon-lane, close to the town walls, the workmen fell in with the remains of some spacious Roman Baths, and earthen pipes of a peculiar construction for the letting in and out of the waters, with a quantity of Roman pottery ware, some of which appear to have been vessels for heating fluids, others that held wines, with specimens of various formed urns. What were taken up perfect are in the possession of Mr Dodd, the engineer; but we are sorry to state the greater part was mutilated by the pick-axes of the workmen, as the ground in that part was of a very dense quality, and unfortunately the workmen being employed by contract, at so much per yard for excavating, had no disposition to spend the necessary time in digging

out with care those rare specimens of antiquity. It is almost unnecessary to add, as it is known to every antiquarian, that Colchester was one of the most considerable and principal stations the Romans had when in this country.

6th. LANCASTER ASSIZES.—The Court was principally engaged in trying those who were concerned in the late riots, and several young men were indicted, many of whom were dismissed on account of their having uniformly maintained a respectable character. One was protected by an error in his indictment; a few were convicted of rioting, and of carrying off shuttles and other implements necessary for the business of weaving.

7th. ST MARTIN'S.—An unsuccessful attack has been made upon this colony, of which the following particulars have been published.—This island had been long considered as a shelter to the numerous French privateers which infest the West Indies, and obstruct the trade of this country; it became, therefore, a desirable object to extirpate this nest of depredators. Our men soon obtained possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which were instantly spiked; their loss so far was trifling; but on ascending the rocky heights, covered with the prickly pear, the superiority of the enemy was very severely felt, as a number of brave fellows fell, among whom was Lieutenant Spearing, their gallant leader, who was shot through the chest, within ten yards of the upper fort, and almost instantly expired. His fall occasioned much consternation among his companions, who reluctantly retreated to their boats, but were obliged to surrender. Captain Crofton, of the Wanderer, finding the fire from the fort so tremendous and incessant, sent a flag of truce on shore, which was accepted, and the whole of the prisoners who could be removed with safety were given up.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, in a most daring and gallant attempt, a promising and active officer, whose long services in his profession certainly entitled him to the notice of his country: in whose cause he had received eleven wounds, particularly at the battle of Copenhagen, and in the West Indies, and closed a career of glory, animating his men by his example, on the batteries of St Martin's.

Nothing can better evince the admiration which even his enemies entertained of his conduct on this occasion, than the tribute conferred on his remains: he was interred with all the honours of war, the French Commandant himself attending, and also permitting part of the gallant crew of the Subtle to pay their last sad duty to their beloved commander.

It afterwards appeared, that the enemy had received information of the intended attack, and were prepared accordingly; upwards of 900 troops being in the fort, while the storming party consisted only of 135 men. Out of forty-three sent from the Subtle, seven were killed and seventeen wounded.

PLYMOUTH.—*Melancholy Catastrophe.*—A boat race for two silver cups, given by J. Templar, Esq. of Stover, near Teignmouth, which were to be sailed for on this day, induced the Rev. Mr Buller, of Saltash, and Mr Baker, of this town, to become candidates for the first prize. Their two beautiful pleasure-boats, from ten to fifteen tons burden, ac-

cordingly started from this harbour on Monday morning. In Mr Buller's boat were, Mr Josias Thompson, of this town; Mr John Foster, of Saltash; his apprentice, and Mr Buller's boy. Mr Baker's boat followed. They had proceeded about as far as the Bolt Head, when they were overtaken by a most tremendous squall, accompanied with heavy rain, which lasted near half an hour. At this time Mr Buller's boat was near two miles a-head, and from the thickness of the storm, could not be discerned; but on its subsiding, being still invisible, Mr Baker concluded that she had borne away for Salcombe, as the wind continued to blow hard, with a prodigious swell. After keeping the same course for half an hour, Mr Baker determined to bear away also, and on nearing the shore, saw something like crab-pot marks, but did not particularly remark them, until a shriek was heard to proceed from thence, when Mr Buller was seen with his head above water, supported by a top-mast spar, which fortunately was in the boat when she went down. Every exertion was now used in saving Mr Buller, who was almost gone, having been in that situation an hour and a half. On being carefully drawn on board, every means were used to renew that life, (twice apparently gone,) which was at last effected. During this time, Mr Foster's apprentice and Mr Buller's boy were perceived at a little distance, holding by the ends of an oar; and on picking up the latter, the other, quite exhausted, sunk to the bottom. Every eye was now strained in looking out for Mr Thompson and Mr Foster, but without success; and, after beating about for a considerable time, they regretfully left the melancholy scene, and arrived at Salcombe. Mr Buller, when recovered, said, that they had shipped a sea; and that Mr Foster was in the little boat astern, casting off the painter, when another sea filled her, and she went down by her stern. Mr Buller recollects Mr Thompson swimming upright, but a little under water, for some time after she sunk. He has left a widow, with five children, and a numerous circle of acquaintance, to lament his loss. Mr Foster was unmarried, but a respectable and worthy character.

INTOXICATION.—This day, a barber in Inverness, for a trifling wager, drank two English pints of whisky, which in a few hours occasioned his death. He has left a wife and family.

8th. LANCASTER.—This day came on the trial of Joshua Heard, indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, charged with having cut, maimed, and wounded with a knife, Alice Barlow, *alias* Alice Heard, of Great Bolton. The prosecutrix was married about ten years ago to a man of the name of Barlow, who enlisted for a soldier, and being sent abroad, continued for eight years without writing—she therefore married the prisoner. In the beginning of last month, however, John Barlow, her first husband, came to the prosecutrix, claiming her as his wife, who refused in consequence to cohabit any longer with the prisoner.

After he had returned to his regiment, the prisoner applied to the prosecutrix to live with him again, as he could not be happy without her; she, however, refused. On the 23d of April the prisoner followed the prosecutrix on the road leading from Bolton, and gave her a violent blow on her head, which knocked her into a ditch; he then got upon

her, with a knife in his hand, and she thinking he was going to cut her throat, struggled with him, and prevented him; but he succeeded in cutting her left cheek open, from her mouth to her ear. She screamed "murder!" and a man came to her assistance. The prisoner made off, but he was pursued and taken.—*Guilty.—Death.*

Sarah Hapstead was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for having wilfully and maliciously stabbed Charles Simpson, of Little Bolton, with an intent to murder him, or to do him some bodily harm.—*Guilty.—Death.*

The trials of the prisoners being gone through, his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoners, viz. Joshua Heard, Sarah Hapstead, for stabbing Chas. Simpson, with intent to murder him, Rose Gaffney, for stealing five bundles and a half of linen yarn, and Samuel Doune, for horse stealing.

EDINBURGH.—His Majesty's warrant has been received with respect to the division of the Court of Session into two Chambers, and has been transmitted to the Judges. It is as follows:

FIRST CHAMBER.	SECOND CHAMBER.
Ld. President Blair	Lord Justice Clerk
Lds. Dunsinnan	Lds. Polkemmet
Craig	Glenlee
Armadale	Meadowbank
Bannatyne	Cullen
Balmuto	Robertson
Hermand	Newton.
Woodhouselee	

This day, the foundation stone of the new gaol in this city, was laid by the Hon. William Maule, M. P. Grand Master Mason Elect in Scotland, attended by above a thousand members of the different Lodges in Edinburgh.

9th. PUBLIC OFFICE, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Yesterday John Palmer was charged with feloniously breaking and entering the house of Mr Greenwood, No. 20, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, on the preceding night. It appeared in evidence that the house is at present uninhabited by any tenant. A quantity of furniture was removed into it, and was to have been sold on Monday, by Mr Kempton, of Hertfordshire, auctioneer. William Waller was put in care of the house and furniture. On Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock, he fastened up the house, and went to the Tap at the Manchester Arms Coffeehouse. At half after ten he returned, and went up to a three pair of stairs room in the dark, to go to bed.—Seeing that his bed was not in the same state in which he had last seen it, he became suspicious that all was not right; he then opened the door of an adjoining room, when the prisoner seized him by the collar, and, with the assistance of another man, threw him down upon the bed.—From the view which he had of the prisoner by the light of the moon, from his stature and from his voice, he verily believed the prisoner was the man who first assaulted him. When the witness was laid on the bed, the prisoner, with an imprecation, threatened to blow his brains out if he did not lie quiet; and upon leaving the room, he told his companion to shoot the witness if he attempted to stir. The witness, however, did attempt to go towards the window, when he received a blow on the head with some hard instrument, which bruised his arm and cut his head severely. He recovered so far as to be able to lift up the sash

of the window, and repeatedly call out "murder!" The men had quitted the room at that time. Mr Henry Dance and some other neighbours gathered round the street door, and caught the prisoner in the act of climbing over the railing of the area. About his person were found a pair of snuffers which belonged to the house, some skeleton keys, a bottle of phosphorus, and some matches. An iron hand-crow was found on the landing place of the second pair of stairs. The prisoner reserved his defence until another opportunity. He was committed for re-examination on account of the absence of a witness, whose testimony was thought essential to complete the chain of evidence.

MADRID.—The Supreme Council of Castile has ordered to be published the following account of the execrable conduct of the French troops, in their retreat by Bultrago and other towns; as also in Medina de Rioseco, when they entered that town:

"The Magistracy of Buitrago, on the 10th of August last, transmitted an account of the sacrileges, abominations, outrages, murders, burnings, and spoliations, perpetrated by the French troops, which, on their retreat from this capital, marched with Joseph, by that town, on the 4th ultimo. In Braojos they profaned the churches, robbing them of the sacred vessels, throwing down the hosts, and carrying off the vestments and ornaments. In Buitrago they converted one of the hermitages into a stable, carrying off the valuables, and destroying the images. In an adjoining village they murdered two men and a woman, throwing away the wine which they could not drink, and burning the casks and vessels. They plundered all the villages in the vicinity, and burnt nine houses. In Gandullus they set fire to the corn, and also to the woods of his Excellency the Duc del Infantado. Even in the very town where Joseph lodged, they broke open the drawers, and robbed their contents, leaving Buitrago and the adjoining villages in the greatest consternation and misery, and the inhabitants being compelled to fly into the fields, abandoning their houses and property. The governor of the district of Rioseco, on the 10th August, writes, that after the attack of the 14th of July, the French troops entered that city, killing all whom they met, without distinction, and even those who fled from these horrible proceedings, by the roads and avenues leading from the town. They murdered a great number of monks, priests, and several women, ravishing them, without distinction of age or rank, in the presence of their husbands, parents, and relations, and even nuns, stripping them naked in the streets and houses, committing indecencies even on their dead bodies, and, what caused, if possible, still greater horrors, even upon the principal objects of our worship. They carried off to their camp many unmarried females, some of them of the first rank, whom they continued abusing during their march, from which ill treatment most of them have died. They plundered the churches, destroying the images, robbing with sacrilegious hands the sacred pyxes, destroying the consecrated hosts, and applying the sacred vessels to the most indecent uses. They set fire to more than 40 houses, killing the poultry, sheep, and cattle, which they met, and carrying off horses and carriages of every kind. Such execrable violations

of all the laws of nature, such horrible acts of violence, and the losses which the inhabitants have suffered, amounting to more than two millions of solid pesos, have reduced even the rich to the most lamentable situation, and have excited a spirit of just indignation and vengeance against men who are marked out by carrying desolation every where."

11th. A very gallant exploit has been performed by a small detachment from one of our cruizers in the Mediterrannean. An Italian brig of war being chased under a battery, the party of royal marines, which consisted of two lieutenants and 45 rank and file, were landed just out of gun-shot —these brave fellows immediately ascended the height, when, upon approaching the battery, the French officer, who commanded, confident in his strength (having upwards of 70 men of the favourite French regiment, the 3d Legere,) marched out with a field-piece to attack them. The lieutenant, without firing a musket, ordered his men to charge, which was executed so firmly, that although the French maintained their ground for some time with great courage, they at last gave way, leaving their field-piece behind; and our men, by a masterly manœuvre, having placed themselves between them and the battery, of which they had got possession, opened a heavy fire upon the brig, which, upon the approach of our frigate, hauled down her colours. The whole, then, after spiking the guns, and blowing up the magazines, re-embarked. Our loss, on this service, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it, was—the second lieutenant of marines badly wounded in the arm, one serjeant and seven privates killed, and five badly wounded.

14th. OLD BAILEY.—This day the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and of Gaol Delivery, for the city of London, and county of Middlesex, commenced at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey. The calendar contained 140 cases, none of which are of any particular enormity.

John Smith, Sarah Lefevre, and Catherine Giles, were indicted for assaulting John Wills, on the king's high way, putting him in fear, and taking from his person a silk handkerchief, value seven shillings.

The prosecutor gave the following account of the transaction. On the 10th July he met Lefevre, who asked him for a glass of liquor, which he agreed to give her, and afterwards accompanied her to her lodgings in Spitalfields, where he remained till twelve o'clock. When he came out he found he had been robbed, and he therefore waited in the street until some watchman should pass by; he walked until near two in the morning, and then he saw the prisoner Lefevre, accompanied by Smith and Catherine Giles, come out of the house. He went up to Lefevre, and accused her of having robbed him. Smith, the man, d—d his eyes, and said, the woman was his wife. The prosecutor replied, he did not care who she was, she should be brought to justice. Upon which Lefevre exclaimed, "D—n him, take his handderchief from him." He immediately received a blow, which knocked him down, and they untied the silk handkerchief which he wore about his neck, and went off with it. He knew the prisoner, Lefevre, before that time, and he said he recognised the prisoner, Smith, afterwards among his fellow labourers in the India Company's warehouse.

For the prisoner, a witness of the

name of Smith stated, that going out about twelve o'clock to look for her husband, she saw the prosecutor standing at that time without any handkerchief round his neck, and she added, that Smith, the prisoner, and Lefevre were both in bed before two o'clock. The Jury found the prisoners, Not Guilty.

Andrew Kingdon was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas Mums in the day-time. The prosecutor deposed, that on coming to open his shop at six o'clock in the morning of the 21st July, he found his key would not turn in the door, and lifting up the latch the door opened, when two men rushed past him, of which the prisoner was one. He instantly exclaimed, Stop thief! and was knocked down by a blow on the head. He heard afterwards that the prisoner was stopped, and went and recognised him at the watch-house. Upon going into his house, he found the several articles in the indictment had been taken out of the drawers upon the counter ready for taking away.

The fact of the two men being seen to go into the house, was corroborated by two women neighbours, and a man deposed that he stopped the prisoner, on a cry of stop thief. Verdict, Guilty.

London Gazette Extraordinary, September 16.

Downing Street, Sept. 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday evening from Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal.

Head-quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3, 1808.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed. A few hours after my arrival, General Kellerman came in with a flag of truce from the French general in chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the secret articles at first agreed upon, and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellerman; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, quarter-master-general to the British army, and General Kellerman, would proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to a ratification of the French general in chief, and the British commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army

forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routs by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiments, which were on board of transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts of the Tagus, whenever the admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St Julien, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours. As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general in chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 13th dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HEW DALRYMPLE,
Lieut.-Gen.

[Upon the 22d of August a suspension of arms was agreed upon between Sir A. Wellesley and Kellerman, general of division, which formed the basis of the following convention, excepting the 7th article, stipulating the perfect neutrality of the Russian fleet, which was rejected by Sir C. Cotton.]

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION FOR THE EVACUATION OF PORTUGAL BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to ne-

gociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d instant, for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the under-mentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz. On the part of the general in chief of the British army, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, quarter-master-general, and on the part of the general in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellerman, general of division, to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus. These two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow;

Art. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army, in the state which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention. Art. II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve. Art. III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively. Art. IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention. Art. V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariat and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the commander in chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers. Art. VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood, that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed 600, and the number embarked by the Staff shall not exceed 200. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked. Art. VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.—Art. VIII. The garrisons of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon That of Almaida, at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will

be accompanied on their march by British commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation. Art. IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country, at the expence of the British government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France, when the final evacuation is effected. The English government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them. Art. X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France, to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port. Art. XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and be so placed, as to leave about one league between the two armies. Art. XII. The forts of St Julien, the Bugio, and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries, as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria, on one side, and Fort St Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sa ils stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the general in chief of the British army will give notice of the present convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all further hostilities. Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon. Art. XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favourably to the French army. Art. XV. From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal, by the French troops in the month of December, 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners. Art. XVI. All subjects of France, or of powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other

country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose. It is fully understood that shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation. Art. XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient to the French government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article. Art. XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the commander in chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following. Art. XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities. Art. XX. Hostages of the rank of field officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army. Art. XXI. It shall be allowed to the general in chief of the French army, to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort. Art. XXII. The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY,
Quar.-Mast.-Gen.
KELLERMAN,
Le Gen. de Division.

Nous, Duc D'Abrantes, General en Chef de l'Armée Française, avons ratifié et ratifions la presente Convention Definitive dans tous ses articles, pour être exécutée selon sa forme et teneur.

(Signed) LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

Au Quartier General de Lisbonne,
le 30 Aout, 1808.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE 30TH AUGUST, 1808.

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese in any part of Portugal, will be restored as is customary, without exchange.—Art. II. The French army shall be

subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation. The garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses. The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army, from the above-mentioned period till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses. Art. III. The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

(Signed) GEORGE MURRAY,
Quar.-Mast.-Gen.
KELLERMAN,
Le Gen. de Division.

Nous, Duc d'Abrantes, General en Chef de l'Armée Francaise, avons ratifié et ratifions les Articles Additionels a la Convention et contre, pour être executes suivant leur forme et teneur.

LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

(A true copy.)

A. J. Dalrymple, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 16.

Captain Halsted, first captain to the squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday at this office with dispatches from the Admiral.

Hibernia, off the Tagus,
Sept. 3d, 1808.

SIR—Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a Convention,* entered into by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and General Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such Convention having been ratified by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French Commander in Chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d instant landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, Saint Antonio, Saint Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said convention.

Captain Halsted, first captain of this ship, and captain of the fleet, who is the bearer of dispatches to their Lordships, respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in question, as well as give any further information that may be thought necessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.

* A copy of the Convention inclosed in a letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, 4th Sept. 1808.

SIR—Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Captain Halsted, first Captain of the Hibernia, and Captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordships; he was sent by me to negociate the convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Captain Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-Admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him, since with me, I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the captains, officers, and crews of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whom every exertion had been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honour), I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole.

Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. for the surrender of the Russian fleet now anchored in the river Tagus.

Art. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Art. II. Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerday, in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808.

(Signed) DE SENIAVIN.
(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral, L. SASS, Assuer de College.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral, JAMES KENNEDY, Secretary.

List of the ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Captain du 1 er rang Malayoff, of 74

guns, and 736 men. Sitoroy, Captain du 1 er rang Shelling, of 60 guns, and 524 men. Ste Helene, Captain du 2nd rang Bitchenskoy, of 74 guns, and 598 men. S. Cafael, Captain du 2nd rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns, and 610 men. Ratviau, Captain du 2nd rang Rtishchoff, of 66 guns, and 549 men. Silnoy, Captain-Lieutenant Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men. Motchnoy, Captain-Lieutenant Rasvosoff, of 74 guns, and 629 men. Rafael, Captain-Lieutenant Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns, and 646 men. Fregatte Kilduyn, Captain-Lieutenant Douruff, of 26 guns, and 222 men. Yarowslay, Captain du 2nd rang Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 507 men. Total—5685 men.

(Signed) MALIVIEFF,
le Capitaine de Pavilion.

Protest made by Bernardin Freire de Andrade, General of the Portuguese troops, against the Convention of the 30th of August.

I protest, in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or the government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of this government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interest of the nation: and in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following Articles:

Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the government that may represent him, to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries.

Art. XVI.—Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

Art. XVII.—Because it attempts to tie down the government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their Prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being betrayed by the same men.

First of the additional articles.—This article can by no means bind the government of the kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—Art. XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers.

And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 300 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belonged to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the

expence of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

BERNARDINE F. D'ANDRADE.

Head-quarters, at the Incarnation, September 14th.

17th. GLASGOW.—This day the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened by the Lords Cullen and Hermand, when the following cases came on before their Lordships:

Rachael Wright, a native of Ireland, was tried for stealing Flora Amos, a child of about three years of age; she pleaded Guilty; but the Advocate Depute, in respect of the extraordinary nature of the charge, and to satisfy the Court and the Jury, adduced two witnesses, to prove the leading circumstances of the case. It appeared, that the child was stolen from King-street, Glasgow, on the evening of Friday the 8th July last, and that it was recovered from the prisoner at Prestwick Toll, in Ayrshire, on the following Monday forenoon; she being overtaken by the parent, as she was travelling towards Port-Patrick with the child. The Jury unanimously found the prisoner Guilty. The Court, considering that the crime in question had very rarely occurred in this country, and merited the most deliberate attention of the High Court of Justiciary, remitted the consideration of the case to that Court.

James Waddel of Meadowside, was accused of assaulting James M'Clayman, lately labourer, in Waddel's own house, and cutting him severely with an axe. The Jury returned a verdict, unanimously finding the assault proved; but, by a plurality of voices, finding that there was no proof that the prisoner was actuated by premeditated malice. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be confined two months in the tolbooth of Glasgow, to pay 200l. as a fine, and to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of 500l.

John Wilson, son of Thomas Wilson, sailor in Port Glasgow, a boy of 14 years of age, was accused of murder or culpable homicide, by killing a boy of the like age, by throwing a brick-bat at him in a quarrel. The Advocate Depute past from the charge of murder, and the prisoner pleaded Guilty; but added, "I did not intend it." The Jury returned a verdict, finding him guilty of culpable homicide; but that the facts libelled took place in consequence of a boyish quarrel, and that the prisoner had no intention of committing the crime libelled; and they therefore recommended to the Court to be as lenient in their sentence as was consistent with the ends of public justice. The Court pronounced sentence, ordering the prisoner to be imprisoned in Glasgow jail one month.

Anne O'Brien was by her own confession convicted of theft, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the churchyard of Hemel Hemstead, in Hertfordshire. In digging a vault for a young lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, found his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he found to be a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin, and under it the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones

contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6¼ feet long, and contains a niche or resting-place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether *unique* of the kind. The curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr Bingham, has deposited it in a house adjacent to the church-yard. The church was built in the seventh century. The Watling-street road runs within a mile of this place, and many Roman coins have lately been found in the vicinity, particularly while digging for the Grand Junction Canal.

19th. OLD BAILEY.—John Palmer was indicted for wilfully and feloniously cutting Mr Waller on the 8th September instant, with intent to murder him. The circumstances of this case were as follow:—The prisoner broke into a house in Manchester-square, committed to the care of the prosecutor, who, thereupon, raising an alarm, received from the prisoner the wound, for the infliction of which the prisoner was now prosecuted. Mr Dance, a solicitor, coming to the assistance of the prosecutor, the prisoner was taken in the act of climbing over the railing of the area into the street. Upon his person several skeleton keys, a phosphorus bottle, and some matches, were found; and in the house the iron crow which was supposed to have given the wound was found. The surgeon who had attended the prosecutor deposed, that the wound must have been made by some sharp instrument. The matches and phosphorus bottle were wrapped up in a piece of paper, upon which was written with a pencil, "No. 1, Northumberland-street; No. 20, Manchester-street, *done*; No. 11, Edward-street; No. 36, Wells-street; John-street, Oxford-street, three doors from Upper Harley-street." The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he found the skeleton keys, and a pair of snuffers, which were also found in his pocket, and which were sworn to belong to the house, in the area.—The Jury immediately found him *Guilty—Death*—and the Recorder desired the prisoner to prepare himself for his fate.

Hannah Stedman, a decent-looking young girl, was charged with stealing, on the 24th August, a variety of articles of silver plate to a considerable amount, and several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Joseph Crabtree. The evidence being too clear to be impeached, the prisoner confessed her guilt. Being so affected as to be unable to speak, she begged that a paper which she had prepared might be read for her. This was accordingly done. It amounted to a confession of her offence, for which she pleaded her youth and inexperience in extenuation: and throwing herself on the mercy and compassion of her Judges, as it was the first, and should be the last, offence she ever had committed, or would be guilty of in future.

Several ladies of respectability, with whom she had formerly lived as a domestic, gave her an excellent character.

The Jury very shortly pronounced the prisoner Guilty, but recommended her to mercy, on the ground

of the excellent character she had received.

20th. Covent-Garden Theatre was this day burnt to the ground; for the particulars of which dreadful event, the reader is referred to the *Theatrical Department* of the present work.

Dispatches have been received from Sir Samuel Hood, dated off Rogerswick, August 27th, detailing the particulars of an action with the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hanichoff, who, after being chased 34 hours by the Swedish squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by the Centaur and the Implacable, British ships of the line, was forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, (also called Baltic-Port,) with the loss of one ship. This prize proved to be the Sewolod of 74 guns, Captain Roodneff. After taking out the prisoners, she was obliged to be burnt in consequence of being fast on shore, and drawing water in great quantity.

24th. Fulham.—A melancholy accident took place here one evening this week. A young couple on the point of marriage took a sail in a funny, which upset, and the two lovers were unfortunately drowned. The body of the girl, who was daughter to a boat-builder of this place, has been found; but nothing has been heard of that of her companion. A dog, which belonged to the father of the young woman, was in the boat, and swam to shore. The animal no sooner reached his master's house, than, by his gestures and howls, he attracted some of the family to the Bishop's Stairs, off which the fatal accident happened, and where they beheld the boat in which the lovers had embarked, with its bottom upwards. The young man was the son of an innkeeper at Fulham; his age was 25, his intended bride was only 17.

Ayr.—The Circuit Court was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Meadowbank. The only cases of any interest were the two following:

William Burnside and Thos. Taggart, shoemakers in Kilmarnock, were tried for going into the house of a woman who kept a huckster's shop in that town, and murdering her and her servant maid by means of strangulation, and thereafter robbing the house of a sum of money and various articles. The Jury returned a verdict, unanimously finding the libel Not Proven; and the prisoners were acquitted, and dismissed from the bar, after receiving a suitable exhortation from the Judge, respecting their future conduct in life.

Hugh Anderson, accused of entering a church in Maybole, and stealing a number of tools belonging to carpenters working in said church, confessed his guilt. The Jury having found him guilty accordingly, he received sentence of transportation for seven years.

Oct. 1. British Navy.—The amount of the British naval force up to this day is as follows:—At sea, 92 ships of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 130 frigates, 168 sloops, &c. 166 gun-brigs, and other vessels; total 568. In port and fitting, 33 of the line, 4 from 50 to 44 guns, 34 frigates, 69 sloops, &c. 64 gun-brigs, and other vessels; total 204. Guard ships, &c. 39 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 3 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 gun-brigs; total 14. In ordinary and repairing, 46 of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 56 frigates, 49 sloops, &c. 15 gun-brigs, and other vessels;

total 179. Building, 60 of the line, 15 frigates, 22 sloops, &c. 6 gun-brigs, and other vessels; total 103. Grand total 1121.

DUMFRIES.—The Circuit Court was opened here on the 29th ultimo, by the Right Hon. Lord Meadowbank. Joshua Brown was, by his own confession, convicted of sheep-stealing, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. Hugh Dallas was tried for, and by his confession found guilty of, forging a receipt for 12 guineas; but, on account of his ingenuous confession, was recommended to mercy. George Turdie pleaded guilty to a charge of having forged bank of England notes in his possession, and was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

2d. Yesterday, a girl of the name of Sophia Weaver, about six or seven years of age, who had gone into the fields at Downside, in the parish of Backwell, Somersetshire, to pick blackberries, was missed by her parents. A diligent search was made after her, by several of the neighbours, till 12 o'clock at night, without effect. In the course of their search, they found a deep pit, covered over with brambles and long grass, from which, many years since, lead ore had been extracted, and to which they were led by the barking of a dog belonging to the father of the child. The grass, it appeared, had recently been trampled upon; but the lateness of the evening deterred those who were in search of her from descending. In the morning, however, they returned, and two men were let down with ropes; when, to their great astonishment, the child was found in one of the lanes leading from the pit, standing upright, and free from injury, excepting the little hurt she had received in being scratched with the brambles. The preservation of the child was still more remarkable also, in her having retired into the lane, as the men in their descent rolled down several large fragments of the rock, which must otherwise have inevitably dashed her to pieces. She remained fourteen hours in the pit. Its depth is upwards of 100 feet.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.—An interesting experiment has been made at Woolwich, by a gentleman of Yarmouth, on a vessel at anchor in the Thames, upwards of 100 yards from the shore, before a committee of the general officers of the artillery, Commissioner Cunningham, Admiral Lossack, and several officers of the royal navy, for the purpose of effecting a communication with a ship stranded on a lee-shore, and to bring the crew in perfect safety from the wreck. A rope was projected from a royal mortar across the ship supposed to be stranded, by which was hauled on board by the crew a large rope, to be made fast to the mast-head, and kept at a proper degree of tension for a cot to travel on it, by a tackle purchase, that likewise admitted of the vessel's rolling; at the same time was sent to the ship a tailed block, with a small rope rove through it; each end of the small rope was made fast to the end of a cot, that conveyed it to the ship, and brought a person in perfect safety to the shore. The whole service was performed in a quarter of an hour.

4th. LONDON.—*Court of Common Council.*—Mr Waithman proposed a motion to address his Majesty on the subject of the late Convention in Portugal. He began by deprecating the unexpected and reprehensible appointment of Sir Hew Dalrymple to such an important

command; and then referred to and commented upon some of the articles of the treaty, particularly the 5th, 7th, and 8th; he condemned the honourable terms granted to the French; their being suffered to carry away all their acquired property, and the disgraceful terms upon which the Russian squadron was surrendered, while no article was stipulated regarding the liberation of the 5000 Spaniards then imprisoned on board the squadron. He took a retrospective view of the addresses of the corporation of London, on the failure of the expeditions to Minorca in 1756, and to Rochford in 1757, and the consequences of those addresses. After dwelling again upon the incapacity of the General appointed to command in those expeditions, he concluded by moving, "That an humble and dutiful address and petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commanders of his Majesty's forces in Portugal and the Commander of the French army in Lisbon, praying his Majesty to institute such an enquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies have been so shamefully sacrificed."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Quin, who went over nearly the same grounds as the former speaker; and particularly expressed his astonishment that 10,000 British subjects were left in the prisons of France, while the French army had thus been allowed safely to return.

Sir W. Curtis opposed the address, as improperly interfering with the intentions of his Majesty's ministers; but the motion was carried unanimously, and a committee appointed to frame the address.

Yesterday the remains of Professor Porson were removed from the London Institution, Old Jewry, to be deposited in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge. The hearse, accompanied by four mourning coaches and six private carriages, arrived at Cambridge this day at two o'clock. The body lay in the hall, in state, till five, at which hour the Lord Bishop of Bristol, (master of the college), the vice-master, senior and junior fellows, bachelors of arts, scholars, and other members resident in the university, in their academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the combination-room, accompanied by the chief-mourners into the hall; and, after moving round the body, which was placed in the midst, they took their seats, the chief-mourners being placed on the right hand and left of the master. Several epitaphs in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect for his high attainments, and of love for his virtues, were placed on the pall, and were read with the most sympathetic interest by his former associates in study. An anthem was chaunted by the choir; and the body was then conveyed to the chapel, supported by the eight senior fellows, and followed by the junior fellows, bachelors, scholars, and servants of the college two and two.

On entering the chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, chief-mourners, and all the members of the college took their places, and the choir performed an anthem.

After which, the lord bishop read the lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, and surrounded by those of all the illustrious persons which this college has produced. When they had taken their stations round the grave, and the body was placed above it ready for interment, the funeral anthem was performed by the choir, in the adjoining chapel, during the most perfect silence of the auditory, and with the most solemn effect. The service was then read by the lord bishop with as awful, dignified, and impressive a pathos as was ever witnessed on any former solemnity of the kind. He was himself overwhelmed as he proceeded by his feelings; and he communicated the sympathetic emotion to every listening friend of the deceased. Nothing could be more solemn nor more affecting than his tone and delivery. The whole assembly seemed to be oppressed with sorrow at the irreparable loss which the university, and the world in general, had sustained by the death of such an ornament of literature.

Professor Porson was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, on Christmas-day, 1759. Exhibiting evident signs of prodigious genius, he was sent to Eton by Mr Norris; and by the exertions of his friends was enabled to enter a student at Trinity College, in 1777. In 1781, he took his degree of master of arts, and in 1791 was elected Greek professor of Cambridge, with a salary of but 40*l.* a-year. In 1795, he married Mrs Lunan, sister of Mr Perry, editor of the Morning Chronicle, but who sank under a decline in April 1797. It is needless here to enter into an enumeration of his literary compositions, or to appreciate their merit, as they are known to every classical scholar throughout Europe.

5th. LONDON.—*Daring Burglary.*—Countess Morton's house, in Park-street, has for several days past, been surrounded by a set of suspicious fellows, who generally met about dusk. The servant-maid entrusted with the care of the house, having taken notice of them, gave information at Marlborough-street Office. Accordingly, last night, three Police Officers, well prepared with arms, went to the house, and at eight o'clock they sent the servant out; after which they secreted themselves in a closet adjoining one of the rooms, having provided themselves with a candle. Soon after the departure of the servant, the kitchen bell was rung several times, and not being answered, the ringing was followed by a hard knocking at the door. The thieves thinking there was no person in the house, broke the door open, and went to the room adjoining the closet where the officers had concealed themselves, when the latter rushed out upon the robbers, who were five in number.—A battle immediately ensued, and in the scuffle the candle was put out. One of the officers had just time to discharge his blunderbuss, and shot one of them in the left arm: the shot went through the bone. Thus rudely assailed, the robbers attempted to make their escape through the back part of the house, by jumping off the first floor leads into Park-lane; in the attempt one of them broke his leg, and was immediately secured. The man that had been shot ran down South-street, and turning down a Mews where there was no thoroughfare, he was also taken: the other three escaped.

One of them must have received a severe wound, as a cutlass was covered with blood, and those taken had not been touched by it. The two men who had been taken, it appears, are reputed house-breakers. They were taken to Mount-street watch-house. As soon as the man that had been shot was brought in, he dropped down, and fainted from loss of blood. Medical assistance was immediately procured. He has since undergone the amputation of an arm.

7th. This day Mr Brooke, a lottery-office keeper in Piccadilly ended his life by shooting himself with a pistol through the head, in the necessary. The clerk and several neighbours hearing the report, rushed in and found him dead. He had been in a desponding state for a fortnight before, during which time his brother had been with him adjusting his accounts. On Thursday morning he seemed better, and went out about eleven o'clock with a friend in a hackney coach, and on his return he invited several of his neighbours' children to spend the evening at his house, to celebrate his eldest daughter's birth-day. He had been for many years clerk to St James's-market, and has left a wife and four children. The Coroner's inquest has sat on the body, and brought in a verdict—*Lunacy.*

10th. Greenock.—On Thursday night, a boat, with four men in her, two of them of the name of M'Kinlay (father and son) left this harbour for Skipness. When off Mount Stuart, island of Rothesay, the boat, from her being old and in bad condition, split, when they all perished. This melancholy accident happened within view of several other boats, but who, in consequence of its blowing hard at the time, accompanied with a heavy swell, could render no assistance. Another boat, supposed also to belong to Skipness, went down, the same day, near to Port Bannatyne, county of Bute.

12th. London.—This day, at two, the following address from the City of London was presented to his Majesty at the Queen's palace, by a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Common Council, &c. and was read by the Recorder:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French army in Lisbon.

The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated by British minds without the most painful emotions, and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a treaty so humilia-

ting and degrading to this country and its allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave soldiers, and terms granted to the enemy disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British nation.

Besides the restitution of the Russian fleet upon a definitive treaty of peace with that power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors; by this ignominious convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized, and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

We therefore humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the country and its allies have been so shamefully sacrifieed.

We beg to assure your majesty of our unalterable fidelity, and earnest desire, to co-operate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions.

Signed, by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which Address and Petition his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government.

I give credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation.

I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country, or the honour of my arms, is concerned, and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation.

14th. BRIGHTON.—A melancholy accident has lately occurred here. Mr and Mrs Ball, and Miss C. Henwood, having returned from the fair at Steyning in a whiskey, between six and seven in the evening were proceeding along the cliff,

where some boys were diverting themselves with letting off rockets, &c., by one of which the horse was so alarmed that he became unmanageable, and dashing furiously forward, brought himself in horrid contact with a brewer's dray. Stunned by the shock, he instantly dropped; the chaise was suddenly overturned, and Miss Henwood, a fine young woman about twenty years of age, fell with such violence on the kitchen-gratings of a house as to fracture her skull above and about the temple. She was taken up in a state of insensibility, and no hopes of her recovery were entertained. Mrs Ball was also so seriously injured, that she was confined to her bed; and Mr Ball, who is a surgeon of that place, received some material hurt.

17th, Mitcham, in Surrey.—This day an inquest was held on the bodies of Mary Attwood, aged 14, Eliza, aged 7, and Sarah, aged 5 years, daughters of William Attwood, print-cutter. Mr Parrrott, surgeon, deposed, that on Tuesday the 11th instant, he was desired to visit William Attwood, his wife, and four daughters, who were supposed to be poisoned in consequence of their having eaten stewed champignons on the preceding day; that he visited them immediately, when he found each of them suffering under severe vomiting and purging, attended with great pain in the head, and violent pain in the bowels; that he administered such remedies as appeared to him best calculated to get rid of the offending matter, as he knew of no method whereby vegetable poison could be decomposed: that he attended the said children till their respective deaths, which happened as follows: Mary died about two o'clock on Friday morning; Eliza at half an hour after; and Sarah at half past four on Saturday morning: that they died violently convulsed; that on opening the body of Sarah, who seemed to suffer the most excruciating pain in the bowels, no appearance of disease existed in any part of the alimentary canal; hence he inferred that the poison acted more immediately upon the brain and nerves. These people were intoxicated within ten minutes after having eaten their meal; and the eldest daughter observed to her father how cheerful they all were. This exhilarating effect was soon followed by stupor, and the symptoms already described. A dog, which had partaken of the same stew, died on the 16th inst. apparently in great agonies. Mr Attwood, his wife, and their daughter Hannah, aged 11 years, are recovering; the latter, however, only ate two spoonfuls of the stew, alleging, that she did not like its flavour. It is here proper to remark, that the stew was made in an iron vessel. From this statement of facts, it is sincerely hoped that persons will in future be cautious in purchasing what are usually termed champignons; as these fungi are indiscriminately gathered off the commons in the vicinity of London, and sold at the London markets for the purpose of making catsup, with the addition of mushrooms.

18th. Madrid.—The populace are so enraged against the French, that every individual of that nation, who is so unfortunate as to appear in public, is pursued with the utmost fury. Yesterday, two Frenchmen, whilst they were drinking in a public-house to the health of King Joseph, were butchered, and their bodies dragged through the streets.—The rabble then proceeded to the

house of the Russian ambassador, where it was reported six or eight Frenchmen had taken sanctuary, and with clamorous imprecations, demanded them to be delivered up. However, by the interference of government, good order was restored, and these unfortunate individuals were spared the horror of becoming a sacrifice to popular fury The Russian ambassador is gone to Aranjuez, to avoid the fury of the mob, and has since presented a remonstrance to the government respecting the violation of his character as an ambassador, which has been followed by assurances of future safety for himself and his suite.

20th. WESTMINSTER.—A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this city, to the number of 8000 at least, was held this day in Westminster-Hall, to consider of an address to his Majesty on the subject of the convention of Cintra. The resolutions were moved by Mr Wishart; but Mr Finnerty, who followed, proposed to omit some of them, and adopt others, praying for a parliamentary instead of a military enquiry. He was supported by Mr Sheridan and Mr Bower, but the original resolutions were finally passed, and those introduced subsequently were rejected.

21st. CARLISLE.—This day the county gaol was broken open by the notorious Naylor, who often has boasted that no gaol but Lancaster castle would hold him, and he succeeded in escaping with three other prisoners. He had been bitterly loaded with 60 pounds weight of iron; chained to the wall, and generally shin-bolted and neck-bolted.—Under all these disheartening circumstances, he effected his escape merely by means of two iron bars, which had been wrenched from the windows of the cell. With these implements, he, with the help of his fellow-prisoners, forced the flags from beneath the door, (each stone being sunk a great depth,) and proceeding forward, made a hole sufficient to admit one person at a time. Having accomplished this, they scaled the iron palisade, and the outermost wall of the prison, and got clear off.

EDINBURGH.—This night it blew a heavy gale from the S. W. In addition to the mischief usually occasioned here by high winds, such as blowing down chimney cans, &c. we were sorry to observe that the large temporary building erected on the north end of the Mound, for the purpose of exhibiting the panorama of the battle of Trafalgar, was blown down, and the painting totally destroyed. It is a curious coincidence that it fell on the anniversary of that day on which the hero of Trafalgar ended his career of glory.

22d. LEEDS.—*Witchcraft, Murder, and Credulity.*—An artful and villainous plot, accompanied by the most unprecedented instances of credulity that ever engaged public attention, was yesterday developed before the Magistrates, at the Rotation Office, in this town. The parties were Mary Bateman, of Campfield, near this town, and William Perigo and his wife, of Bramley. It appeared, that in August, 1806, an application was made to this woman by Perigo to cure his wife of some complaint.—Mary declined to undertake the cure herself; but said that she had a friend at Scarbro', a Miss Blyth, who could "read the stars," and collect the knowledge requisite to remove all corporeal and mental maladies, and, as a preliminary step, required, that Perigo's wife should send her flan-

nel petticoat to Miss Blyth, in order that she might from that article of dress collect a knowledge of her disorder. The petticoat was sent, and a propitious answer returned, wherein it was required, that the medium, Mary Bateman, through which all communication betwixt the astrologer and the patient was to be made, should have four guinea notes presented to her, and she was in return to give Perigo four other guinea notes, inclosed in a small bag, into which, if either his own curiosity, or the still stronger curiosity of his wife, should induce them to look, the charm would be broken, and sudden death would be the consequence. Soon afterwards a letter arrived from Scarbro', directing that another guinea should be paid into her hands. Similar requests were repeated and complied with, till 40 guineas had been thus extorted from these infatuated people, under a promise, however, that they should, by and bye, be allowed to open the bags, and these bags, they were told, would be found to contain all the money they had advanced.

Amongst other demands, the imaginary Miss Blyth ordered Perigo to buy her a "live goose," in order that it might be offered as a burnt-offering to her Familiar, and thereby destroy the works of darkness; she next demanded a counterpane and sheets; again 4lb. of bacon; next a cheese; then a pair of lamb's skin stockings; exclusive of the money, bed, china, gowns, petticoats, and family Bible.

After about six months had expired, Perigo was desired to buy a new bed, with all the necessary appendages, and send it to Mary Bateman, through whose hands it was to be transmitted to the nymph of Scarbro'. The bed, &c. which cost eight pounds, were bought, and notes to the amount of thirty pounds more, paid at various times into the hands of the impostor. A set of china was also furnished to her.

Perigo and his wife, thus drained of all the money they had in the world, and all their former good credit had enabled them to raise, and the wife's health still growing worse rather than better, became impatient to look into the mysterious bags, and extract from them the wealth they contained. Mrs Bateman then received, as she said, a packet from Scarbro'; this packet contained a powerful charm, which was to be mixed up in a pudding, to be prepared for the purpose, and of which Perigo and his wife were to eat, but on no account to allow any person to partake with them. The husband ate sparingly; he did not like the taste; but his ill-fated wife, less scrupulous, ate freely. They both became sick almost immediately, and continued in the most deplorable situation for twenty-four hours: the wife lost the use of her limbs, and, after languishing five days, died on the 24th May, 1807, a victim of credulity. Perigo recovered partially; but from that time to the present he never had the perfect use of his limbs. Part of the pudding was, by way of experiment, given to a cat, and it died; some fowls also picked up other parts of it, and shared the same fate. Contrary to the direction of Mary Bateman, Perigo applied to a surgeon in this town for advice, and was told by him that he had taken poison, but fortunately not in a quantity sufficiently large to occasion his death.

On the Friday previous to the death of his wife, while she was writhing under the most excruciating torture from the effects of the deleterious drugs prescribed by Ma-

ry Bateman, in the name of Miss Blyth, she extorted from her husband a promise, that even if her illness should issue in her death, a circumstance she did not much expect, he would continue to follow the directions of the sorceress, till the arrival of the time when all their expectations of freedom from the powers of darkness should be consummated in a happy fruition. In an evil hour he gave the promise, and scrupulously adhered to it till forced, by hard necessity, to violate the engagement. A letter arrived two or three days after from Miss Blyth, in which she attributed her death to having ventured to touch the bags. Nor was the effect of this disobedience to end here; "Inasmuch," said this disciple of the black art, in a letter to Perigo, "as your wife has done this wicked thing, she shall rise from the grave; stroke your face with the cold hand of death; and you shall lose the use of one side."

From the death of his wife till Wednesday last, the charm continued to operate on the husband. At one time he went to Manchester by the direction of this Jezebel; at another he sent her one of his wife's gowns; again she contrived to coax or frighten him out of another gown, a petticoat, and a family Bible! And last of all she demanded from him half a bushel of wheat, with three seven shilling pieces inclosed. His creditors at length became impatient, and the hopes of getting any part of his property back failing, he determined to brave all danger, and look into the mysterious bags; but what must have been his surprise and vexation to find that the contents of those bags were not worth one penny! and to find himself a pauper, without property, and with a ruined constitution.

The bubble now burst; and he laid his hopeless case before some of his neighbours; by their direction Mary Bateman was apprehended; when brought before the magistrates, she in part confessed her delinquency, and admitted that there was no such person as Miss Blyth in existence, but that the whole was a mere phantom, conjured up to forward her vile purposes. The magistrates have committed the offender to the House of Correction, but whether to be tried for swindling practices, or to be removed from there to the county gaol, to take her trial for wilful murder, is not yet known.

On searching the house of this woman, (who has a husband and several children,) the bed and some lesser articles, the property of William Perigo, amounting in value to about ten or twelve pounds, were found, and will be restored to the owner.

About two years ago, a hen belonging to the same Mary Bateman, laid an egg, which was said to have been marvellously inscribed with the words "Christ is coming."

25th. LONDON GAZETTE.—The following letter respecting a gallant action in the Mediterranean, between the Seahorse and three Turkish ships, has been transmitted by Lord Collingwood to the Lords of the Admiralty.

His Majesty's ship Seahorse, off Skyro, June 6th, 1808.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that yesterday we observed two Turkish men of war and a galley coming round the east end of the island of Sco-

polo, towards which we immediately made sail. On coming near enough to make out that they were both single-decked ships, I determined to bring them to action, having every confidence in the officers and crew of this ship. The action began at half past nine, the Turks going a little off the wind under easy sail, and continually endeavouring to run us on board; indeed, I early saw that their chief intention was directed to this object, and, as the largest ship appeared of great force and full of men, I kept this ship in a position not to be boarded. At ten o'clock, observing a good opportunity of more particularly attacking the small ship to advantage, we dropped alongside of her, and after a quarter of an hour's hot fire, at half pistol-shot distance, her fire having totally ceased, we left her in a state of the greatest distress and confusion, with her sails mostly down, and just before we had left she had partially blown up forward. By this time, the large frigate, which, from having fallen a little to leeward, had not been able to assist her consort, had again got pretty close up, and the action between us soon recommenced; still so obstinate was the resistance of the Turks, that it was not till a quarter past one we rendered her a motionless wreck. As they now would neither answer nor fire, I conceived it most prudent, knowing the character of the people, to wait for day-light to send on board her. At day-light, observing her colours upon the stump of the mizen-mast, we poured a broadside into her stern, when she struck, and I had the pleasure to take possession of the Badere Zaffar, a very fine frigate of the largest dimensions, carrying fifty-two long brass guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, except two, which are 42-pounders, and 12-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecastle. She had a complement of 500 men, and was commanded by Captain Scanderli Kichuc Alli, who, I am informed, was only prevented by his own people from blowing her up. Her loss in killed and wounded is prodigious, 165 killed, and 195 wounded; ours comparatively small, five killed and ten wounded. Our mizen-mast fell soon after the action, which is the greatest injury we have sustained. The other ship was named the Alis Fezan, carrying twenty-four 13-pounders and two mortars, commanded by Captain Daragardi Alli, with a complement of 230 men. I understand they took most of the men out of the galley before the action, and sent her away.

Having now, my Lord, given you the details of this affair, there only remains the pleasant office of recommending to you the officers and ship's company, who, during a tedious night action, where much depended upon working the sails as well as the guns, behaved in a manner to command my utmost gratitude. The disparity of force, with the loss in the enemy's ships, will prove the greatness of their exertions, to which I shall add, that thirty men were absent from the ship. Mr Downie, the First Lieutenant, is an officer of merit, ability, and experience; and I beg strongly to recommend him to your Lordship's protection for promotion. Mr Lester, master's mate, who has passed, is also very deserving of promotion. Thomas Hully, gunner's-mate, and an excellent man, acted as gunner; and from his conduct, is very deserving of such a situation.

I am now proceeding with the prize for any port I can get first into amongst the islands, as it is with difficulty we can keep her above water.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN STEWART.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a young man, named Alexander, a native of Prussia, who was confined in the King's Bench prison for debt, threw himself over a three-pair of stairs window, and was killed upon the spot. His father, who was a respectable merchant in Berlin, having extensive dealings with different merchants in this country, became embarrassed in his circumstances through the decrees of Buonaparte, and his son came to this country with the intention of recovering such debts as were due to his father; but he had no sooner landed than he was arrested, at the suit of a creditor, who travelled with him from Hamburgh, and on the journey had been on the most intimate terms with him. He remained in confinement upwards of fifteen months, which, of late, preyed much upon his mind; and, for the last week he seemed determined upon putting a period to his existence.

GLASGOW.—A most melancholy accident happened to the mail-coach which goes between Glasgow and Carlisle, on Tuesday night last, about ten o'clock, at Avon Bridge, within seven miles of Moffat. From the immense quantity of rain that had fallen in the course of that day, the water had swoln to an awful height, so that the bridge over it was carried away, but whether before the coach was upon it or not, cannot be ascertained. The coach, horses, &c. were dashed into the river, and, melancholy to relate, remained without any assistance being able to be afforded till day-break on Wednesday morning, when it was found, that the outside passengers, (two in number, a Mr Brand of Ecclefechan, and a London rider), were killed, and three of the inside passengers severely wounded, one of whom lies still dangerously ill at Moffat, having had his skull trepanned. The other inside passenger, a lady, escaped unhurt, and was found clinging to a piece of the bridge. The driver had one of his arms broken in two places, and the guard was severely wounded on the head. When day-light appeared, three of the horses were still alive, but one of them was killed by the falling of a part of the bridge when they were drawing him out of the water. Much praise is due to Mr Geddes of Moffat, who ventured into the water with a rope tied round his middle, and rescued the lady passenger, and others, from their dangerous situation. He afterwards, in the same manner, saved the mail, and some articles belonging to the passengers, especially a small box belonging to the lady, which contained money to a considerable amount. The mail coach passing to Glasgow would have shared the same fate, but for the screams of the unfortunate sufferers which they heard on approaching the bridge, and which was most probably the means of assistance being procured so soon as it was. Mr Brand has left a wife and eight children to lament his loss.

27th. LONDON.—*Common Council.*—A Court of Common Council was held this day. On his Majesty's answer to their late address being entered on their journals, Mr Waithman, after some prefatory observations, which he reduced to the

shape of resolutions, moved these resolutions in form.

Mr Quin, in a neat speech, seconded the resolutions. Mr Dixon and Alderman Birch opposed them. Several other Gentlemen spoke; after which the following resolutions were put and carried:—

Ansley, Mayor.—A Common Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Thursday the 27th day of October, 1808.

Resolved, That his Majesty's answer be entered upon the journals. That at the same time, this Court cannot forbear declaring it as their opinion, that the Address and Petition presented to his Majesty by this Court, on Wednesday the 12th instant, was conceived in the most dutiful and respectful terms; that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, and that this right ought at all times to be freely exercised in all matters of public grievance, without obstruction or reproof.

That they are, therefore, at a loss to know by what construction of their said petition, however strained or perverted, his Majesty's advisers could atribute to them any intention or desire "to pronounce judgment, without previous investigation."

That they are equally at a loss to know why his Majesty's advisers should have deemed it necessary to remind them "That it was inconsistent with the principles of British justice," unless to throw an unmerited odium on this Corporation, and raise a barrier between them and the Crown, on all occasions where their object is free and constitutional inquiry.

That, had this Court refrained from expressing to his Majesty their feelings at the humiliating termination of the campaign in Portugal, they must have ceased to feel—to think—to act as Britons, and have shewn themselves unsusceptible of that patriotism so essentially necessary for the preservation of their liberties—the maintenance of their national honour—and the independence and security of his majesty's crown and dominions.

They cannot, therefore, sufficiently express their concern, that they should, by any suggestion, have met with obstruction and reprehension in the exercise of this undoubted and invaluable right.

That they particularly regret that his Majesty should have been advised to express a hope, "That recent occurrences would have convinced them, that his Majesty is at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the country or the honour of his arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be neccessary for inducing his Majesty to direct due inquiry into a transaction, which had disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation."

Because it appears, that during the eventful period of the last fifteen years, various enterprises and expeditions have been undertaken, "in which the character of the country, and the honour of his Majesty's arms were concerned, which have grievously failed, and disappointed the hopes and expectations of the nation," and into which "due inquiry" has not been made. That in one of the recent occurrences, to which his Majesty's answer refers, it is not known, even at the present moment, by whose ad-

vice the commander in chief was appointed; or on what account such commander was selected.

That during all these calamitous events, and wasteful profusion of blood and treasure, the public burthens have been patiently borne, and his Majesty has not been called upon by "the interposition of the City of London," (if their humble supplications must be so termed,) to institute inquiries into these failures; although it appears to them that such "interposition" might have been highly necessary and beneficial to the country, and by promoting "due inquiry" precluded the necessity of their late application.

That during these unhappy reverses, and while his Majesty's subjects submitted to so many privations, the most shameful and scandalous abuses and peculations have prevailed; into which "due inquiry" has not been made, so as to bring to justice such great public delinquents.

That whoever advised his Majesty to put so unfavourable and unwarrantable a construction on their late petition, has abused the confidence of his Sovereign, and is equally an enemy to his Majesty and the just rights of his people.

That they do not attribute guilt to any one, much less do they pronounce judgment without previous investigation. They ask for investigation, prompt and rigid investigation, and the punishment of guilt wherever it may be found.

Signed by order of the Court,

WOODTHORPE.

28th. OLD BAILEY.—William Ballcock, a hackney coachman, was indicted for a burglary in the house of Samuel Benjamin. It appeared that Benjamin kept a taylor's shop in a court leading from Mary-le-bone-lane. His son only slept in it, and for several nights previous to the robbery, he had slept from it in consequence of being in bad health, and the shop being subject to an offensive smell. On the evening of the robbery he locked the shop up at nine o'clock, and as he was going away, he saw the prisoner, who was the driver of a hackney coach, leaning over a post, and the coach standing near. It appeared, by the testimony of another witness, that two men came out of the house, and carried several articles into the coach, which was driven by the prisoner. The number being observed, the coach was traced the next morning, and the prisoner apprehended. He denied that he had been in that part of the town on the preceding day, but an old coat was found in his possession, which was identified by the prosecutor's son.

The jury found him guilty.—Death.

29th. This day, Thomas Waddle, a smuggler, was indicted for an assault on George Clarke, an excise officer, whilst in the execution of his duty. The assault was committed as long since as 1797, near Maidstone. The prisoner was attacked by the officer driving a cart laden with smuggled goods, and he resisted, and beat him severely about the head with a bludgeon. He was taken in 1801, and put in bail for the assault, but he afterwards fled, and his recognizance was forfeited. The prisoner surrendered to take his trial, in consequence of a proclamation for pardoning smugglers. In defence it was stated, that the officer was taken for a robber, and the assault was conceived to be self-defence.—Verdict, Guilty.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—Joseph Powell, a noted astrologer, who had been once before convicted, and suf-

fered the sentence of the law, for dealing in the mystic art, was again brought before the court for judgment, under the vagrant act, as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond.

This prosecution, as well as that which followed, were carried on by the society for the suppression of vice, whose clerk, Mr Western, was the chief evidence. He stated, that in consequence of one of Mr Powell's late advertisements to the nobility and gentry, notifying that he now vended medicines which performed the most miraculous cures for head-aches, tooth-aches, rheumatism, &c. made black and decayed teeth sound, perfect, and pearly white, &c. concluding with a *nota bene*, that he continued to give his opinion in the wonderful art of consulting the planetary system, gratis; he waited upon this wonderful prophet in Edward Street, Portman Square, for the purpose of detecting him; and having feigned a complaint in his head, he received an infallible nostrum in a small phial. After having led to the subject of his art, and given the time of his nativity, the prisoner proceeded in his magic incantations. After a short consultation of the planets, he told him that he was born under the sun, cautioned him against a dark man who was his enemy, and promised him great prosperity in the course of his dealings. For the medicine, but not for his opinion, he received half-a-crown. Wood, the police officer, afterwards caught him in the act of casting the nativity of two young ladies, and seized the prophet, his magic books, &c. The court sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in the house of correction, and to be publicly whipped.

Elizabeth Lawrence was also brought up for judgment for a similar offence. Her incantations, however, were confined to the mysteries of a pack of cards, upon which she told fortunes at the cheap rate of one shilling per head. Two young damsels, who had been sent for the purpose, proved her dealings in the black art; and after an able defence by Mr Curwood, in consequence of this being the second conviction for the same offence, the court sentenced her to twelve months imprisonment in the house of correction.

30th. Sir Simon Stuart, of Hartley, was lately amusing himself with some old papers belonging to his family, and found indorsed on the outside of a covenant, 15,000 pieces of gold were buried in a certain field, so many feet from the ditch to the south. These words appearing as a kind of memorandum, the Baronet took a servant with him, and going to the place described, made him dig, and found the treasure in a large iron pot, covered with parchment, on which were written, in legible characters, the following words: —*The Devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell.*

EDINBURGH.—Last night, a young man, who had only arrived from the country the evening before, for the purpose of attending the classes, fell from the window of a house in Bristo Street, three storeys high. He was much bruised, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is supposed that he had gotten up in his sleep, and accidentally fallen over, as he had nothing on but his shirt, with a sheet wrapped round him, when he was taken up.

31st. About two weeks ago, as some workmen were employed in levelling the floor of an old house at

the Cambus, near the mouth of the Devon, in Clackmananshire, a piece of an earthen pitcher appeared, which, for some days, did not attract the particular notice of the workmen. A person, by accident, took up a pick-axe, saying he would try what it was. Upon breaking it, he found, to his astonishment, that it was filled with silver coins: he instantly began to pocket them as fast as possible, but a number of the workmen soon joined him, and the strongest had the best share of the treasure. The coins are from the size of a farthing to that of a crown; the latter size are foreign pieces, chiefly of the Electors of Germany, dated in the 16th and 17th centuries. There are many coins of Queen Elizabeth, which have been much wore; those of Charles the Second are as distinct in the impression as when they came from the mint. It is much to be regretted, that, in such cases as this, a great number of the coins are put out of sight, and sold as old silver, so that a distinct account cannot be obtained of them. The total number of coins contained in the pitcher must have been great, as it would have contained about a gallon measure, and was completely filled.—No opinion can be formed at present concerning the hiding of this treasure. The latest date hitherto observed upon the coins is a few years previous to 1688, from which it is probable the deposit was made near the period of the revolution.

Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.—A case of a very singular nature lately came before the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr.—The circumstances are shortly these:—In the harvest of 1807 there was a great deal of wet weather, and much corn destroyed and carried away by the floods. The potatoes were also greatly injured, so as to render them extremely scarce and dear, in consequence of which much distress afterwards prevailed in many districts in Scotland. At the end of one of these weeks, it brightened up, and a drying wind had prepared the corn for being housed. The Rev. Mr Wright, minister of Maybole, at the conclusion of the forenoon's service, on the following Sabbath-day, stated to his congregation, that he conceived the favourable change of the weather might be made use of to save the harvest on that day, without violating the Sabbath. Several of his parishioners availed themselves of their pastor's advice. At the next meeting of presbytery, one of his reverend brethren denounced him as having violated the fourth commandment; and a solemn inquiry was accordingly voted by a majority of the presbytery. Against this resolution a complaint and appeal was made to the synod by a numerous body of the presbytery, not only because they conceived there was no good ground for such inquiry, but also, because the movers of it had not complied with the express injunction of the form of process, by having had a previous private communication on the subject with Mr Wright. This appeal came before the synod at the last meeting. Very able pleadings were made on both sides, after which it was moved and seconded,

"That the synod should find that the presbytery of Ayr have acted in this matter in a precipitate and informal manner, and that their sentence ought to be reversed."

It was also moved and seconded,

"That the synod find the presbytery of Ayr have, in this manner, acted properly, and that it should be

remitted to them to take such further steps in this business as they may judge best."

After reasoning at considerable length, the synod, without a vote, agreed to set aside the whole proceedings of the presbytery in this business.

Nov. 1st. IRELAND.—The value of imports into this kingdom, for the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1808, was 6,687,907l. 16s. 7½d. The exports for that year amounted, of Irish products and manufactures, to 5,307,903l. 16s. 4d. and of foreign and colonial, 150,370l. 8s. 8d.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Moniteur of the 24th ultimo, contains the following story, which, if true, is unexampled in the annals of swindling:—"One of the first houses in Gottenburgh lately received a letter from London, in which they were requested instantly to make the most diligent inquiries to discover a young Englishman who had just fled from the house of a rich banker, and who they knew had embarked on board a ship freighted for Sweden. The description of the young man was given in this letter, and he was declared the author of a robbery to the amount of 12,000l. sterling in bank notes. 'If you should find him,' said the letter, 'as he belongs to a respectable family, confine yourself to the making him restore the plunder, and afterwards have the goodness to give him 300 guineas in gold, which will take him to the Indies, where nothing more will be heard of him.' The Swedish merchant to whom the letter was addressed caused a thorough search to be made on all sides. At last, being one day upon the Exchange, he perceived a young man, whose figure and dress perfectly answered the description. He addressed him, and seeing that he was an Englishman, invited him to follow him. The young man hesitated, he blushed, even shed tears; in a word, before he arrived at the merchant's house, he had confessed all. Arrived in his closet, he threw himself at his feet, begged of him not to be delivered up to justice, and gave up the 12,000l. which were still inclosed in a portfolio, with the seal of the banker.—The Swedish merchant made many serious remonstrances to him, and, according to his instructions, gave him the 300 guineas, and promised to procure him a favourable opportunity of going to Bengal. He made haste to inform the banker in London that his 12,000l. was recovered, who replied, that he did not understand what he meant. The bank notes were all forged, but the 300 guineas given to the sharper were good."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, a corpse was brought from Charterhouse-square, and buried in Islington church-yard, and a stone erected at the place with this inscription:

"In memory of Mrs Elizabeth Emma Thomas, who died the 28th October, 1808, aged 27 years.

She had no fault, save what travellers give the moon,
The light was bright, but died, alas! too soon."

Mr Hodgson, the coroner, received a letter, intimating very strong suspicions that the deceased had not died naturally, in consequence of which he applied to the parish officers, who ordered the grave to be opened, which was done on Friday morning, and the body removed to the vault under the church, for the inspection of the jury, which sat up-

on it in the course of the day, when the following appeared in evidence. The lady died on Friday, was buried on Saturday, and the gentleman with whom she lived, (not being married,) left town on Sunday, and embarked at Portsmouth on Monday for Spain. On examining the body, a silver pin, about nine inches long, was found sticking in the heart through the left side of the body. A medical gentleman who had attended the deceased, declared that the pin was inserted at the request of the gentleman, to prevent the possibility of her being buried alive. The jury brought in a verdict of, "Died by the visitation of God." The corpse still lies unburied in the vault.

2d. ABERDEEN.—Monday last, John M'Leod, a labourer at the Caledonian canal, while at work near Muirtown, was accidentally killed on the spot by the falling in of a mound through which he and others were cutting. He has left a wife and two children. Two other labourers were also severely hurt. On the same day, Thomas M'Kenzie, weaver, residing in the Haugh, while on a visit to his sister at Drakies, in a fit of religious melancholy, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat with a razor. He has left three orphan children to deplore his untimely end.

5th. EDINBURGH.—This day, Barbara Murray, calling herself a native of Shetland, was brought before the Judge of Police, accused of stealing sundry articles from families wherein she had served. Her depredations were to an extent hitherto unprecedented. She employed a person to take a garret room for her, under pretence that she had written for her mother to come from Shetland to reside there. This garret served as a depot for the goods she abstracted; and when detected, and information given to the officers of justice, they discovered, in the garret, three large trunks full of different articles of wearing apparel. It appeared that she had been in different families in Edinburgh, to most of whom she introduced herself by saying she was just arrived from Shetland in quest of service; and her looks and simplicity of manner induced many to employ her. She was convicted on two acts of theft, and sentenced to sixty days solitary confinement in Bridewell, and to be fed on bread and water.

8th. EDINBURGH.—*An Affair of Honour.*—This day the sitting magistrate fined two *chairmen* for attempting to fight a duel. They were also found liable in expences, and ordained to find bail to keep the peace. One of the city officers was applied to as a second, and to procure pistols, but instead of seconding the intention of these *heroes*, he committed them both to the guard-house.

REVOLUTIONARY DIGNITIES.—List of relatives or adherents of Bonaparte elevated by him to royal and other dignities.

Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain—Louis, King of Holland—Jerome, King of Westphalia—Eugene Beauharnois, Viceroy of Italy—Infant daughter of ditto, Princess of Bologna—Cardinal Fesche, Archbishop of Lyons—General Bacciochi, Prince of Piombino—Joachim Murat, King of Naples—C. M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento—Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo—Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel—The Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, (Cambaceres,) Duke of Parma—The Prince Arch-Treasurer, (Le Brun,) Duke of Piacenza—Marshal Moncey, Duke of Cornegliano—Marshal Massena, Duke of Rivoli—Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia—arshal Lasnes, Duke of Montebello—Marshal Mortier, Duke of

Treviso—Marshal Ney, Duke of Elchingen—Marshal Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt—Marshal Bessieres, Duke of Istria—Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno—Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy.

COLONELS-GENERAL.—Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa—Marshal Junot, Duke of Abrantes.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.—Caulincourt, Great Chamberlain, Duke of Vicenza—Duroc, Great Marshal of the Palace, Duke of Frione.

GENERALS.—Savary, Duke of Rovigo—Arighi, Duke of Padua.

11th. LONDON.—This evening, about half-past five o'clock, a young man entered the Queen's Palace, with no small degree of assurance and confidence; he delivered to the porters in waiting, a piece of parchment, and after some examination, they discovered it to be an old subpœna. They asked him what it meant? he answered he supposed they could not read, or they would perceive it was his title-deed authorizing him to govern this country; that he was King William, was appointed by Divine authority to reform the bishops, and was accordingly come to take possession of the palace. The porters perceived he was deranged, and endeavoured to persuade him to leave the lodge, but he positively and resolutely refused to go. Sayers, the officer, was in consequence sent for. On the arrival of the officer he conversed with him, and acknowledged every thing he said to be right; but told him it was necessary, before he had full possession of his kingly power and the palace, that he should see the secretary of state, and proposed his going to him, and he would introduce him. He, however, proved himself very cunning, and said it was the duty of the secretary to wait upon him; and, besides, he wanted something to eat. He has lately lost his wife, and it was supposed that affliction had been the cause of his derangement. He came to town with a sword, and was taken into custody in the city for some violent behaviour, and confined in the Poultry Compter for it, which place he refused to leave, and was turned out. Sayers took him to St George's Workhouse, the parish in which he was found, as a deranged and dangerous person, by order of the magistrates.

13th. A most extraordinary instance of good fortune has attended a man of the name of Oliver, who keeps a petty broker's shop, in an obscure situation in the parish of St Mary-le-bone. A short time since, General Gwynne, who had recently purchased an estate in the vicinity of Farnham, (about 16 miles from Reading,) gave instructions for the sale of the decayed antique furniture in the mansion-house attached to the property. Among other things were several old pictures lying in a heap in one of the lumber rooms. These pictures were oil paintings, not framed, but merely fixed on what is called a straining canvas. They were three several times inspected by supposed judges, who were employed to give a ratio of their intrinsic value: they estimated the whole at five pounds. On the day of the sale they were put in at five pounds, by the auctioneer, and were sold to a man who keeps a chandler's shop in the town of Farnham, for five pounds twelve shillings and sixpence. Anxious to have the opinion of a master of the art, the chandler applied to a coach herald painter in the neighbourhood. That person discovered the merits of the pictures, and, without delay, wrote to his father, (Oliver, the broker,) to send him down 30l.; for 25l. he got possession of

the paintings, and bore them off in triumph to the capital. Since their arrival they have been inspected by the *lovers of virtu*, and by them are estimated at 30,000l. value. How far the latter report may be depended upon we know not; but certain it is that 16,000l. have been, within the last three days, tendered, and refused. These admirable pictures prove to be ten of the Cæsars by Titian; each about seven feet in height. The Cæsars are mounted on horseback; the fire and spirit displayed by the animals are astonishingly great. The burning of Rome is a masterpiece. Each picture has an historical description placed in an appropriate situation.

A similar instance has occurred within the last week, much to the honour of the two cognoscenti who inspected the picture. Mr Jennings, commonly called Chiliby Jennings, of eccentric memory, a man of large fortune, an antiquarian, and a virtuoso, passing through Chelsea, a few days since, saw, at a broker's shop, a picture painted in oil, of vast dimensions. On inspecting it closely, he asked the man the price of it. The reply was, "Thirty-six shillings."—After taking a more minute survey of the subject, Mr Jennings addressed the vender with, "Have you a family?" "I have a wife and four children," was the reply. "My good man," said Mr Jennings, "take my advice; it will prove a fortune to you and your posterity: do not sell that picture for a less sum than three thousand pounds." Mr Jennings left the shop, and meeting with tall S—ns in the Park, informed him of the circumstance. S. posted away in a great hurry to the broker's residence; and after taking a slight survey of the picture, asked the man, with an air of indifference, what he expected for it: "Really, sir," replied the broker, "I know not what to ask for it, as a gentleman, not an hour ago, told me it was worth three thousand pounds." Fifteen hundred, and since two thousand pounds, have been tendered. The subject is the Fabulous Pantheon, by Rubens. It is in a high state of preservation, with only a hole in a part of the background, of no consequence whatever to the picture.

14th. Court of Enquiry, convened by his Majesty's warrant to enquire into the circumstances of the convention of Cintra. This day the court assembled in the Great Hall of Chelsea Hospital. President: Gen. Sir D. Dundas. Members: Generals, Earl Moira, P. Craig, and Lord Heathfield; Lieut.-Generals, Earl Pembroke, Sir G. Nugent, and O. Nichols. The board was constituted without any formality; and after the members had taken their seats, heard his Majesty's warrant read by the deputy judge advocate, and deliberated a short time in private, was adjourned.

16th. EDINBURGH.—*Court of Session.*—This day the Right Hon. Robert Blair, having reported the usual number of cases as Lord Probationer, took his seat as Lord President of the Court. On this occasion, the second division of the court, in which Lord Justice Clerk presides, came down from the new court room to the inner-house, so that the whole judges were on the bench at receiving the Lord President. His Lordship, on taking his seat, delivered a most eloquent and impressive speech to the court. Feeling, he said, the high responsibility attached to his situation, he took possession of it with fear and anxiety, and consider-

ed the present moment as one of the most important of his life. He alluded to the three former illustrious men who had filled the chair; men who were in the memory of all their lordships, and whose shining abilities needed no praise from him. He particularly noticed the late Lord President, Sir Ilay Campbell, by whose retirement from business he was now raised to the honourable situation in which he was this day called; and remarked, among the many qualities possessed by that eminent judge, his patient industry, and indefatigable attention to business, qualities which, his Lordship observed, had often to him been a source of admiration, and even almost of envy. It would be presumption in him, he continued, to compare his talents with those of his predecessors whom he had noticed; but there was one quality in a judge, without which the most splendid abilities were of no avail, nay, even destructive--he meant that of a zealous desire to discharge, with an upright mind, the duties of his station. It would be great affectation in him to speak with reserve or doubt on this point, for his mind told him he possessed this desire, and that to do his duty, and to administer justice between man and man, without fear or regard to any human consideration, without turning to the right hand or to the left, was his supreme and anxious wish. If long experience was a requisite towards the performance of his new duties, he might, without presumption, say, he possessed it; for, during the long period of forty-four years, he had been in constant practice at that bar. His Lordship concluded his most impressive address, which was delivered with much feeling and animation, with trusting that, by the aid and exertions of their lordships, in their different chambers, the business of the court would meet with dispatch, and justice be duly administered to the country.

The court was extremely crowded.

The new Lord President, (who is the son of the author of the celebrated poem of The Grave,) entered advocate in the year 1764, and got early into high practice. In 1789, he was appointed his Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in which situation he continued till the change of ministry immediately after Mr Pitt's death, in February 1806.—During this time, it is generally understood that he was repeatedly offered, at different vacancies, the high offices of Lord Advocate and Lord Justice Clerk, both of which he declined. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates when the present Lord Chief Baron went to the Exchequer. Mr Blair has been always distinguished for his independence of mind, for manly eloquence, and profound knowledge of his profession.

17th. LONDON.—This day the Court of Enquiry assembled at half-past ten, when the judge advocate read the correspondence between Lord Castlereagh, Sir A. Wellesley, Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir H. Burrard, Sir C. Cotton, &c. down to the 21st September; Sir Hew Dalrymple then addressed the court in vindication of his proceedings, complaining that his character had been grossly vilified in the public papers. He had been called the sole author of the convention, had been accused of blasting the laurels of Sir A. Wellesley, who had been said to have protested against the treaty. He stated, that both that officer and Sir H. Burrard

were present with General Kellerman when the preliminaries were discussed, and that Sir Arthur had borne the principal part in the discussion in consequence of his rank at home, his recent victories, and the local knowledge he had acquired.—Sir A. Wellesley disclaimed, for himself and relations and friends, any share in the outcry raised against Sir H. Dalrymple, and stated that he agreed with the commander on the principle of the articles, but differed from him in some details. He also declared, that he had signed the preliminaries at the desire of Sir Hew, but not in consequence of a compulsatory command. The judge advocate expressed the wish of the court that its proceedings should not be published until its conclusion.

18th. CONQUEST OF MARIE GALANTE.—*London Gazette.—Downing Street, Nov.* 18.—A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Lieutenant-General Beckwith, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Windward and Leeward islands.

Barbadoes, Sept. 14.

MY LORD—Intelligence having been received here on the 27th of last month, that the enemy had hazarded a landing in Marie Galante, with a detachment of regular troops from Guadaloupe; the three companies of the 1st West India regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell, of the 4th West India regiment, proceeded from Barbadoes, as expressed in my dispatch No. 17, were landed in Marie Galante on the 29th, attacked the French troops, in conjunction with the French garrison, on the 30th, and, after a series of operations in the fastnesses of the country, the enemy surrendered at discretion on the 3d instant. Colonel Gambriel abandoned his command the day before the surrender, and, it is imagined, escaped in a canoe to Guadaloupe.

The detachment returned to Barbadoes on the 10th, having had three men wounded, one of whom is since dead.

The perseverance and temper of the three companies was respectable; and the fatigue they underwent at this season of the year unusually great.

GEO. BECKWITH,
Lieut.-Gen.

Return of prisoners of war, who surrendered on the 3d September, 1808.

4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 162 rank and file, and 1 staff.

N. B. 1 Lieutenant, and 15 rank and file of artillery included.

19th. SANGUINARY ACTION.—*London Gazette.*—Letter from Captain Seymour, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Admiral Young, commander in chief at Plymouth.

Amethyst, Hamoaze,
Nov 15.

MY LORD—I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured on the 10th instant, at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of 44 guns, and a crew of 330 men, who had served years together, and 106 soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven *p. m.* and immediately chaced: close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board, for a short time, after ten and from a

quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered, (about an hour,) she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremast main-deck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after, a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the active and feeling mind of such an officer as Sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half-past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her commander, (Pinson, Capitaine de Vaisseau,) and one hundred and thirty-five men killed; one hundred and two wounded, amongst whom all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost nineteen killed, and fifty-one wounded. Amongst the former is Lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the royal marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first lieutenant, Mr Goddard Blennerhassett, an officer of great merit and ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr Fair, the master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties,) are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Lord Gambier, &c.

20th. GENERAL BLAKE.—This distinguished officer is the son of an eminent merchant at Yelez, near Malaga, and a descendant of the ancient family of Blake, of the county of Galway, in Ireland. At Yelez, his father married Senora Joyes, of a distinguished family of bankers and merchants, and the present leader of the Gallician army is the fruit of that marriage. Joaquim, at an early age, evinced an ardent predilection for military service, which he derived from his ancestors, who have frequently given shining proofs of their gallantry in the two last centuries. Whilst very young, he applied himself with uncommon success to the study of the mathematics, and he was soon appointed to superintend the education of the cadets, in the military academy established by Count O'Reilly, at Puerto de Santa Maria, near Cadiz. In the year 1773 Don Joaquim commenced his career of active life as a volunteer in the regiment of America, as it has long been a rule in the Spanish army, that the candidates for military command should learn the duty, conform to the discipline, and endure the hardships of a private soldier. It was to

this regulation that the Spanish army was indebted for those excellent qualities it possessed in former times, before it became enervated by the subserviency of Spain to France.—For many years after his entrance into the line, Don Joaquim Blake displayed so much knowledge of the principles of military tactics, that his superiors appointed him, while very young, to be lieutenant and adjutant to his regiment. At the beginning of the late war between France and Spain he was appointed Major of the Volunteers of Castile, without serving the intermediate steps of captain, a favour which had never been granted before. In this capacity he served in the campaigns of the years 1793 and 1794, in Roussillon and Catalonia, with high credit to himself and advantage to his country, and was wounded at the taking of the heights of Lorenzo de la Muga.—Shortly afterwards he was advanced to the rank of colonel, (passing over the step of lieutenant-colonel,) and got the command of a new-raised regiment, called *Los Volontarios de la Corona*, (volunteers of the crown.) After the peace in the year 1802, he was made brigadier, and the regiment he commanded being made a regiment of the line, he was confirmed in his command. In this situation General Blake remained till the commencement of the present glorious contest, when the unanimous voice of Galicia called him to the chief command of that province, and his subsequent operations have been published throughout the country.

26th. THE LORD MAYOR AND THE LIVERY OF LONDON.—In consequence of the late refusal of the Lord Mayor to convene a Common Hall, a numerous meeting of the Livery was held on Thursday in the Great Room of the New London Tavern, Cheapside.

Mr Deputy Goodbehere having been called to the chair, the following protest, concluding with another requisition for a Common Hall, was unanimously agreed to; and a deputation of several Liverymen, with the Chairman, appointed to wait upon his Lordship therewith.

MY LORD—Having received your Lordship's answer to the requisition dated the 2d of November, 1808, and signed by a number of Liverymen, requesting your Lordship

"To convene a Common Hall on an early day, in order to take into consideration the late convention in Portugal, by which the character, honour, and interests of the country have been so deeply affected, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed adviseable."

In which answer you "decline to convene a Common Hall as requested," and assign as a reason, that, "Since the date of the requisition a court of inquiry has been instituted by his Majesty's command, for investigating the causes which led to the convention alluded to, that the court is now prosecuting such inquiry," and that you are "of opinion, that a meeting of the Livery of London in Common Hall, on the subject proposed by the requisition, pending such public inquiry, will be highly *unnecessary*, *unseasonable*, and *improper*."

We, the undersigned Liverymen, beg leave to observe—That the right of the Livery of London to meet in Common Hall, to deliberate on matters of public grievance, has ever been exercised, with very few ex-

ceptions, and that such exceptions have been uniformly stigmatized with the reprobation of the Livery.

That if a Chief Magistrate is to grant such meetings only when they coincide with his own views of the propriety and utility of the measures to be proposed, his conduct must amount to a violation of the most sacred rights of the subjects, inasmuch as it necessarily deprives the people of the legal means of expressing their sentiments on all great questions affecting the common weal, and renders null the liberties so repeatedly asserted by their ancestors, and so clearly and emphatically declared by the Bill of Rights:

That with respect to the date of the requisition, we beg to state, that it is subsequent to the appointment of the court of inquiry, and that other meetings have been held under similar circumstances, to which no such objection has been made:

That since the sheriffs of counties, officers appointed by the crown, have not withheld from the people the exercise of the right in question under such pretence, we cannot forbear expressing our astonishment and displeasure, that the Chief Magistrate of the City of London should, by almost his first official act, deny it to those to whose good opinion, confidence and suffrages, he has been indebted for his high situation:

That without adopting your Lordship's notions respecting what you term a "Court of Inquiry," we trust we may be allowed to exercise our own judgment as to the institution of a tribunal unknown to the laws of this country; appointed by the crown; unsworn; possessing no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, or to acquit or condemn the parties whose conduct is under investigation:

That we cannot observe without real concern, the suspicion which your Lordship's answer evidently implies, that the great body of the Livery of London, to whom is entrusted the choice of a Chief Magistrate, of Sheriffs, of Members of Parliament, and of other important officers, could so far forget themselves as to countenance or adopt any proceedings incompatible with the character they have ever maintained, or repugnant to the pure principles of public justice:

That we presume your Lordship may safely confide these matters to the Livery themselves, who do not solicit your advice, but merely claim their undoubted right, and leave them to be the guardians of their own character and honour:

That, as the only ground of objection, (to put the most favourable construction upon your Lordship's answer,) appears to be a supposition, that since the date of the requisition, circumstances have arisen to preclude the necessity of such meeting, we beg to state to your Lordship, that several of the names have been signed subsequent to its date; and that the Liverymen who signed it were generally aware, that it could not be delivered until a late date, and that no material circumstances occurred to cause a change in their opinion as to the propriety or necessity thereof. For the purpose, however, of obviating every difficulty in that respect,

We, the undersigned Liverymen of the City of London, do hereby again request your Lordship to convene a Common Hall on an early day, in order to consider the late convention in Portugal, by which the

character, honour, and interests of the country have been so deeply affected, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed adviseable.

November 24, 1808.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

The above protest and requisition was signed by nearly one hundred Liverymen, and presented to his Lordship on Saturday, by Mr Goodbehere and the deputation. The following answer was returned by the Lord Mayor:

"Mansion-House, Saturday, Nov. 26.

"The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Mr Goodbehere.—The considerations which induced the Lord Mayor to decline convening the Livery of London in Common Hall, on the requisition before presented to him, for the purpose of considering at this time the late convention in Portugal, remain in full force, and induce his Lordship again to decline convening the meeting requested by the renewed application in the same terms, for the same purpose, which has been presented by Mr Deputy Goodbehere, this morning.

"The Lord Mayor greatly regrets to find himself obliged, in the official exercise of his discretion, to differ from any part of the respectable Livery of London, on their view of the subject."

Samuel Goodbehere, Esq. Deputy, &c.

28th. PORTSMOUTH.—The column that has been erected on Portsdown, in consequence of a subscription among the sailors and marines who were concerned in the battle of Trafalgar, in order to commemorate that glorious event, and its immortal chief, was this day opened for public inspection. Captain Freemantle and Captain Bayntun, who were deputed to see the monument erected, are satisfied that the wishes of the fleet have been complied with. They have given directions for the following inscription:

"Consecrated to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, by the zealous attachment of all those who fought at Trafalgar—to perpetuate his Triumph and their Regret.—1805."

And on the opposite side the following:

"The British fleet consisted of 27 ships of the line—of France and Spain 33—19 of which were taken or destroyed."

28th. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—This day came on the trial of James Stevenson, porter or warehouseman to Mr James Sheriff, merchant in Leith, Thomas Field, late meal-dealer in Edinburgh, now at East Mill of Currie, and David Allan, late baker in Pleasance, accused of theft and reset of theft.

It appeared from the evidence, that Mr Sheriff had often suspected that grain had been stolen out of his lofts, and had directed his clerk, John Cuming, to watch the premisses; who discovered, on the 15th January last, two carts loaded with grain, attended by Brydon, a Leith carter. On receiving this information, Mr Sheriff went to his granaries, and found the prisoner and one Kinnear turning over grain. On being apprehended, he confessed that the grain was intended for Allan, and he afterwards gave in a list of sixteen names, to whom he had de-

livered wheat, among which that of Field was one. With regard to Allan, it appeared, from the testimony of Mr Sheriff, that he had ordered eight bolls of wheat previous to the theft, but that, on examining the cart, it contained no given quantity, the bags having been filled at random with wheat of different kinds. The evidence of the other witnesses tended chiefly to corroborate that of Mr Sheriff. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner Field, who gave him a respectable character.

The jury returned their verdict, finding Field not guilty, the libel against Allan not proven, and Stevenson guilty. An exception was thereafter taken to the verdict against Stevenson, on account of its not finding him guilty of specific acts. The court therefore delayed passing sentence on him till Wednesday December 7, when he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

29th. LONDON.—*Court of King's Bench.*—An action was tried to determine whether the sword-bearer to the lord mayor had a right, by virtue of his office, to demand from the sheriffs three bottles of wine per day during the Old Bailey sessions. It was proved that such a custom had been recognized for the last twenty years, with few or no exceptions.—Mr Garrow, for the defendant, (the sheriff,) did not deny that such a courtesy or custom had prevailed; but the sword-bearer, who was the lord mayor's officer, had no legal right to enforce that custom. The sword-bearer had a table found for him, and, not content with that, he wished to sweep away three bottles of wine per day for home consumption. The sword-bearer was no officer of the sheriffs, and his attendance on the lord mayor and sheriffs was amply provided for in the table found him, and the gallery he was permitted to let out to the public; a practice in his mind extremely disgraceful, and one he hoped to see discontinued. There was no other court where the public were compelled to pay for their admittance. As to the table, it was furnished with every thing requisite, and he remembered a story told of the late Sir William Staines when sheriff, that would prove that fact. Sir William Staines excused himself at the lord Mayor's table, and took his seat at the head of the sword-bearer's, where he was so sumptuously entertained with custards, jellies, blancmange, and turtles, that he resolved to put the table economy under restraint, and ordered that nothing but good roast and boiled should be served up in future, observing, that he had a numerous family, (the prisoners in the respective gaols,) and they would be benefited by the remains of good sirloins and rounds of beef. They preferred the substantial to the decorative. The jury, under the direction of Lord Ellenborough, found a verdict for the defendant.

29th. MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—This day a singular cause was finally determined, which originally came on the 14th of this month, at Bow-street, when Miss Sarah P. a maiden lady of considerable fortune, was charged with robbing her own servant. Miss P. had suspected that some bottles of brandy had been stolen, and went over her house in search of the brandy, particularly in the servants rooms and boxes; she called on Martha Kent, one of the servants, and asked her for the key

of her box? The girl said she had it, and was very readily giving it to her mistress, but Miss P. observed, that she need not do it, as, when she was moving the box by the lid, it came open in her hand, and she was satisfied the brandy was not there. Martha Kent returned to the kitchen, but it immediately struck her, as her box was open, to ascertain if all her things were safe, and on her examining the box, she found that the lid had been broken open, and that all her clothes were safe, but that cash and notes to the amount of 16 guineas, had been stolen, which she saw in the box the night previous; Miss P. was accordingly ordered to be committed; but her attorney undertaking for her re-appearance, she was discharged; and on the 11th instant was accompanied to Bow-street by a number of respectable friends. Mr. Gurney for the defendant, dwelt upon the improbability of the charge, and of her being possessed of 16 guineas. He cross-examined the prosecutor, whom he proved to be indebted for several articles at the moment. She stated that she had saved the money from the presents of visitors, and from her board-wages, and had concealed it from her mistress on account of her avarice. On the subject of her non-attendance at Bow-street on a previous day, she said she had been sent for by Mrs Johnson, the matron of the Foundling Hospital, who persuaded her not to appear against her mistress; that the latter had paid her wages, and that, on the day in question, she had been taken in a coach to Tothill-street, where she remained all day, the coachman assigning as a reason for her staying so long, that it was to avoid the Bow-street officers getting hold of her. Upon this the lady was admitted to bail. On the 29th, the prosecutrix attended at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, with her evidence, to prefer a bill of indictment against her mistress for felony; but the Grand Jury threw out the bill.

30th. OLD BAILEY.—This day the Sessions commenced, before the Lord Mayor and Recorder of London, Sir Nash Grose and Baron Graham.

John Bailey, a youth of 18, apprentice to a West India Captain, was found guilty of stealing a case of surgical instruments from Mr Morgan, who, however, represented to the court, that the youth had been misled by associates on board, where pilfering was little regarded as a crime. Baron Graham promised to represent him as an object of mercy to his Majesty.

John Stowe Lundy, was indicted for forging a 10*l.* bank of England note. He behaved in a very riotous manner in the court, evidently wishing to appear a maniac, and it was ordered that a jury should be impannelled to try the sanity of the prisoner's mind.

Robert Fenton was convicted of bigamy, and Mr Gurney proposed to try him on another indictment, for marrying a third wife, under circumstances of the most shocking baseness; but Mr Justice Grose thought it unnecessary to proceed to a second trial, but informed the prisoner that he might expect the severest punishment the law could inflict for his crime.

DEC. 2d. This day, at the same sessions, Mary Webb, Louisa Worley, and John Abbot, a watchman, were indicted for stealing 71*l.* from the prosecutor, a nobleman's groom

It was proved that, being at a house in Arlington-street, in order to change a note, he pulled out his pocket-book, which he shortly after missed. The female prisoners went with the watchman to a public-house, where they exhibited many bank notes, and this caused the landlord to apprehend them on suspicion. The pocket-book and some small notes were found in a door-way in Arlington-street. The jury found the women guilty, but acquitted the watchmen.

3d. This day J. Starkey, S. Laspar, and T. Cavil, were indicted for burglary, having broken into the Countess of Morton's house, the circumstances of which crime have been already related in a preceding article. The jury found all the prisoners guilty—Death.

6th. EDINBURGH.—*Court of Session.*—M'Arthur *v.* Campbell.—Mr Donald M'Arthur, the pastor of a dissenting congregation at Port-Bannatyne, in the island of Bute, brought an action against John Campbell, Esq. of Southall, upon the ground that the latter gentleman, on the 20th October, 1805, while M'Arthur was celebrating divine service in the midst of his congregation, had violently seized upon his person, forced him on board a vessel bound for Greenock, and having landed him a few miles from that place, had, after confining him in a small inn during the night, marched him along the road as a common felon, and delivered him to Captain Tatham, the regulating officer for that quarter, as a fit person to serve in his Majesty's navy. That officer, accordingly, as the pursuer further stated, sent him immediately on board the Tourterelle frigate, which speedily conveyed him out of the jurisdiction of the Scottish courts. After being detained for five weeks on board different ships of war, and suffering, as he alledged, every species of indignity and hardship, Mr M'Arthur was discharged by express order of the Lords of the Admiralty, and furnished with a certificate that he was never again to be impressed into his Majesty's service. The summons concluded against Mr Campbell for 2000*l.* damages, with expences. Mr Campbell denied several of the most aggravating parts of the case, and alledged that the pursuer had preached immoral and seditious doctrines; that he was formerly in the herring fishery, and therefore was a proper object for the impress. The Lord Ordinary, (Lord Meadowbank) however, found the pursuer entitled to 105*l.* damages, and to be indemnified for all expences. The defendant, on the 6th of the present month, presented a petition against this interlocutor to the second division of the Court, who, however, confirmed the judgment of the Lord Ordinary,

LONDON.—*Court of King's Bench.*—Chambers *v.* Jones.—A singular cause was this day tried against the Marshal of the King's Bench prison, for the escape of Captain Caulfield, who was in his custody for 2120*l.* the damages due to the plaintiff in a crim. con. action; the question being whether he had been kept after his voluntary return to the marshal's custody, and had died in such custody. It was proved that he had not, but had lived with Mrs Chambers, that he had died in Hampton-court, and that his body was brought to his lodgings in Melina-place, within the rules of the prison. The Attorney-general, for the defendant, did not deny the fact in issue; but

dwelt upon the extreme hardship that, though the plaintiff would never have gotten a sixpence from the prisoner, the mere circumstance of his dying out of his custody should entitle the plaintiff to recover from him. The jury, however, found for the latter—damages 2120*l*.

7th. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—The King *v.* Alexander Davidson.—In this case the defendant stood charged with fraud, in his character of agent to the quarter-master-general, in furnishing the supplies for the public service. It appeared, that in the year 1795, he stipulated in agreement with General Delancy, to purchase and forward stores for the barrack department, he being allowed 2½ per cent. for his agency; but that, in 1798, instead of purchasing such stores he furnished them himself, being thus both seller and buyer; and caused fictitious bills of parcels to be made up in the names of two of his clerks, in which manner the barrack-master was deceived, and government defrauded, and the defendant obtained an additional commission, which he was not entitled to. The Attorney General, by evidence, substantiated the charge, and proved that these illegal proceedings were not carried on from 1798 to 1802, being discontinued in consequence of some investigation; and that they were finally brought to light by a military commission appointed by the House of Commons. The particular instances of fraud imputed, amounted to somewhere about 1500*l*. being the commission charged upon 15,000*l*. together with some other minor items.

Mr Dallas made a most eloquent appeal to the jury in behalf of the defendant. He said, the charge imputed to his client was a fraud, committed from a mean and sordid desire to put into his pocket a small sum in breach of his contract, and in defiance of every principle of honour or honesty. It was impossible, he said, not to feel that such a charge involved every thing that was dear to the defendant, and the magnitude of the stake must impress the court and the jury with the greatest anxiety. He then came more immediately to his client's defence, and stated, that, between the years 1795 1798, General Delancy had found great difficulty in obtaining supplies from the merchants, and had in consequence made a fresh agreement with the defendant, agreeing that the stipulation of not furnishing stores himself should be done away. The circumstance of the bills being made out in other names was a matter of mere formality, and the commission had been charged inadvertently, the defendant having in vain endeavoured to obtain the accounts back from the office before they were passed. General Delancy being called, admitted that he had agreed to the defendant's furnishing his own stores, but not to his charging commission. Lord Moira, Sir Evan Nepean, the Honourable Wellesley Pole, Messrs Long and Huskisson, and numerous other respectable persons, gave the defendant an excellent character, and described him as a man incapable of committing a deliberate fraud. The attorney General replied, and Lord Ellenborough summed up the case, and particularly dwelt upon the fabricating the bills and receipts. The jury after some deliberation, returned the verdict—Guilty.

13th. LONDON GAZETTE.—A dispatch has been received from General Stuart, dated Messina, Sep-

tember 20th, inclosing the following letter from Lieut.-Col. Bryce, whom he had dispatched to make an attack on a convoy in Diamante harbour, loaden with contributions in kind from the provinces of Calabria, with these forces under his command:

The regiment of Malta, commanded by Major Hammill; 150 rank and file of the 58th regiment, under Captain O'Brien; a detachment of 50 men of the German Legion; a detachment of artillery, with two six pounders and one howitzer, under Captain Campbell.

Off Diamante, Sept. 8th, 1808.

SIR—I do myself the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment you were pleased to put under my orders has successfully executed the service in view, by capturing, in conjunction with Captain Pearce of the royal navy, a flotilla of 38 sail of the enemy's vessels, of which four are large gun-boats, under the town of Diamante, where they had been blockaded with much perseverance by Captain Prescot of his Majesty's brig the Weazle.

We were baffled by calms during five days on the passage from Milazzo, on three of which we must have been distinctly seen from the enemy's coast. And on examining the position taken here, I found it very respectable, as the town of Diamante, which covered the vessels, ranged on the right and left of it, stands on a peninsula nearly inaccessible on three sides, the fourth is protected by difficult inclosures, and there is, besides, a building of considerable strength commanding the whole.

Under these discouraging circumstances, augmented by the non-arrival of the Sicilian gun-boats, and the absence of two of the transports, it required the fullest confidence in the conduct of Major Hammill, and the troops intended to be landed, to induce me to hazard an attempt on the town, without the possession of which I saw nothing effectual could be done. After the strong building above-mentioned had been successfully cannonaded for several hours by Captains Pearce and Prescott of the royal navy, and the Chevalier de Balsamo, commanding a galliot of his Sicilian Majesty, who were indefatigable in their exertions, two hundred and fifty men of the regiment of Malta, under Major Hammill, and one hundred of the 58th regiment, under Captain O'Brien, were landed at day-break this morning, about half a mile to the northward of the town, accompanied by a howitzer and two 3-pounders, commanded by Captain Campbell of the royal artillery.

The enemy, who consisted of about 400 men of the Civic Guards, with a proportion of French troops, were gradually forced back through the underwood upon the town, which, however, they did not attempt to defend, but took to the mountains; and we were enabled to turn their batteries, of four heavy guns, on the beach to the southward of the town, without sustaining any loss, when the whole of their vessels fell into our hands. I beg leave to express great satisfaction with the judicious conduct of Major Hammill; and thanks are due to Captain Campbell, commanding the artillery, Captain O'Brien, commanding the 58th, and Lieutenant Lawson of the engineers, who did me the favour to attend me on shore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER BRYCE,
Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers.

13th. EDINBURGH.—*High Court of Justiciary.*—On Monday the 12th instant, the trial of James Holland, private soldier in the 6th, or Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, accused of highway robbery, came on before this court. The indictment against him stated, that, upon the evening of Friday the 18th of November last, the said James Holland having met John Hay, tenant in Duncanlaw, parish of Yester, who was on horseback, at the distance of about a mile from Haddington, on the road to Gifford; he seized the bridle of his horse, and ordered him, with threats, to deliver up his money, saying, if he refused to surrender it he would blow out his brains; which having been declined by the said John Hay, the prisoner, Holland, immediately struck him several blows, which brought him to the ground, and robbed him of a seal and chain of a watch. The libel further stated, that Holland attempted to thrust his hand into Mr Hay's breeches pocket, in which there was some money, but a struggle having in consequence ensued, and some persons coming up at the time, the prisoner was secured and taken into custody, without obtaining any part of it.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty; but numerous witnesses proved the assault. This day, the jury returned their verdict—Not Guilty of the robbery, but unanimously found him guilty of felonious assault, with the intention of robbing. After an impressive charge from the Lord Justice Clerk, he pronounced the highest sentence which the law allowed, which was transportation for life.

20th. LONDON.—*Court of King's Bench.*—Parr *v.* Benson.—This was an action for crim. con. the damages being laid at 10,000*l.*; but it appeared that the plaintiff had treated his wife in a very negligent manner, had himself been a witness to familiarities between her and the defendant, and had for some time been in a state of mental derangement. The jury found a verdict of damages to the amount of only 1000*l.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

Official Account of the Capture of the Piedmontaise Frigate.

Letter from Lieutenant Dawson, to Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies.

His Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo, at Sea, March 9th, 1808.

SIR—It is with regret I have to inform you of the death of Captain Hardinge, late of his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo, who fell gloriously in the early part of an action on the 8th instant, between his Majesty's ship St Fiorenzo and the French national frigate La Piedmontaise.

The St Fiorenzo sailed from Point de Galle on Friday the 4th instant, at half past eleven A. M. On the 6th, at seven A. M. passed three Indiamen, and, shortly after, saw a frigate bearing N. E. We immediately hauled our wind in chase, and made all sail, being at that time in lat. 7. 32. long. 77. 58. We made the private signal, which was not answered; and at five shewed our colours, which the enemy took no notice of. At forty minutes past 11 P. M. we ranged alongside of him on the larboard tack, and received his broadside. After engaging till fifty minutes past 11 P. M. with-

in a cable's length, the enemy made sail a-head, out of the range of our shot; we ceased firing, and made all sail after him; continuing to come up with him till daylight, when finding he could not avoid an action, he wore, as we did also. At twenty-five minutes past six recommenced the action at the distance of half a mile, gradually closing with him to a quarter of a mile. The fire was constant and well directed on both sides, though that of the enemy slackened towards the latter part of the action. At a quarter past eight P. M. the enemy made all sail away; our main-topsail-yard being shot through, the main royal mast, and both main-topmast-stays, the mainspring-stay, and most of the standing and running rigging, and all our sails shot to pieces, and most of our cartridges fired away, (as our guns were directed at his hull, he was not much disabled about the rigging), we ceased firing, and employed all hands in repairing the damages sustained, and fitting the ship again for action. From the great injury our masts, yards, and sails, had received, I am sorry to observe that it was not in our power to chase to renew the action immediately; we, however, succeeded in keeping sight of him during the night; and at nine A. M. on the 8th, the ship being perfectly prepared for action, we bore down upon the enemy under all sail; he did not endeavour to avoid us till we hauled athwart his stern for the purpose of gaining the weather gage, and bringing him to close fight, when he hauled up also, and made all sail; but perceiving that we came fast up with him, and that an action was inevitable, he tacked, and at three we passed each other on opposite tacks, and recommenced action within a quarter of a cable's length. With grief I have to observe, that our brave captain was killed by a grape-shot the second broadside. When the enemy was abaft our beam he wore, and after an hour and twenty minutes close action, struck their colours, and waved their hats for a boat to be sent them. She proved to be La Piedmontaise, commanded by Mons. Epron, Capitaine de Vesseau; she mounts 50 guns, long 18-pounders on her main-deck, and 36-pounder carronades on her quarter-deck. She had 336 Frenchmen on board, and nearly 200 Lascars, who worked their sails. She sailed from the Isle of France on the 30th December. In the action she had 48 killed and 112 wounded. The St. Fiorenzo had 13 killed and 25 wounded; most of the latter are in a most promising way. A list of them I have the honour to inclose for your information. The enemy was cut to pieces in his masts, bowsprit, and rigging; and they all went by the board during the night.

It is now a pleasing part of my duty to recommend to your particular notice the cool, steady, and gallant conduct of Lieutenants Edward Davies, and Henry George Moysey; the latter, I am sorry to add, was severely wounded about ten minutes before the enemy struck. I also experienced very great assistance from Mr Denovan, the master, by the judicious and seaman-like manner in which he laid us alongside the enemy. To Lieutenant Samuel Ashmore, of the Royal Marines, I am much indebted, for the cool and determined courage evinced by him through the whole action. Indeed every officer, petty officer, seaman, and marine in the ship, behaved in

the most gallant manner, and nobly maintained the pre-eminence of the British flag. In the first boat from the prize, came Mr W. F. Black, Assistant Surgeon of his Majesty's 86th regiment, captured by the Piedmontaise on his passage to Madras, who rendered the surgeon great assistance.

I am also much indebted to the officers of the army, and the captains and officers of the country ships, who were prisoners on board the enemy, for the great assistance they afforded us with their Lascars in erecting jury masts, and working the ship into port, as from our weak state, and the great number of prisoners on board us, we could spare but few hands from our own ship to send on board the prize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

26th. PLYMOUTH.—This day, —— Smith, master's mate, was executed for the murder of his captain, Balderston of the Parthian of 18 guns. It appeared that the latter having been ordered to Corunna with dispatches, as he stood on the quarter-deck talking to the purser, the prisoner came behind him, and with a pistol shot him through the heart. Captain B. exclaimed "O Lord! I am killed," and immediately expired. The villain was, by the sentence of a court-martial, held on board the Salvador del Mundo, found guilty, and this day at a quarter past nine launched into eternity. His body was delivered to his friends. He had been formerly master of a gun-brig, and, excepting his being addicted to drinking, was an excellent seaman. He was about six feet high, 25 years of age, and a good-looking man. His father is a respectable British planter at Santa Cruz, who sent young Smith to New York to receive his education.

Return of the Regular Army.

	1st July 1807	1st Feb 1808.
No. of batts.	278	277
Effective rank & file,	182,876	204,815
Artillery,	24,017	24,781
Effective militia, 1st Feb. 1808,	77,164	
Total,	284,057	229,596

Return of Volunteers, 1st Dec. 1808.

Cavalry,	25,023
Infantry,	261,821
Artillery,	9825
Total,	296,669

Amount of Bank of England Notes, including Bank Post Bills.

	May 1st, 1807.	Feb. 1st, 1808.
Of 5l. & upwards,	13,413,700	13,557,590
Of 2l. & 1l.	4,122,700	4,215,510
Total,	17,536,400	17,773,100

PRICES of STOCKS for 1808. N. B. The highest and lowest Prices of each STOCK in the course of each Month are set down in that Month.

1808.	Bank Stock.	3 p. ct. red.	3 p. ct. cons.	4 p. ct. cons.	5 p. ct. Navy.	5 p. ct. 1797.	Long Ann	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exch. Bills.	Omn.	Irish 5 p. ct.	Imp. 3 p. ct.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan.	226 224¼	64 62¾	64⅜ 62¾	82¼ 80⅞	98¾ 96	100⅛ 99⅝	18 17⅞	172¾ 172	par. 3 dis.	67¼	63⅞ 63⅜	63⅛ 62½	3 pr. 2 dis.	2¼ pr. 1¼ pr.	93⅞ 93¼	63½ 62½	20l. 19s.
Feb.	234 227½	64⅜ 64	63⅞ 63¼	82¾ 82¼	97⅛ 96⅜		18⅜ 18¼	172½ 169¾	par. 3 dis	69 68⅜	64⅛ 63⅞	63⅜ 63⅛	3 pr. 2 dis.	3 pr. 2¼	94½ 93¾	63¾ 63¼	21 0
March	233 231½	64⅛ 64½	64⅜ 63¾	83 82¼	97⅛ 96⅜	100⅞	18⅜ 18¼	173½ 172½	3 pr. 2 dis.	69½	64½ 64⅜	64 63¾	5 pr. 2 dis		96 95⅜	64⅜ 63⅛	21 0
April	234½ 232½	65⅞ 65¼	66¼ 64½	83⅛ 82⅞	98⅛ 96⅛		18½ 18¼	180½ 175	2 pr. 2 dis.	72½ 69½	65⅛ 65	66⅝ 64¼	10 pr. 1 pr.		95¼ 94	64¾ 64¼	31 10 21 8
May	240 235	67⅛ 65⅞	68½ 66½	85⅛ 83	100⅞ 93½		18¾ 18⅜	182¼ 177	5 pr. 2 dis.	73⅜ 73	67½ 66¼	68⅛ 66⅛	10 pr. 2 pr.		96¾ 95	66½ 65⅛	20 19
June	244 239	69 66⅞	70⅛ 67¼	86 83			19 18½	182¾ 177½	2 pr. 1 dis.		69 68⅛	67⅜	6 pr. 2 pr.	4 pr. 1½ pr.	97¼ 96⅛	68 66¼	21 10 21 0
July	243½ 24	70 68¼	70⅛ 68½	86 84⅛	99⅞ 99	100¼ 100	19 18⅜	186¼ 185	5 pr. 3 dis.	74¼	69 68	68½ 68	8 pr. 3 dis.	3¼ pr. 2¼ pr.	98½ 96	68¼ 67⅛	22 6 21 10
Aug.	243½ 239	68¼ 66½	68⅛ 66	85⅛ 82⅛	99 97¾		19 18½	185 176¾	6 pr. 2 pr.	73¼	68⅜ 66⅛	67⅛ 65⅛	5 pr. 2 pr.	2¼ pr. 2 dis.	98 97¼	67¼ 64¾	22 6
Sept.	240¾ 239½	67⅜ 66½	66¼ 65½	83 82¾	98⅜ 97½		18⅝ 18⅜	179 177¼	5 pr. 2 dis.	72½ 70¼	66½ 65¼	66⅛ 65⅛	5 pr. 2 dis.	1 pr. 2¼ dis.	97½	66¾ 65½	
Oct.	236 232	66¼ 65¼	67 65¾	81¾ 79⅞	99½ 97¾		18 17	180½ 176½	5 pr. 3 dis.	72 71	65⅞ 65⅛	66⅛ 65¼	7 pr. 1 dis.	1 dis. 3 dis.	95¼ 95	66 65⅛	21 15
Nov.	238 236	67 65⅜	67⅜ 65⅞	83 81	100 99½		18 17⅞	182¾ 180¼	7 pr. 4 pr.	73⅛	66½ 65¾	67⅛ 67⅛	8 pr. 5 pr.	par. 1⅛ dis.	95⅜ 95⅛	65⅞ 64⅛	21 15
Dec.	236 234¼	66 65¼	67⅛ 66⅛	82 81⅛			18 17	181½	10 pr 4 pr.		66⅛ 65¼	66⅛ 65¾	8 pr. 2 pr.	1 dis. 1⅛ dis	95⅞	65 64¼	35 0 21 15

THE LONDON GENERAL BILL OF

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS FROM DEC. 15, 1807, TO DEC. 13, 1808.

Christened	Males 10,189	In all 19,906	Buried	Males 10,228	In all 19,954
	Females 9717			Females 9726	

Whereof have died,	5 and 10	847	40 and 50	1971	80 and 90	504
under 2 years 6075	10 and 20	643	50 and 60	1690	90 and 100	65
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1200	60 and 70	1499	100	1
5 years 2466	30 and 40	1792	70 and 80	1200	102	1

Increased in the burials this year, 1620.

DISEASES.					
Abortive and Still-born . . 462	Cow Pox . 1	Miscarriage . 2	Bruised . . 1
Abscess . . 49	Croup . . . 76	Mortification 200	Burnt . . 51
Aged . . 1554	Diabetes . . 2	Palsy . . . 98	Drowned . 123
Ague . . . 5	Dropsy . . 870	Piles . . . 1	Excessive drinking . . . 7
Apoplexy and Suddenly 229	Evil . . . 8	Pleurisy . . 17	Found Dead . 17
Asthma & Phthisis . . 586	Fevers of all kinds . 1168	Purples . . 1	Fractured . . 2
Bedridden . 3	Fistula . . 1	Quinsy . . 3	Frighted . . 1
Bleeding . . 28	Flux . . . 10	Rheumatism . 7	Frozen . . . 2
Bursten & Rupture . . 26	Gout . . . 33	Scurvy . . . 2	Killed by Falls, and several other accidents . . 77
Cancer . . 54	Gravel, Stone, Stranguary 18	Small Pox . 1169	Killed themselves . . 36
Canker . . 2	Grief . . . 5	Sore Throat . 9	Poisoned . . 3
Chicken Pox 3	Headmouldshot, Horse-shoe-head, and Water in the Head . . 193	Sores and Ulcers 5	Scalded . . 5
Childbed . 172	Jaundice . . 39	Spasm . . . 15	Starved . . . 2
Colds . . 11	Jaw-locked . 2	St Vitus's Dance 1	Suffocated . . 4
Colic, Gripes, &c. . . 19	Inflammation 765	Stoppage in the Stomach . 12	Total 335
Consumption 5220	Lethargy . . 1	Teeth . . . 319	
Convulsions 4164	Liver-grown . 14	Thrush . . 48	
Cough and Hoop-cough . . 326	Lunatic . . 172	Tumour . . 1	
	Measles . 1386	Worms . . . 3	
		Venereal . . 28	
		CASUALTIES.	
		Bit by a mad Cat 1	
		Bit by mad Dogs 3	

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey 5; of which number none have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

FOR THE YEAR 1808.

BIRTHS.

JAN. 3.—Mrs Duff of Muirtown, a daughter. 4. The Lady of Sir John Pigot, Bart. a son. 5. The Lady of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, a daughter. 9. Lady Elizabeth Norman, a son. 16. The Viscountess of Andover, a son. 18. Lady Charles Fitzroy, a daughter. 20. The Countess of Aboyne, a son. 30. The Lady of Horatio Beevor, Esq. a daughter.

FEB. 1.—Lady Mosley, a daughter. 4. The Countess of Loudoun and Moira, a son.—The Lady of Sir A. Wellesley, K. B. a son. 6. Hon. Mrs Fitzroy, a son. 16. The Lady of Colonel John Hope, a son, at Edinburgh.—Lady Blackett, a son. 20. Lady Stanley, a son. 23. Viscountess Morpeth, a son. 25. The Hon. Mrs Hugh Percy, a daughter. 28. The Lady of Sir John Hope of Craighall, Bart. a son.

MARCH 1.—Lady Bagot, a daughter. 3. The Lady of the Hon. George Villiers, a son. 4. Mrs Erskine of Ardross, a son. 5. Lady Jardine of Applegirth, a son, at Edinburgh. 6. Mrs Saunders, of two sons and a daughter. 7. The Lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart. a son. 8. Lady Jemima Johnston Hope, a son. 12. Mrs Harper, two sons and a daughter, at Gilmerton. 28. The Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

APRIL 2.—The Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a son, at Herdmanston, East Lothian. 3. Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter. 5. The Countess of Jersey, a son and heir. 12. The Lady of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, a son.—The Lady of Sir Joseph Senhouse, a son, at Whitehaven. 16. The Hon. Mrs Ferguson, a daughter, at Edinburgh. 17. Countess Talbot, a daughter. 25. Lady Stanley, a son.—The Lady of W. Cavendish, Esq. M. P. a son and heir. 28. The Queen of Holland, a son.

MAY 10.—The Lady of Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Bart. a daughter. 13. Countess Grey, a son, at Howick. 20. The Lady of Sir William Yeo, a son. 28. The Lady of the Hon. Richard Ryder, a son. 31. The Right Hon. Lady Forbes, a son.

JUNE 3.—The wife of Joseph Johnson, three daughters. 14. The Lady of Alexander Adair, Esq. a son and heir. 19. The Countess of Abingdon, a son. 22. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, a son. 26. The Lady of the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, a son.—The Lady of Sir George Prevost, captain R. N. a daughter. 28. The Lady of Lord Wm. Beauclerc, a son.

JULY 3.—Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter, at Glasgow.—The Lady of Sir Frederic Eden, a son. 4. The Countess of Caithness, a son.—The Lady of Major-Gen. the Hon. Alexander Hope, a son. 10. Right Hon. Lady Cranston, a son,

in the island of St Kitts. 13. Lady Lambert, a son. 22. The Lady of the Rev. and Hon. F. Powys, a son. 29. The Lady of Colonel Macdonell of Glengary, a son and heir. 30. Viscountess Marsham, a son and heir.

AUG. 6.—The Dutchess of Newcastle, a son. 10. The Lady of the Hon. Colonel King, a daughter. 16. The Lady of Sir Edward Hamilton, of the R. N. a son and heir. 20. Lady Anson, two sons. 21. The Countess of Bristol, a son. —Lady Ossulston, a daughter.—The Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a son. 24. Lady Petre, a daughter. 25. The Lady of Lord Francis Spencer, a daughter. 28. The Lady of H. Thornton, M P. a daughter. 29. Lady Popham, a son.

SEPT. 1.—The Lady of Colonel Anson, M. P. a son. 2. Lady Kenyon, a daughter. 8. Lady Kirkpatrick, a son. 11. The Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Hope of Craighall, a son.—The Dutchess of Beaufort, a daughter.—Lady Henry Stuart, a son. 23. Mrs Callander of Craigforth, a daughter. 25. Lady Wm. Leveson Gower, a daughter.

OCT. 4.—Lady Kinnaird, a daughter. 9. The Lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a son. 12. Viscountess Hinchinbroke, a daughter. 19. Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter. 20. The Lady of Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart. a daughter. 23. Dutchess of Bedford, a son. 24. The Lady of David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor-General for Scotland, a daughter. 27. The Lady of Thomas Hope, Esq. a son. 30. The Lady of Sir George Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. a daughter. 31. Viscountess Duncan, a daughter.—The Marchioness of Donegal, a son.

NOV. 9.—Countess of Banbury, a daughter. 11. The Lady of Sir James Gordon of Letterfoury, Bart. a son. 20. The Lady of Sir William Johnston of Caskieben, Bart. a daughter. 21. Viscountess Arbuthnot, a son, 24. The Lady of B. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. a daughter. 28. Viscountess Pollayton, a daughter.

DEC. 7—Lady Mulgrave, a son. 12. The Lady of Sir Hector Mackenzie, a son. 15. The Lady of Sir James Lake, Bart. a son. 17. Lady Strong, a son. 21. Lady Anne Ashley Cooper, a son. 26. The Hon. Mrs Winn, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JAN. 6.—The Emperor of Austria, to the Princess Maria Beatrix. 9. A. R. Sutherland, Esq. M. P. to Miss Mills. 10. Admiral Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale. 16. William Frend, Esq. to Miss Blackburne.—Taylor Combe, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Grey. 20. Jas. Banks, Esq. to Miss Mary Barnard. 25. The Earl of Pembroke, to the Countess of Woronzow.—The Hon. Edward Anson, to Miss Ramsbottom.—Lord Ranclife, to Lady Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the Earl of Granard.

FEB. 2.—William Sturges Bourne, Esq. M. P. to Miss Anne Bowles. 8. Lieut.-Col. Alexander Maitland, to Miss C. Currie, at Dumfries. 13. Charles Cockerill, Esq. to the Hon. Harriet Rushout. 20. Henry Hoare, Esq. to Miss Dering. 29. Andrew Wilson, Esq. of Mainhouse, to Miss E. Aitken, at Glasgow.

MARCH 3.—Captain Coffin, to Miss Larkins. 11. Richard Gillespie, Esq. of Southwoodside, to Miss Eliz. Fogo, at Edinburgh. 13. N. E. Garrick, Esq. to Miss Blunt. 15. James Amos, Esq. to Mrs Mitchell. 16. G. F. Crown, Esq. son of Sir Robert Crown, admiral in the Russian navy, to Mrs Campbell, widow of General J. Fletcher Campbell of Saltoun. 19. Captain Sullivan, to Miss Henrietta James. 23. Colonel Dorrien, to Miss Le Clerc.—Joseph Gillon, Esq. of Ellisland, to Miss Baker. 30. Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Susan Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

APRIL 6.—Admiral Edward O'Brien, to Mrs Bradby. 7. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, to Miss Hoare.—A. R Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain. 10. Gen. Campbell, to Mrs Knox. 11. H. J. Shepherd, Esq. to Lady Mary Primrose. 12. T. Young, Esq. of Rosetta, to Violet, daughter of J. Burnet, Esq. of Barns.—

18. Davies Giddy, Esq. M. P. to Miss M. A. Gilbert.—James Pitullo, Esq. of Renton-hall, to Miss Ann Drysdale. 19. The Rev. W. Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas. 22. William Symonds, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Luscombe. 25. C. W. Taylor, Esq. M. P. to Miss Charlotte Thomson. 29. Capt. D. Campbell, R. N. to Ann Irwin, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Bart.—Capt. J. F. Birch, to Clementina, daughter of the late Sir James H. Blair, Bart.—Mr R. Harrison, to Miss Robinson, generally called Mary of Buttermere.

MAY. 1.—C. J. Reshall, Esq. to Miss Martin. 3. Sir Nelson Rycroft, to Miss Margaret Mandeville. 4. The Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, to the Hon. Caroline Anne Lyttleton. 14. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K.B. to Miss S. C. Buller.—Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, to Augusta, daughter of the late Sir W. Murray, Bart. 20. Lord Viscount Primrose, to Harriet, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie. 23. The Hon. E. S. Cowper, M. P. to Miss Catharine Phillips. 28. Captain Murray, to Lady Elizabeth, youngest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Athol.

JUNE 1.—The Hon. John Geo. Dalrymple, to Miss Manners. 3. The Hon. G. Dalrymple, nephew and heir of the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners. 6. Neil Menzies, Esq. to Miss Balfour of Fernie. 7. Stafford O'Brien, Esq. to Emma, second daughter of G. N. Noel, Esq. 14. N. W. Ridley Colborne, M. P. Esq. to Miss Steele.—Capt. Ramsay, to Emilia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. M'Leod. 18. Edward Hartopp, jun. Esq. to Anna Eleonora, eldest daughter of Sir Bourchier Wray, Bart. 19. James Moncrieff, Esq. to Miss Robertson. 20. Brig.-Gen. the Hon. R. Mead, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late General Sir John Dalling, Bart. 23. Lord Arthur Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth. 29. George Harris, Esq. to Christabell, only daughter of Admiral Chambers.—Lord Viscount Glentworth, son of the Earl of Limerick, to Miss Edwards, at Gretna Green.

JULY 4.—George Ross, Esq. to the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Hunter, Edinburgh. 7. Lord Louth, to the Hon. Margaret Plunket, eldest daughter of Lord Dunsany. 14. Lieut.-Col. Hanmer, to Miss Bucknall. 15. John Campbell of Stonefield, Esq. to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late Sir J. Colquhoun of Luss. 19. W. Macdonald, Esq. advocate, to Miss Miller, daughter of the Hon. Sir W. Miller of Glenlee, Bart. 22. Vice-Admiral Sir T. Graves, K. B. to Miss Blacknell. 25. Mortimer Drummond, Esq. to Lady Emily Percy, daughter of the Earl of Beverley. 30. James Coulthurst, Esq. to Miss Warren.—Lord Lecale, to Mrs Julia Carton.

AUG. 2.—Capt. W. Landless, R. N. to Miss Charles, Edinburgh. 4. Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. to Mrs North. 8. The Marquis of Tavistock, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter to the Earl of Harrington.—Lieut.-Col. Balfour, to Eglantine, daughter of John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton. 10. Robert Smith, Esq. to Miss Emma Smith. 12. Viscount Lismore, to Lady Eleanore Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond. 15. Sir John Gore, to the eldest daughter of Admiral Montague. 16. William Scott, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Murray, niece to the Duke of Athol, at Douglas, Isle of Mann. 25. Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. to Miss Still. 29. P. J. Ducarel, Esq. to Miss Lucy Crossman.—J. Cunningham, Esq. son of Sir W. Cunningham, Bart. to Miss J. L. Wallace.

SEPT. 1.—Thomas Fenton, Esq. to Miss Anne Spode. 2. The Rev. D. Wauchope, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Dick, Bart. 5. J. H. Holder, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Hewit. 15. Major Alexander Morison, to Miss Jane Carnell. 21. Lord Charles Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour. 28. J. Glasford, Esq. to Miss Murray, daughter to the late Sir W. Murray, Bart.

OCT. 3.—William A'Court, Esq. to Maria, daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie. 10.—— Thomson, Esq. to Miss F. L. Stodart. 14. Hon. Robert Curzon, to Miss Bisshop. 17. Major Smith, to Miss

Eliza Coles. 19. Lieut. Leveson Douglas Stewart, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart. 27. Captain Hopkins, to Miss Chamberlaine.

NOV. 5.—Brig.-Gen. Houston, to Lady Jane Long, sister to the Earl of Lauderdale. 8. The Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham. 14. Lawrence Johnston, Esq. of Sands, to Miss Mary Wellwood. 15. Mr Francis Wakefield, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield, Esq. 22. Lord Geo. Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.—Sir George Bowyer, Bart. to Miss Douglas. 24. Launcelot Rollaston, Esq. to Miss Chetwynds. 30. Richard Sharpe, Esq. to Mrs Sherwin.

DEC. 1.—William Priestley, Esq. to Miss Eliz. Paley. 6. A. G. Campbell, Esq. of Shirvan, to Miss Agnes Hunter. 9. Major-Gen. W. Madox Richardson, to Mrs Scott.—T. Ayton, Esq. to Miss Campbell, daughter of Major-Gen. Dugald Campbell. 10. W. F. Bonnell, Esq. to Miss Anna Collins. 26. The Prince of Condè, to the Princess-Dowager of Monaco.

DEATHS.

JAN. 1.—Captain Lydiard, of the Anson frigate, which was wrecked. 3. Gen. Leland, M. P. 4. Edward Horne, Esq. 5. Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, Bart.—Jervois Clarke Jervois, Esq. M. P. 8. Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of the Duke of Gordon, aged 28.—Miss S. A. Walpole, daughter of Lord Walpole. 10. Rev. Cornelius Winter. 18. The Hon. Margaret Stuart Wortley Mackenzie. 15. Hon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt. 16. Viscount Trafalgar, son of Earl Nelson, aged 24. 20. Right Hon. Francis Lord Elcho, son of the Earl of Wemyss, aged 59.—Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn in Ireland. 25. Right Hon. Lord Selsea, master of the robes to the King, aged 85. 28. Rev. Dr James Finlayson, Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh. 29. Henry Lord Viscount Gage, aged 46. 30. Archibald Campbell of Springfield, aged 88.—Right Hon. George Lindsay, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, aged 50.—Leonard More, Esq.—Rev. Robert Wharton.

FEB. 1.—Charlotte Maria, Countess of Euston, aged 45.—Patrick Maxton, Esq. Banker, Edinburgh. 5. James White, aged 107. 10. Murrough, Marquis of Thomond, aged 84, by a fall from his horse. 11. Don Joseph Francisco de Mendoza, Cardinal Patriarch of Portugal. 12. Mrs A. M. Bennet. 18. John Coltman, Esq. 20. Right Hon. Gerard Lake, Viscount Lake, aged about 60. 21. George Hill, Esq. the King's most ancient serjeant. 29. Rev. Dr Barnett.

MARCH 1.—Lord Scott, infant son of the Earl of Dalkeith. 5. The Lady of Sir Henry Martin. 6. George Damer, Earl of Dorchester, aged 60. 7. Sir Giles Rooke, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas. 11. Mr William Siddons, husband of the celebrated actress.—Lady Gordon, aged 89, widow of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown.—Martha Hanna, aged 126, died near Cullybackey, in Ireland. 12. George Gregory, D. D. F. S. A.—Henrietta Maria, Dowager Countess of Fingal.—Right Hon. G. E. Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth. 14. Lady Sheridan.—Rev. Philip Du Val, D.D. F. R. and A. SS. 17. Sophia Anne, Lady of Sir W. Pole. 19. Jane, Countess Dowager of Dundonald, aged 86. 24. W. Jones, of the hydrophobia.—Lady Morgan. 25. In her 101st year, Mrs Cath. Stocks. 26. Sir Bowyer Nigel Gresley, Bart. 27. Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, of the Royal Marines. 30. Sir Henry Grey, Bart. uncle to Earl Grey. 31. Robert Roddam, senior admiral of the red, aged 88.—Joseph Bononi, a celebrated architect.

APRIL 1.—Rev. W. Wood, F. L. S. 4. Lady Charlotte Murray, sister to the Duke of Athol. 7. Peter Rainier, admiral of the blue.—Lord Royston, son of Earl Hardwicke, drowned off Memel. 8. General Forbes, aged 75, at Rio de Janeiro. 11. Elizabeth, Countes Dow-

ager of Moira.—Benjamin Goldsmid, Esq. at Roehampton. 13. Christian VII., King of Denmark, aged 59, reigned 42 years. 15. James Paul, Esq. late M. P. 20. The Dowager Lady Frankland. 24. Mrs Foss, wife of E. S. Foss, Esq.—Charles Wolseley, Esq. admiral of the red, aged 67.

MAY 1.—Allen, second son of the Earl of Galloway. 2. Captain George Gardner, Esq. 3. John Brown, Esq. admiral of the blue, aged 57. 5. The Right Hon. and Rev. Charles Murray Aynsley, son of the late Duke of Athol. 9. General Sir T. Stirling of Strowan, Bart. 11. Lady Tyrawley. 14. Rev. T. Percy, LL. D. 15. Alicia, lady of Sir Isaac Heard. 17. John, Lord Delaval, aged 80. 19. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter to the late Earl of Inchiquin, aged 88.—Frederic George Augustus, Landgrave of Hesse, aged 48. 23. Edmund Aryton, Mus. D.—Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Stewart of the 42d regiment, which he commanded at Alexandria. 28. The Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D. bishop of Worcester, aged 87.—Colonel James Fraser of Belladrum, aged 75.

JUNE 2.—Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. of Prestonfield. 4. Valentine Walsh, aged 109, farmer near Dublin. 5. John Anderson, aged 71, a celebrated Scotch composer, at Inverness.—The Rev. Dr. Underhill. 10. The Rev. George Ashby, B. D. F. S. A. 12. The Hon. A. Forbes, Captain in the Royal Manx regiment, brother of Lord Forbes. 13. Sir Roger Kerrison. 14. Sir John Day, aged 70, late Advocate-General of Bengal. 16. Rev. Richard Coulton. 19. Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. hydrographer to the Admiralty, aged 71. 27. Aged 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson. 28. Colonel Ross of Balsarroch, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 14th foot.—The Right Rev. J. Watson, Bishop of the Scotch episcopal church. 30. Mrs Garrow, wife of W. Garrow, Esq.—Lieut.-General Borthwiek of the Royal Artillery, aged 76.

JULY 1.—Rev. Mr Owen, of Christ Church College, Oxford, suicide.—Mrs Jardine, relict of the Rev. D. B. Jardine. 6. Miss Emma Marsham, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Jacob Marsham.—William Churchill, Esq. 14. Anne, the lady of Sir Frederic Eden.—Henrietta Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath. 17. The Hon. Henry Ramsay, after extracting a ball from his skull, which he had received in China in a duel. 18. The Rev. Thomas Randolph, M. A.—Sir Andrew Ferguson, Bart. 19. Mrs Longman, relict of the late T. Longman, Esq. 20. H. W. Tytler, M. D. aged 55, translator of Callimachus. 23. Mr Barthelemon, the celebrated performer on the violin. 27. John Thomas de Burgh, thirteenth earl of Clanricarde. 31. The dowager Lady Dunbar.—Captain Campbell, formerly of the 52d, said to have been the last surviving officer who fought with Wolfe at Quebec.

AUG. 1.—Dorothy Turnbull, aged 106, near Newcastle.—Lady Diana Beauclerc, sister to the Duke of Marlborough. 5. Mr John Peltro, engraver. 10. Matthew Richard Onslow, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir R. Onslow, Bart. 14. Catherine, lady of Sir Charles W. R. Boughton, Bart. 19. James Cumming, Esq. admiral of the white, aged 70. 21. Rev. J. Anderson, professor at St Andrews, aged 66. 22. Benj. Way, Esq. 24. Right Hon. Francis Charteris, Earl of Wemyss, aged 84. 26. The Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, Lord Bishop of Ely, aged 77. 28. William Daw, Esq.—Comte D'Hector, aged 85, father of the French navy under the monarchy, died at Reading.

SEPT. 1.—The lady of Lord William Russel.—Lieut.-Gen. Bowyer. 4. John Home, Esq. aged 84, author of Douglas, &c. 5. Rev. Clement Crutwell.—Right Hon. Lady Jemima Hope, wife of Captain G. T. Hope, R. N. 11. Mary, Dowager Baroness D'Aere. 12. Rev. J. Edwards, while bathing in the sea. 14. William Henry Lord Lyttleton, aged 84. 16. Peter Isaac Thelusson, Baron Rendlesham. 17. T. Harkness, Esq. of Clachaig, in Argyleshire, aged 89, leaving behind him fourteen children, thirty-seven grandchildren, and sixteen great-grand-

children, in all sixty-seven descendants. 25. Richard Porson, M. A. Greek professor at Cambridge.—Hon. Capt Herbert, son of the Earl of Carnarvon, drowned in Gijon harbour.

Oct. 1.—John Newman, Esq. 3. Rev. W. J. French, of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4. Catherine Yell, aged 102, at Lerwick. 5. John Pym, Esq. 8. John Sheldon, Esq. F. R. S. 10. Rev. John Beevor. 15. The lady of General H. E. Fox.—James Anderson, LL. D. of Mounie, author of several works on agriculture, &c. 16. Rev. Dr James Nasmith. 28. Mrs Charlotte Dalrymple.

Nov. 3.—Isabella, Countess Dowager of Errol.—Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, aged 96, dissenting preacher in Essex-street, London. 9. Mrs Jane Campbell, niece to John, third duke of Argyle. 10. Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, K. B. 11. Sir Henry Paulet St John Mildmay, Bart. M. P. for Hampshire, aged 44. —The Rev. John Whitaker, author of the History of Manchester, History of Mary, Queen of Scots, &c.—The Rev. Rochemont Barbauld. 20. Captain Thomas Dacres. 22. Rev. Donald M'Intosh, the last of the nonjuring clergy of Scotland. 28. Sir Richard Hill, Bart. M. P. aged 75. 29. T. Panton, Esq. brother to the Dutchess of Ancaster.—Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. admiral of the white, aged 75.—Marshal Brune, on the fifth day of his confinement in the Temple at Paris, supposed to have been poisoned.

Dec. 3.—Anna Maria, Baroness Forester. 4. Hon. Henrietta Sophia Phipps, daughter of Lord Mulgrave.—Henry Arundel, eighth lord Arundel of Wardour. 5. W. Hawes, M. D. aged 72, joint establisher of the humane society, in 1774. 17. Mark Sprott, Esq. an eminent stockbroker. 22. The dowager Lady Shelly. 24. Thomas Glee of Mitcham, Surry, aged 104. 28. The Rev. John Duncan, D. D. 30. Alan Lord Gardner, admiral of the white.—James Bucknal Grimston, Lord Verulam, Viscount Grimston.

PRINCIPAL PROMOTIONS.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 6.—His Grace William Duke of Manchester was this day sworn captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Jamaica.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7.—Francis Hill, Esq. appointed his Majesty's secretary of legation to the court of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Downing-street, Jan. 8.—William-Anne Villettes, Esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Jamaica, and commander of the forces, with the local rank of general in the island of Jamaica.

Downing-street, Jan. 16. Sir George Prevost, Bart. appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Sir John Wentworth, Bart.; and to be commander of the forces, with the local rank of lieutenant-general in Nova Scotia only.

Whitehall, Jan. 16.—Rev. William Leigh, LL. B. recommended by letter, to the chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford, to be chosen dean of the said cathedral church, *vice* Rev. Dr Nathan Wetherell, deceased.

Carlton-house, Jan. 18.—Rev. Frederic-William Blomberg, M. A. chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, appointed clerk of the closet to his royal highness, *vice* Rev. Dr Lockman, deceased.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 20.—His Grace Edward Venables, Lord Archbishop of York, sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

Whitehall, Jan. 26.—Rev. Samuel Goodenough, LL. D. Dean of Roches-

ter, recommended by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Carlisle, *vice* Right Rev. Dr Edward Venables Vernon, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 24.—Robert Barnford, of Upton, Esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Chester, *vice* Charles Trelawny Brereton, of Shotwick Park, Esq.; Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, of Lean, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Derby; William Cary, of Cannock, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Stafford; John Fullarton, of Barton on the Heath, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Warwick; John Nathaniel Miers, of Cadoxtone juxta Neath, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Glamorgan, *vice* the Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffrin; Rees Williams, of Gwainclawth, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Brecon; and John Jones, of Penrhose Brodwen, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Anglesey, *vice* Edward Jones, of Cromleck, Esq.

War-Office, Feb. 27.—General William Viscount Howe, K. B. governor of Berwick, appointed governor of Plymouth, *vice* Lord Lake, deceased; and Lieut.-General Banastre Tarleton, to be governor of Berwick, *vice* Lord Howe.

Queen's Palace, March 2.—Hon. William Asheton Harbord, sworn lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and city of Norwich, and county of the same, *vice* Marquis Townshend, deceased; Francis Lloyd, of Domgay, Esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Montgomery, *vice* Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.

War-Office, March 8. Colonel William Dickson, of the 42d foot, appointed lieutenant-governor of Cork, *vice* General Leland, deceased.

Queen's Palace, March 9.—Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, sworn one of his Majesty's most hon. privy council.

Whitehall, March 15.—Reverend William Beaumont Busby, D. D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Rochester, *vice* Rev. Dr Samuel Goodenough, promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle.

Queen's Palace, March 16.—Right Hon. George, Earl of Aberdeen, invested with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle.—Right Hon. Percy, Viscount Strangford, created a knight of the Bath, and sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy council.—Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Digby, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Dorset, *vice* the Earl of Dorchester, deceased.—Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park, Esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Chester, *vice* Robert Bampton, of Upton, Esq.

Whitehall, March 19.—Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the Free Chapel of St George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Busby, resigned.—Rev. William Cooper, B. D. presented to the rectory of Wadingham St Mary's and St Peter's, with the chapel of Smiterby, county of Lincoln, *vice* Barker, deceased.

Whitehall, March 29.—Francis, Lord Napier, appointed his Majesty's high commisssioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Carlton-house, April 20.—Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) receiver-general of the duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Lord Lake, deceased.

Foreign-Office, April 23.—James Gambier, Esq. appointed his Majesty's consul-general in the Portuguese dominions in South America.

Queen's Palace, April 27.—James Gambier, Esq. knighted.

Whitehall, May 7.—Right Hon. Henry, Baron Mulgrave, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. William Johnstone Hope, and Robert Ward, Esqrs. the Right Hon. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, James Buller, Esq. and Rear-Admiral William Domett, appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the united kingdom, &c.

Queen's Palace, May 11.—Mr Justice John Bayley knighted, on his appointment as one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

Queen's Palace, May 25.—Right Hon. John Jeffreys, Earl Camden, K. G. lord president of the privy council, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of the city of Canterbury.

Downing-Street, May 27.—Brigadier-General James Montgomerie appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the island of Dominica, in America.

Whitehall, June 14.—Right Rev. Dr Folliot Herbert Walker Cornewall, bishop of Hereford, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Worcester, *vice* Dr Hurd, deceased.

Carlton-house, June 28.—Benjamin Tucker, Esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) surveyor-general of his royal highness's duchy of Cornwall.

Whitehall, July 9.—Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kellie, permitted to accept and wear the ensigns of a knight commander of the royal order of Vasa, conferred on him by the King of Sweden.

Whitehall, July 16.—Right Rev. John Luxmoore, Bishop of Bristol, translated by *congé d'elire*, to the see of Hereford, *vice* Cornewall, deceased.

War-Office, Aug. 6.—Gen. Sir W. Medows, K. B. appointed governor of Hull, *vice* the Earl of Clanricarde, deceased; and Gen. E. E. Gwyn, to be lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, *vice* Medows.

Whitehall, Aug. 20.—George Ferguson, Esq. of Hermand, appointed one of the lords of justiciary in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, *vice* Sir William Nairne, Bart. of Dunsinnan, resigned.

Whitehall, Aug. 23.—Rev. William Lort Mansell, D. D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Bristol, *vice* Dr Luxmoore, translated to Hereford.

War-Office, Sept. 3.—Col. J. Robertson, on half pay of 92d foot, appointed deputy-governor of Fort George, *vice* Steward, deceased.

Whitehall, Sept. 6.—Robert Blair, Esq. dean of the faculty of advocates, appointed president of the college of justice in Scotland. Ilay Campbell, LL. D. of Succoth, county of Dumbarton, late president of the college of justice in Scotland, created a baronet of the united kingdom.

Whitehall, Sept. 13.—Right Rev. Thomas Dampier, bishop of Rochester, translated, by *congé d'elire*, to the see of Ely, *vice* Dr James Yorke, deceased.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 20.—His Majesty has been pleased, by his order in council of the 28th instant, to confer upon the masters of his royal navy the rank of lieutenants, according to the following regulations, viz. that they shall take rank in the ships of which they shall be warranted masters, immediately after the junior lieutenants of such ships; and that they shall have precedence in rank of surgeons of the navy.

Foreign Office, Oct. 8.—Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.; and to reside in that character at the seat of the central or supreme junta in Spain.

Downing-Street, Oct. 8.—Lieutenant-General George Beckwith, appointed governor and commander in chief of the island of Barbadoes.—Sir Charles Brisbane, knt. captain in the royal navy, to be governor and commander in chief of the island of St Vincent.—Hugh Elliot, Esq. appointed captain-general and governor of the Leeward Islands; and William Wooley, Esq. to be lieutenant-governor of Berbice.

Whitehall, Oct. 15.—Rear-Admiral Richard Goodwin Keats, nominated one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath.

Carlton-house, Oct. 21.—Lieut.-Colonel Bloomfield, of the royal regiment of artillery, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) gentleman-attendant to his royal highness, *vice* Lord Lake, deceased.

Foreign Office, Nov. 2.—Anthony Merry, Esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden; and Augustus John Foster, Esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at that court.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 16.—Sir Charles Brisbane, knt. captain in the royal navy sworn captain-general and governor in chief of the islands of St Vincent, Bequia,

and such other of the islands commonly called the Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Cariaccou, in America.

Queen's Palace, Nov. 23.—Right Hon. George Coventry, commonly called Lord Viscount Deerhurst, sworn lord lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and of the city of Worcester, and county of the same, *vice* his father, the Earl of Coventry, resigned.

Whitehall, Nov. 26.—Hon. William Harcourt, appointed gentleman and master of his Majesty's robes, *vice* Lord Selsea, deceased.

Downing-Street, Nov. 29.—Hon. Francis Nathaniel Burton, appointed lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada, in America.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.—Rev. Walker King, D. D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Rochester, *vice* Dr Thomas Dampier, translated to the see of Ely.

Downing-Street, Dec. 13.—Henry Bentinck, Esq. appointed governor and commander in chief of the settlements of Demarara and Essequibo.—Charles Bentinck, Esq. to be governor and commander in chief of the settlement of Surinam, *vice* Hughes, deceased.

Foreign Office, Dec. 16.—Right Hon. William Pitt, Lord Amherst, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the court of his Sicilian Majesty, *vice* Drummond, recalled.

Downing-Street, Dec. 20.—Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. appointed (by a commission dated Feb. 11,) commander of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean, the garrison of Gibraltar excepted.

SHERIFFS,

Appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the year 1808.

Bedfordshire, Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, Esq.

Berkshire, Wm. Congreve, of Aldermaston, Esq.

Bucks, Rich. Dayrell, of Sillingstone, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdon, Sir H. Peyton, of Emneth, Bart.

Cheshire, C. Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwich-park, Esq.

Cumberland, Thomas Irwin, of Justice Town, Esq.

Devonshire, Sir H. Carew, of Haccombe, Bart.

Dorsetshire, Nicholas Charles Daniel, of Upway, Esq.

Essex, John Coggan, of Wanstead, Esq.

Gloucestershire, Sir Thomas Crawley Bowey, of Flaxley Abbey, Bart.

Herefordshire, Samuel Peploe, of Garnstone, Esq.

Hertfordshire, James Smith, of Ashlyn's-hill, Esq.

Kent, Charles Milner, of Preston-park, Esq.

Leicestershire, G. Finch Simpson, of Launde Abbey, Esq.

Lincolnshire, The Hon. W. Beauclerc, of Radbourne.

Monmouthshire, William Morgan, of Mamhilad, Esq.

Norfolk, J. Thornton Mott, of Barmingham, Esq.

Northamptonshire, G. Fleet Evans, of Saxton, Esq.

Northumberland, Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq.

Nottinghamshire, J. Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq.

Oxfordshire, The Hon. T. Parker, of Enshamhall.

Rutlandshire, Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq.

Shropshire, Ralph B. Wyld Browne, of Coyghley, Esq.

Somersetshire, C. Hemeys Tynte, of Haleswell, Esq.

Southampton, George Hanbury Michell, of Titchfield-lodge, Esq.

Suffolk, J. Vernon, of Nacton, Esq.

Surrey, James Mangles, of Woodbridge, Esq.

Sussex, W. Stanford, of Reston, Esq.

Wiltshire, J. Holton, of Grittleton, Esq.

Worcestershire, Sir J. Packington, of Westwood, Bart.

Yorkshire, Wm. Joseph Dennison, of Ayton, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardigan, Morgan Jones, of Panthyrlis, Esq.

Caermarthen, Morgan Price Lloyd, of Glansevin, Esq.

Glamorgan, Hon. Wm. Booth Grey, of Duffryn.

Pembroke, John Henslergh Allen, of Carselty, Esq.

Radnor, Thos. Thomas, of Ponkerrig, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Edward Jones, of Cromlech, Esq.

Carnarvonshire, Rob. Thos. Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.

Denbighshire, R. Henry Kenrick, of Nanlewydd, Esq.

Flintshire, T. Lloydd, of Trebierdd, Esq.

Merioneth, Lewis Price Edwards, of Tolgarth, Esq.

Montgomeryshire, R. Knight, of Gwernygoe, Esq.

THE DRAMA.

If we would acquire a thorough comprehension of an individual's character, it is expedient to know, not only the striking features of his genius, the course of his studies, and the tenor of his principles, but also those gayer pursuits, that unfettered ease of his intercourse, and those fleeting varieties of involuntary inclination, which mark so lightly, and yet so truly; and all those thousand minute shades of disposition, which, though almost imperceptible in themselves, diffuse a distinctive air and manner wherever they play, and constitute what may be denominated the expression of the mind. By the same variety of evidence, a nation must be content to have her character appreciated. The records of her domestic history, and the annals of her foreign relations, the awe of her arms, and the credit of her commerce, furnish the fundamental topics by which the estimate is formed; but the more delicate lineaments must be gathered from less obvious circumstances, by an observation of her literature and amusements, and by an attentive regard to the condition and influence of her manners and her arts.

If we may speak what we feel without being accused of unduly magnifying the subject immediately under consideration, we shall confess our persuasion, that, amongst all these lighter evidences of our national character, there is none so copious or so instructive as the drama. For the theatrical performances of Great Britain unite in themselves almost every intrinsic power, and almost every adscititious qualification, to produce an insensible, and yet not unimportant influence upon the public mind. They constitute at once a considerable profession, and a general amusement,—they rank with the most convenient resources of idleness, and among the noblest exhibitions of the fine arts.

It is true that their title to this last distinction has been frequently and clamorously denied; but such a denial, even when most ingeniously urged, has always seemed to us the mere prejudice of a class of people, exceedingly common in society, men acute, but not with enlarged minds, reasoners professing a sort of vulgar cleverness, and prone to undervalue all pursuits, except those in which themselves are engaged, or which the united suffrage of mankind has placed beyond the possibility of depreciation. Surely the honourable distinction we have been speaking of, is not unjustly assigned to a pursuit, which, independently of its own individual charms, comprehends the advantages and pleasures of almost all the other fine

arts—of poetry, of painting, of sculpture, and of music. The works of the poet are summoned from the darkness of the closet, and here endued with a fresh existence. The lights and the shadows of his work assume a broader and a more striking boldness; the beams of a new glory begin to gild his scenery; a mist is dispelled; and the fair face of the prospect glows in animation and beauty. The fleeting expressions of passion, and the perpetually varying attitudes of body, the agitation and repose of drapery, the perspective of scenery, and all the effects of individual splendour and general combination in the apparel, in the ornaments, and in the grouping of pomps and processions, are sources of pleasure to the lovers of painting and sculpture, and certainly may often furnish hints, not altogether useless, even to the professors of those noble arts. On the excellence of the music that we hear in our principal theatres, it is quite unnecessary to enlarge; nor is dancing any where carried to such perfection as on the stage—if indeed that elegant, but unintellectual pursuit may be classed among the fine arts at all. And since the generality of enlightened persons actually consider the drama in these points of view, and unequivocally allow both its dignity and its influence, we are a little surprised that it should never have excited a greater degree of literary attention—that no critic should yet have arisen, to analyse it upon principle in a lasting publication, and rescue its exhibitions from the ignorance of writers in newspapers and magazines.

In this record we aim at objects widely distant from those of the ordinary periodical criticisms. To some readers it may be matter of regret that our work of necessity excludes those minute anecdotes, those party disputes, those temporary declamations, which, while they last, are so much more interesting than the discussion of first principles, and the illustration of permanent axioms in taste; and it certainly is not to be wondered at, that refinements, which few are able to understand, and still fewer disposed to relish, should be infinitely less agreeable topics to the mass of readers, than the jealousies, hopes, and fears, of performers, or of their injudicious friends; than the piques or ignorance of authors and critics; than the mal-administration of managers; in short, than any of those numerous questions of passion and personality, that excite so strong and so perpetual an agitation in the theatrical *commonwealth*. To us, on the contrary, it is rather a source of satisfaction, that the period which must always intervene between the occurrences of the subjects for our criticism and the publication of the criticism itself, will place us above the necessity of temporary dissertations, and rank us rather as historians than as advocates.

We shall take a new ground for our observations; and it is but fair to explain our creed before we begin to reason from it.

The system, then, which we have proposed for ourselves, is to try the exhibitions of the drama by the touchstone of the same general truths which are the basis of excellence in other arts; in spite of that prevalent theory, which, on this subject, excludes all idea of science, and refers every thing to momentary sensation. With the believers of this notion, experience, however necessary to the criticism of any other analogous pursuit, is totally super-

fluous in the drama, which is considered to be a mere matter of opinion, and subject to that old and very false maxim: "There is no disputing about taste." They of course hold the mass of the people to be competent judges of dramatic excellence, and must needs suppose the principles of the drama to be not only undefined but undefinable. It is a little surprising that any such reasoner should ever take the trouble of writing a criticism; because he sits down to compose what is avowedly vague and inconclusive: and, having no common points of agreement with the rest of mankind, no granted postulates upon which to build, nor fixed definitions by which to work, proceeds entirely by chance, and is not only at variance with his neighbours, but almost inevitably inconsistent with himself. That a code of rules for the drama has not been laid down and admitted, is unquestionably true; but it by no means follows that, therefore, principles do not exist, from which such a code might be deduced. And some of those principles, though they have never been published in the specific form of maxims, nevertheless, like the delicacies of language, are, in spite of their subtle and volatile natures, understood and acknowledged by those few, who have ever considered the subject of the arts with more than superficial attention. Many of the most important among these principles are to be found in Sir Joshua Reynolds's invaluable lectures on painting, which furnish analogies and hints without number to the professors and admirers of all the arts, and which indeed completely refute that paradoxical philosophy of taste, that whimsical epicureanism, where floating phantasies constitute a world, and chance is made the basis of a system.

These annals are intended to furnish, for future years, a document, which may serve, perhaps, as a guide, and certainly as a chronicle. We hail the opportunity that now appears to present itself, of doing something toward the removal of that disadvantage under which dramatic excellence so peculiarly labours, and which so many feeling writers have poetically lamented,—the disadvantage of posthumous oblivion. We rejoice that there is now some chance of transmitting, at least, *a description* of those efforts which are themselves incapable of transmission. For while the poet and the composer, the painter and the sculptor, may leave behind them the monuments at once of their genius and of their fame, the actor is doomed to flourish but in his life-time; or, at best, like the bards of uncivilized ages, is celebrated by tradition alone. The waters of time, which perpetually raise fresh verdure for the wreaths of others, flow but to sweep away the laurels he has planted. Here should be interposed the consolatory assistance of criticism—not the party-criticism which the fashion of December will promote, and the fashion of January superannuate: but that criticism which consideration has had time to construct of solid materials, such as may withstand the gush and storm of passing caprice. By the aid of such criticism, the fame and character of an actor, though not his works, can be intelligibly preserved and perpetuated: and recording testimonials may bestow a celebrity, which, however inferior to the glory of the direct admiration bestowed by posterity on other artists, will, at least, afford anticipations more gratifying

than attend the limited honours of contemporary fame.

Professing these sentiments and objects, we shall not be expected to deal largely in the style so popular at present, the severe, not to say ill-natured jocularity, that sacrifices every body and every thing for the sake of displaying itself. We are aware that many publications on the drama, as well as on many other subjects, have acquired a great sale by this kind of writing: but we are aware also, that, in a country like Great Britain, even the minority on any popular question is always large enough to allow an extensive circulation: and, though this were not the case, we would rather pursue what we believe to be the true, and know to be the moderate course, accompanied by a few who *study*, than rush intemperately along an opposite path, amid the acclamations of the multitude who *read*.—Let us now proceed to relate, and to discuss, according to the principles thus explained, the theatrical occurrences of the year 1808.

Drury-Lane.

The circumstances of this theatre, at the commencement of the new year, were not of the most favourable nature. The season had begun in the preceding September, under the management of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was the principal proprietor, and of several concurrent authorities, some regularly and others irregularly constituted, some unwilling, and all unable, to regulate the concern. In former years the house had commenced its exhibitions a few days before Covent-Garden; but in September 1807, from some cause unknown to the public, probably from a want of the necessary supplies, Drury-Lane was not opened till Thursday the 17th, though the Covent-Garden company had performed on the preceding Monday. In the first few weeks of the Drury-Lane season, there was, as usual, nothing of novelty; but on the 27th of October, a comedy, written by Mr Henry Siddons, and entitled, Time's a Tell-tale, was produced with great applause; and on the 19th of November, Mr Kenney's very popular after-piece of Ella Rosenberg made its first appearance. Mr Godwin's tragedy of Faulkener, which came out on the 16th of December, totally failed, and was discontinued after three nights; and the Christmas pantomime of Furibond, or Harlequin Negro, acted for the first time on the 28th, was a great disappointment, not only to the public, but to the managers. The success of the earlier months had therefore suffered heavy drawbacks at the end of December; and the new year was begun without much chance of success. Little reliance was placed upon the judgment of the managers, and the proprietors had not the consolatory view of resources previously accumulated.

Decisions in the business of the theatre had been made by the Court of Chancery, and trustees appointed, and a board of management created, and many other arrangements formed, with more perplexity than advantage. The creditors of the theatre remained unpaid, the free admissions were innumerable, and the whole face of affairs was varnished with a splendid poverty. Some advantage, however, as usual, accrued from the partiality which the public had always entertained for this the-

atre,—a partiality resulting as well from the antiquity of the concern, and the fame of many among its old performers, as from the beauty of the internal decorations, and the comparative convenience of the passages and lobbies. These circumstances appear to have been the chief support of Drury-Lane against the brisk, though severe management of Mr Harris, the principal proprietor of the rival theatre—against the undiminished and almost inexhaustible funds of that flourishing establishment, and against the strength and popularity of the Covent-Garden Company. Nevertheless, it is but just to observe, that some share of that little good fortune which dropped upon Drury-Lane, may fairly be ascribed, if not to the judgment of the managers, at least to their candour, in the acceptance of new pieces, presented by authors without an established reputation. The neglect of good writers, and the encouragement of bad ones—the mortifications of merit, and the triumphs of influence, have long been evils deplored and exposed by poets and the public; and at Covent-Garden these evils have undoubtedly prevailed, of late years, in too great a degree. But in Drury-Lane, at the opening of the year 1808, there had been but little of partiality or of prejudice—not more indeed than seems to be inseparable from every institution of such magnitude: every author seemed to have at least a chance of acceptance, though he were neither an established dramatist, nor a friend of Mr Sheridan. Indeed upon this subject there was but one complaint to be made of the managers—and that was, not that they took undue care of particular interests, but that they took too little care of any interests whatever. For though, perhaps, any piece presented was used, when read, with tolerable fairness, if not with much taste, yet many of the manuscripts were in reality never read at all. They were even stored in so slovenly a manner, as to be often mislaid, and for ever lost to the author, who might have wished, upon their rejection from that theatre, to employ them in some different mode. The fate of Mr Melopoyn's unfortunate piece (in Roderick Random) has been known to occur repeatedly under this management.

Under this mild, but feeble and incoherent administration, it may easily be supposed that ambitious and turbulent persons were constantly creating opportunities for their own advancement; that the power of certain principal performers became great and overbearing; and that those careless habits of transacting business, which were so prevalent among the directors of the theatre, diffused themselves, as must always be the case, among its servants.

Such was the management of Drury-Lane Theatre, such its circumstances, and such its prospects, in January 1808. The company, exclusively of the inferior performers, consisted of the following persons: In Tragedy, Mr H. Siddons, Mr Raymond, Mr Powell, and Mr Eyre; Mrs Powell, and Miss Boyce. In Comedy, Mr Bannister, Mr Dowton, Mr Mathews, Mr Johnstone, Mr Wewitzer, Mr Russell, Mr Penley, and Mr Robert Palmer; Mrs Jordan, Miss Duncan, Miss Pope, Mrs Sparks, and Miss Mellon. In both Tragedy and Comedy, Mr Elliston, Mr Wroughton, Mr De Camp, Mr Holland, and Mr Putnam; Mrs

H. Siddons, and Miss Ray. In Opera, Mr Braham, Mr Kelly, Mr Gibbon, Mr Dignum, and Mr Smith; Signora Storace, Mrs Mountain, Miss Lyon, Mrs Bland, Mrs Mathews, and Mrs Daponte. In Ballets and Pantomimes, Mr D'Egville and Mr Laurent; Miss Gayton, and Mrs Sharp: and Mr Alexander Johnston, the Mechanist. Mr Shaw was the Leader of the Band.

Mr Henry Siddons is a tragedian of great energy, and has much of what may be called the genius of his art: that is, he has the faculty of producing an electrical sensation in the breasts of his audience. His voice is strong: his countenance is marked and dark; his person, though muscular, is thin and tall: but in the management of it, with respect both to dress and to grace, he is less skilful than might be wished. His principle of acting seems to be the production of effect and applause, if not by *any* means, yet by means very bold and even hazardous. This principle is not altogether safe when pushed to a great extent, in the representation of plays that are already known; because critics who have considered the characters in these plays will not willingly allow their judgment to be led away by their feelings, nor the cautious decisions of criticism to be biassed by popular acclaims: and an actor, paradoxical as it may seem, diminishes his credit by his too great zeal to please. But in new plays, where the critic, having had no opportunity of reading beforehand, must find it almost impossible to judge precisely what character the author intended to draw, the system of gaining applause is sometimes the safest for the actor and for the author too. The first representative of a character generally imparts its stamp: and those pieces of which the merit is not so great as to give them a probable chance of living long enough to draw down critical investigation, are certainly best promoted by him, who produces for the time the most favourable impression. In new pieces, accordingly, Mr Siddons has been most eminently successful; and there are some which owe much of their success to his ardent exertions. But whatever be the system of Mr H. Siddons, he must *strike* strongly upon the judicious, as well as upon the multitude, because he *feels* strongly, thinks justly, and expresses powerfully. His favourite parts are the heroes of tragedy.

Mr Raymond has much spirit: but he does not seem to have the mind of an actor: he wants judgment and dramatic art; and his pronunciation is defective. His person is remarkably manly and imposing; and, not pretending to a first situation, but rather confining himself to such parts as tyrants and rebels, he is a gentleman whom the theatre could not afford to lose.

Mr Eyre and Mr Powell act grave, steady, middle-aged, characters; and both are correct, respectable performers.

Mrs Powell is the heroine of the Drury-Lane tragedies: she is no longer young: but her voice is powerful, her figure commanding, and her countenance singularly beautiful. She abounds with feeling so strong and genuine, that we can seldom dislike her acting, even when we disapprove it. Yet her feeling certainly wants discretion and cultivation. It wastes itself upon trifles, and thus diminishes the effects that it would produce if it were reserved for greater occasions, and skilfully

modified. If Mrs Powell had had advantages of careful and early tuition, we think that she must have been not only, as at present, a favourite actress, but a very great and brilliant tragedian.

Miss Boyce evinces great merit in performing second parts in tragedy: the interesting and retiring, rather than declamatory and prominent heroines. She has softness and modesty of manner, her countenance is sweet and expressive, her figure finely formed, and her action pertinent, judicious, and graceful.

Of comic talent for the stage, the present day appears to be unusually prolific; and in the first rank of our comedians Mr Bannister undoubtedly deserves to be classed. His person is middle-sized, and rather inclining to be fat. His features are handsome, and his eye dark and expressive. The characters in which he most excells appear to be those which afford opportunities for the expression of honest roughness, ridiculous distress, good-humoured conceit, and mixed pathos. His faculties of delineating honest roughness have made him unconquerable by any rivalry in Ben, the sailor of Love for Love, and, indeed, in almost all the sea-characters upon the stage, which, for the most part, have few diagnostics but this honesty and roughness. When we speak of his excellence in expressing ridiculous distress, we would not be understood to mean every kind of uneasiness that may be made ludicrous; for many characters are ludicrous without being absolutely ridiculous, since they preserve our respect, though they excite our laughter. Of this class are Don Felix in the Wonder, and Mr Oakley in the Jealous Wife; and a hundred other parts which contain much ludicrous uneasiness, but which certainly would not be well represented by Mr Bannister. The distresses of Marplot, in the Busy Body, are merely ridiculous; and here Mr Bannister is excellent, though there are some other expressions in the character which are not to be considered as properly exhibited by him. His skill in pourtraying conceit is among the most amusing of his faculties; but it is by no means exclusively his own. However, his greatest excellence is in mixed pathos. On many of those occasions, where a smile and a tear are to be mingled in the countenance of the performer, and, at once, or in speedy alternation, excited in the spectators too, no actor approaches Mr Bannister. His Walter, in the Children of the Wood, is a complete example of his merit in this department. He is a little apt to attempt a more elegant style of comedy than any in which we have yet considered him: For elegant comedy, he is certainly unfit, both in manner and figure; but even in these parts his natural whim surprises, and his constant good humour conciliates.—There is yet another talent of his which we had almost forgotten to mention; it is not, indeed, in itself a great comic power, but to his great comic powers it is an useful assistant. We mean his skill in mimickry.

This faculty of mimickry, which, though possessed to a certain degree by almost all actors, is not conspicuous in more than a few, deserves to be particularly pointed out, not only in Mr Bannister, but in Mr Mathews, who, in several characters, has displayed imitative powers of unusual variety. But Mr Mathews has other talents, which entitle his acting to further praise than that of accu-

rate imitation. His performances are principally the old gentlemen, the bustling servants, the countrymen, and the pert coxcombs. In the performance of quiet old gentlemen, where the general effect should be cheerful rather than farcical, Mr Mathews is perhaps the most perfect actor on the English stage. He never betrays his real youth by exaggerating his assumed age; and, in not attempting to be forwardly effective in particular passages, he sustains the whole of a character with an equability as pleasing as unusual. He plays other ancient characters too, where greater degrees of mental and bodily weakness than are common in the drama, appear to have been particularly intended by the author; such as Kecksy in the Irish Widow, and Foresight in Love for Love. His bustling servants are not so good; such parts require a breadth of comic effect which he does not often produce. In countrymen he is natural and easy. But it is in the pert coxcombs that we are inclined to think his merit is the most conspicuous. Without mummery, grimace, or caricature, he makes these characters infinitely comical, by the single quality of pertness. He throws into them a switching, stinging manner, a smart insignificance, which is improved by his tall thin figure; and thus they have an effect like soda water, which, though totally without body, yet twinges the nose and sparkles as it froths. However, his talents will never be acknowledged to the full extent of their desert, till he has disencumbered himself of a certain painful hurrying timidity, which must weaken the effects of any public man, but which in few cases can be so totally without cause as in that of Mr Mathews.

Mr Dowton's best performances excel, not so much in rich drollery, as in genuine nature. His irritable men, and old gentlemen burning with a lingering wantonness, are always marked with the strongest lines. There is another excellence for which we admire him still more, and that is his pathetic genius; for he plays with great interest a long list of characters, which produce something of tragic effect, though, belonging to comedies, they forbid us from ranking Mr Dowton, upon their authority alone, among the performers both of tragedy and comedy. In figure he is stout, and rather below the middle size.

Mr Johnstone is the unrivalled representative of Irish characters.—A rich humour, a gallant gay air, an imposing person, and a perfect freedom of manner, constitute the excellencies of this delightful comedian. We think more highly of his genteeler than of his more vulgar Irishmen; though his gentlemen are rather easy than elegant. He is a most pleasing singer, and was at one period reckoned a fine one.

Mr Wewitzer's merit is confined to his performance of foreigners.—His style is too dry to be effective, unless aided by peculiarities of manner and dialect; but, with these assistances, he is not to be surpassed.

Mr Russell has much skill in the representation of silliness; he is a most amusing Jerry Sneak.

Mr Robert Palmer has a blunt manner, which fits him very well for gruff characters; but his fops are deficient not only in lightness but in activity.

Mr Penley is useful in comic servants of second-rate importance, in some subordinate old men, and in other inferior walks of comedy.

At the head of the list of ladies, who rank under the banners of Thalia, stands, beyond all doubt, Mrs Jordan. It is impossible to do justice to the admirable whim, the liveliness, the simplicity, the ease, the archness, the absolute fascination of her Peggy in the Country Girl, her Corinna in the Confederacy, her Miss Hoyden in the Trip to Scarborough, and the rest of the analogous characters which she still plays, though she plays them too seldom. It is only when she attempts fine ladies that we dissent from the popular admiration of her talents. There is, to our feeling, an awkwardness, and yet an assurance, a want of delicacy, and, in short, a total inelegance, which, though it might pass unobserved in ordinary life, is yet incompatible with that polish which we expect in the accomplished characters of higher comedy. She makes ladies of fashion too like what some of them are in reality, to be like what they all ought to be on the stage. She has only to confine herself to the simpler performances of humble life, and her excellence must be undeniable. She should content herself with being sweet and simple, and not strive to be fine and artificial. Her want of high breeding is no fault in the representation of Miss Prue in Love for Love, or Nell in the Devil to Pay. Though the lapse of years may have made her person a little too large for the perfect representation of girlish characters; yet the excellence displayed is still unrivalled, and we dwell upon the charms of her talent, without remembering that her figure is beyond the light roundness of seventeen. It is only when the appearance and manner of an actress are offensive, that they become an overmatch for her talents; and this is not the case with Mrs Jordan, whose face, though it never was strictly handsome, is still pleasing,—whose person, though very much enlarged, is not cumbrous,—and whose voice, retaining all its wonted magic, still strikes the ear with indescribable sweetness, and passes through that portal unresisted to the heart. If it might be allowed us to borrow the words of that playful address which Anacreon Moore has written to a lady, whom the departure of youth could not prevent him from still admiring, we should again and again exclaim to Mrs Jordan,

> Thou still art so lovely to me,
> I would rather, my exquisite mother,
> Repose in the sunset of thee,
> Than bask in the noon of another.

In the representation of the courtly coquette, Miss Duncan, we think, is greatly superior to Mrs Jordan. We do not mean to make any comparison between these two ladies in general; because Miss Duncan, though an excellent actress, has certainly, in none of her styles of merit, exhibited as yet such paramount powers as Mrs Jordan evinces in the characters to which she is really adequate. But stopping short of that praise, which, among all the ladies in the profession, is due only to the transcendent talents of Mrs Jordan and Mrs Siddons, we must acknowledge a very high commendation to be no more than the right of Miss Duncan. She is lively and arch, and very entertaining; not, perhaps, elegant, but certainly retaining few traces of that uncourtliness, which must be confessed to have hung rather heavily upon her earlier exhibitions in London. She appears to be an actress of excellent under-

standing; a rare quality, and invaluable in every profession, and not least in that of the stage. She imagines almost always strikingly, and, in general, justly; her improvement has been obvious, and she undoubtedly deserves to take a rank among the very best performers of genteel comedy who adorn our theatres. Her figure is tall and well-proportioned, and her features handsome but not delicate.

For our opinion of Miss Pope, we refer our readers to page 276, where, in recording her farewell to the stage, we have given a short sketch of her career and of her merits.

Miss Mellon's comedy has infinite spirit; but its vulgarity excludes it from extensive utility. Her figure too has of late become somewhat matronly.

Mrs Sparks, though not a fine actress, is more than tolerable. She plays old maids, and other antiquated dames, through which she walks with a respectably ridiculous sort of gravity.

In the joint possession of tragic and comic characters, Mr Elliston is more fortunate than any man in either of the winter theatres. It is much to be wished, that, as he possesses little tragic genius, he would confine himself to the style in which he is most eminently calculated to shine, the style of light comedy. In this walk his excellence is very conspicuous,—though at absolute perfection it will never arrive until he acquires a habit of speaking the text of his author without omission or interpolation, and of thoroughly understanding the principles and ruling springs of his comic characters. All these, though played with a delightful vivacity and dash, are played almost alike; he has the same rattling ease, and evinces the same disdain of study, whether he acts Valentine or Rapid. He is very deficient in that fine discrimination which study alone can mature, and, of course, in those light true touches that give an individuality of expression even to analogous parts. He does his business much oftener by smirking and activity, than science or judgment; and is, indeed, rather an agreeable than a great comedian. His tragedy does not deserve much criticism. The same want of skill and discrimination, which is somewhat apparent in his comedy, clogs his tragedy too; and in tragedies such a deficiency is always more forcibly felt, because they contain more poetry and variety of strong passion than the bustling works of the livelier muse. This incompetency, together with his small figure and inexpressive face, makes him totally unfit for the performance of heroes, in spite even of his very fine voice; and are a constant warning to him, and to the managers, that he has no business to be acting any thing but elegant comedy and farce. In the farce of the Three and the Deuce, in the comedy of The Will, and in other pieces of that airy kind, he is admirable. There is in his comedy, what is seen so very rarely, and which, when seen, leads us to pardon a thousand minor faults,—there is nature. His dialogue is so free, so easy, so unstudied, that we almost forget we are listening to an actor; and this is a charm which never cloys. In this delightful excellence, we think he surpasses every male performer on the stage. But he seems to have imbibed a notion that nothing is so much to be desired as the reputation of theatrical

versatility, mistaking, however, the sense of the word itself. Theatrical versatility does not mean the faculty of merely going through tragic and comic parts, night after night, in perpetual alternation: It means the faculty of going through them well; Mr Elliston, therefore, is by no means to be extolled as a versatile actor, an actor both of tragedy and comedy. He is a fine comedian; but he adds nothing to his fame by his tragedy.

Mr Wroughton is less before the public than he used to be. His person is rather too round, and his face too red, for tragedy; but yet, in that department, he is remarkable for the strength of his feeling, and the propriety of his manner; as in comedy he is admired for a humourous fidget and a droll irascibility. Among his best performances are D'Arlemont in Deaf and Dumb, and Sir John Restless in All in the Wrong.

Mr Holland is recommended rather by his uniform decorum, his general good sense, and his manly person, than by any great humour or pathos. He plays the lovers, and other second and third parts, in tragedy and comedy.

Mr De Camp is not judicious; and, therefore, sometimes unsuccessful. But he has great cleverness in many parts. In fops he fails, but there is fire in his footmen. As to tragedy, he wants skill for a great actor, and he bounces too much; but in many little parts of strong feeling he deserves considerable praise. He sometimes attempts country lads, and fails in them entirely. His face and figure are a great deal too genteel for the clownish rusticity which belongs to such parts; and he either cannot, or will not, disguise their general expression and character.

Some of the business in the walk of Mr Holland is sustained with respectability by Mr Putnam.

Mrs H. Siddons is the most eminent among the young actresses, both in tragedy and in comedy. Her interesting manner, her sweet expression, her elegant person, her ardent feeling, make her a charming representative of every character where tenderness is to be evinced: and even in scenes of vigour and command, she has shewn a very great degree of force. Her comedy is distinguished by its playful archness, its gentle simplicity, and its truth.

Miss Ray has not, we think, any great merit. She appears to be exceedingly affected; and whether she tries to be dignified or playful, seems to aim at the requisite expression, not only without feeling the passion she ought to pourtray, but without knowing even how it should be counterfeited. However, she is extremely pretty.

Mr Braham is the first singer; and the compass of his voice, the power and sweetness of its tones, the science of its management, the accuracy of its articulation, and, above all, the ardour of his feeling, undoubtedly justify, in the fullest degree, that admiration, which, in spite of his diminutive person, the public so amply bestow on him. His acting is of a negative quality; it is hardly to be called any thing more than mere utterance.

Mr Smith, who is a very short man, has an admirable bass voice, and a good deal of a certain low humour. He is a great favourite with

the galleries, and seems little less so with the pit.

Mr Kelly has not much voice, nor is his manner pleasing; but he is a more tolerable actor than most musicians; and, if he does not sing so strikingly as the great performers, he does not rank with the ignorant vulgar. For a long while he had been the principal singer of this theatre; but was latterly removed from many principal characters. He is not now engaged.

Mr Gibbon ranks in the second or third class. He does the subordinate lovers of operas, and the walking gentlemen of musical farces. He has a good voice, and a presentable person.

Mr Dignum has neither of the last-mentioned qualities; and, indeed, appears to be endured, rather from long habit, and on account of the connections that he has made for himself, by singing in private companies, when he was younger and abler, than for any kind of dramatic or musical merit that he now possesses.

Of Signora Storace we express our opinion at page 277, where we register her farewell to the stage.

Mrs Mountain has a very pretty face and round figure, and respectable science and execution, with a very fine voice, but she is totally inarticulate in singing, and, of course, does not deserve to be denominated a great singer. Her acting is genteel; but it is radically deficient in feeling.

Miss Lyon, like Mrs Mountain, wants articulation; but has a voice of strong powers and great compass. Her acting is not yet matured. She is new to the stage, and has no notion of managing her arms. She seems to want teaching in the dramatic part of her profession; but she has a fine figure, and is exceedingly handsome.

Mrs Bland, who is ludicrously short and plump, has, nevertheless, a voice, clear, strong, and irresistibly sweet, an excellent taste, a considerable skill in music, and a perfect articulation. She is, in our opinion, by much the most delightful of all the English singers, though inferior both to Mrs Billington and to Mrs Dickons in the power of producing brilliant and astonishing effects. She has some drollery as an actress.

Mrs Mathews is pleasing; her voice is small, but agreeable, and her figure remarkably light and pretty.

Mrs Daponte has merit; the lower tones of her voice are most musically deep.

In ballet, Mr D'Egville is famous both for his invention as an author, and his skill as an actor. He is a very great master of grace, and unites it, in a most extraordinary and gratifying manner, with strength and activity.

Mr Laurent deserves praise for his nimbleness in clowns.

Miss Gayton dances with an infinite elegance and modesty, and can hardly be thought inferior to the finest exhibitors on the stage of our Italian opera.

Mrs Sharp is an active dancer, and a good Columbine.

In the foregoing estimate, we are aware that some actors have been set down as exclusively votaries of one muse, though they accidentally sacrifice to both; but we conceive that a few trifling performances, undistinguished by any remarkable prominence, would hardly render it necessary that those ladies and gentlemen, who are noted only in one department, should be placed in the al-

ready numerous class of amphibious performers.

The new pantomime, of course, was not abandoned without many trials: and several thin audiences were present at its representation during the earlier parts of the year. The comedy of Time's a Tell-tale, had not quite exhausted its strength; and Ella Rosenberg still continued a useful auxiliary.

On Monday the 18th of January, Mrs Eyre, wife of a gentleman before mentioned, made her first appearance on the London stage, as Angela, in Mr Lewis's drama of the Castle Spectre. There has been, for a long time past, so doleful a dearth of female talent in the higher department of tragedy, that, on the first appearance of a tragic actress, we cannot help mingling our attention with something of anxiety and hope. Mrs Eyre did nothing by which our anxiety was removed, or our hope gratified; nor, on the other hand, did she weary our attention by flatness or absurdity.

Mr T. Dibdin's opera of the Cabinet was played on Wednesday the 20th, for the purpose of introducing Mr J. Smith as Lorenzo. The character, if indeed such a part may be called a character, was written chiefly to furnish Mr Incledon, its original representative, with an opportunity of displaying his vocal powers; and, as far as the singing was concerned, Mr J. Smith acquitted himself with great credit. His voice is a counter-tenor; its compass is considerable; and though the lower tones are not strong or agreeable, yet the upper notes are of a very superior quality. But, in his action, this gentleman, who, though young and active, is inclined to be fat, appeared then, and has still continued to appear, untutored, eccentric, and sometimes absolutely ludicrous. We have not been accustomed, in this country, to expect good acting from accomplished singers; but we certainly do not expect to see any thing so very whimsically muscular, and unaccountably brisk. He was greeted with much applause and loud encores.

On Friday the 22d, there appeared a new comedy under the title of Something to Do: a play of so little merit, that the audience did not endure to hear it announced for repetition. On such a piece it cannot be necessary to enlarge. Our opinion so completely agrees with the decision of the spectators in general, that we have no other judgment to give than a commendation of the author's prudence in concealing his name. As his play was born in darkness, so it has been buried in oblivion.

The 1st of February introduced a lady in the character of Elvira, the heroine of Mr Sheridan's, or rather of Kotzebue's Pizarro. The playbills of the day announced this performance to be her "first appearance on the stage;" a phrase which seems to differ from the ordinary expression, "first appearance on any stage," in this respect—that, by the latter declaration, a performer may be supposed to have never acted upon a public stage at all: by the former, to have never acted on a public stage in London. The lady who performed Elvira, and whose name we have not been so fortunate as to learn, appeared to be no novice from a drawing-room, or even a private theatre. She had conceived a most just idea of the character allotted to her, and was in complete possession of those facilities of personal management, which are commonly called an ac-

quaintance with stage business.—However, she had not sufficient majesty of person, nor power of voice, to satisfy the eye or the ear in Elvira; at least, not on the stage of so vast a theatre as Drury Lane. Her carriage, her action, and her tones, would have been exceedingly appropriate, if she had possessed greater dignity of figure, and strength of delivery; but that stately mien, and that lofty manner, which excite admiration in a performer possessing the physical requisites for a grand and commanding effect, are not striking when united with a small stature and a slender voice. The sublime is incapable of miniature. However, we should be sorry to discourage the fair representative of Elvira; in small theatres her powers may be adequate even to the principal characters of tragedy: and, if she can content herself with the humbler expectation and smaller profit of provincial performance, she will probably find little difficulty in obtaining an engagement with almost any country manager. She must surely be preferred to the insipid, foolish, or vulgar actresses, who unhappily constitute the larger portion of the dramatic body, in all theatres, except of the very first-rate towns.

An opera, in four acts, called Kais, or Love in the Deserts, was produced on Thursday the 11th of February. It proceeded from the pen of a Mr Brandon, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion.

Operas formerly confined themselves to three acts, and we cannot help thinking that they were even then too long. But when they are stretched, as of late, into four and five, they become almost intolerable. Besides, it is generally a very impolitic thing, in an author of sing-song, to allow his audience so many intervals for reflection; his best chance of safety is in hurrying them on too quickly to leave time for thought.

The Dramatis Personæ were these:

Amri, an Emir, father of Leila,		Mr Raymond.
Ahmed, an Arabian elder, father of Kais,		Mr Powell.
Kais,		Mr Braham.
Almanzor, page of Kais,		Miss Lyon.
Almoran, a Circassian, beloved by Rosella,		Mr Bannister.
Raschid, an old slave of the Emir,		Mr Mathews.
Salem, an officer of the Emir, in love with Leila,		Mr Kelly.
Prince of Egypt,		Mr Putnam.
Arab Chiefs,	Osmar,	Mr Smith.
	Hassan,	Mr Dignum.
	Hali,	Mr Cooke.
Leila,		Mrs Mountain.
Rosella, a Greek, kidnapped from Circassia,		Signora Storace.
An old Slave,		Miss Tidswell.

The story of the play, as far as the play can be said to have had any story at all, was the flight of Kais, who, mad for love of Leila, took up his abode in the desert. Kais, in Arabian annals, is described to have

been a poet, who possessed an extraordinary genius; but the author of this piece had apparently taken vast care to repress all appearances of such a quality throughout the speeches of his hero, fearing, perhaps, lest the pity that would be felt for a great mind distressed by hopeless love, and distracted by a brilliant insanity, might produce an effect too pathetic for the light and more regular tenor which most people expect to find invariably preserved in an opera. After a great deal of monologue on the part of Kais, who talked, and sang, and walked about, a meeting took place between the father of Kais and the father of Leila; and the two old gentlemen were brought, by the poet's art, to the very point where they must have made a transition from words to blows, when the Prince of Egypt opportunely stepped in and reconciled them. Leila, in the mean time, had set out in search of Kais: and after the reconciliation effected between the old folks by the prince, parties were sent to hunt for the lovers. In due time all the family met; and the people at Cairo were so complaisant, as actually to illuminate their windows on occasion of the marriage between Kais and his inamorata. There was a kind of under-plot formed by the amours of Almoran and Rosella; and some portion of the play was occupied by the activity of Almanzor's attachment to Kais, his master. The two comic parts were not at all comical.

But the story, in its own shape, is by no means of this wretched stamp. It is accessible to the English reader, in the Romances of Mr D'Israeli, who procured it from a splendid illuminated Persian manuscript, in the collection of Mr Douce. The learned M. de Cardonne, the Oriental Interpreter to the late King of France, discovered, in the Royal Academy, a copy of this tale: and, in the Bibliotheque des Romans for July 1775, he published an outline of the fable. It has been appropriated by Mr Brandon, with this striking and injurious difference, that he has made the catastrophe happy, like theatrical catastrophes in general, instead of leaving on the mind that impression of pleasing pain, which the unfortunate event of an honourable passion must produce upon sensible minds.

We do not mean to lay it down as a general rule, that the catastrophe of a play ought to be melancholy: there is this distinction to be taken:—Where the story is brought about by incidents which the audience cannot anticipate, the catastrophe may properly be fortunate, because, as suspense is then preserved, there is already enough to interest the feelings; but when the event, instead of depending upon a series of incidents that are to develop themselves unexpectedly, depends merely upon an occurrence which the audience perceive to be within the author's arbitrary power, and to be just as feasible at one time as at another, such as the restoration of Kais's intellect, a play will always leave a sensation of indifference and flatness on the mind, by the want of something to create an interest at last. Having produced no suspense, an author ought to compensate by the excitation of sympathy. The opera of Kais, raising neither suspense for the events, nor sympathy for the characters, and containing, in truth, no misfortunes which are not all along

obviously removeable at the author's pleasure, produces no effect at all upon the spectator's mind, except indeed the effect of weariness and disgust. Of course these reasonings do not apply to comedy: and comedy, not having this resource, (which, at best, is but awkward) of raising by melancholy at the fable's conclusion, that interest which was not produced by art in the progress, must necessarily be weak in plot, whenever the audience are enabled to foresee in what manner the happy conclusion will be brought about.

Now, in the original, the story is better managed: for Kais dies a maniac, or, as it is called in Arabic, a mejnoun. The word mejnoun, by the bye, signifies also an enthusiast. The Orientals, observes M. De Cardonne, do not consider madness so great an evil as we Europeans believe it to be. They think it may be only an error, or, (to use Dr Darwin's language) a hallucination of the mind, or, perhaps, a gentle inebriation, which, though it troubles the order of our ideas, is as likely to soften pain as to augment it.

The music, the joint production of Mr Braham and Mr Corri, was well received; but ill-judging friends, in the beginning of the play, did so much mischief, by the obstinacy of their encores, that some very meritorious pieces in the latter part of the opera passed off without the repetition which they deserved. The actors did their best, although there certainly was something destructive of gravity, in the prospect of Mr Braham among desert rocks, throwing his small person into attitudes of tragic distraction, and singing at intervals; or, in other words, playing Octavian to fiddles and flutes.

A production more disgraceful to a great theatre than this opera of Kais, is probably not to be paralleled in all the annals of the stage. It was treated with the disdain that it deserved; the critics exposed it, the public laughed at it, the frequenters of the theatre shunned it, the treasury suffered by it, and the author printed it, with a preface.

The 1st of March was a momentous night for two dramatists: Mr Lawler, till that time unknown, and Mr Cherry, for whom we cannot say so much. These gentlemen disputed the honours of a piece, then produced for the first time, under the title of In and Out of Time. As well as we could understand the quarrel, it seemed to be this: Mr Lawler asserted himself to have been the original author, or dramatist *de jure*; and Mr Cherry asserted himself, which was obviously true, to be the writer employed by the theatre, or dramatist *de facto*. Considering the matter in question, one cannot help wondering at first, that two worthy men should have taken the trouble of falling out: for even if Mr Cherry did actually, as his adversaries alleged, make use of the piece which Mr Lawler presented, and alter the farce to the shape it appeared in, he took what it could be worth nobody's while to keep. But, upon second thoughts, it must be remembered, that the offspring, however monstrous, is always dear to its progenitor: and even such a bantling as this has accordingly caused a vehemence of opposing claims, and a perplexity of incongruous testimonials, which must make it impossible for any arbiter, less sagacious than Solomon himself, to adjudge the brat to its genuine parent. If we had made any decree, we should have followed the precedent of that dis-

treet monarch, and pronounced a sentence of destruction on the little innocent.

This afterpiece was founded, (we will no further enquire by whom,) on the uneasiness supposed to be felt by an old gentleman, who, having little taste for any pursuit but the law, was perpetually enraged by a musical mania epidemic in his house. The ladies were singing and playing from morning till night—regular concerts disturbed the quiet of the establishment—the parlour bells were arranged to a tune, and the very servants spoke in recitative. A young officer, having been introduced in an assumed character, under pretence of professional business, made an assignation with this old lawyer's daughter, and went off with her at night, during the bustle of a musical party given by her mamma. There were also a Jew, an Irish servant, and a Scotch lady, characters remarkable only for their total superfluity.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare:
One wonders how the devil they got there.

The farce was acted four nights; and then it sank for ever.

But though the first evening of the month had been so little auspicious, the last deserved a red-letter mark: for then was produced Mr Kenney's excellent comedy, The World.

CHARACTERS.

Cheviot,	Mr Elliston.
Echo,	Mr Bannister.
Withers,	Mr Wroughton.
Index,	Mr Mathews.
Subtle,	Mr Wewitzer.
Social,	Mr Purser.
Loiter,	Mr De Camp.
Dauntless,	Mr Palmer.
Margin,	Mr Maddocks.
Lady Bloomfield,	Mrs Jordan.
Mrs Barclay,	Mrs Powell.
Eleanor Barclay,	Miss Boyce.

Cheviot is a foundling, who has been maintained at the expence of a gentleman named Davenant. Mr Davenant has never seen him, but has placed him in the counting-house of one Subtle, a dabbler in commercial gambling. Against the practices of this man, the high and honourable spirit of Cheviot rebels; he, therefore, leaves his house, and, unwilling to apply for further charity to his unknown supporter, Mr Davenant, he commences author in all the enthusiasm of poverty and independence. He has gained an interest in the heart of Lady Bloomfield, a rich widow of fashion, by rescuing her in a fracas at the Opera-house; and she, having heard of his indigence and his pride, sends him a bank-note, enclosed in a letter, with no other signature than that of the goddess Fortune. He is in the shop of Margin, the bookseller, who usually employs him, when Eleanor Barclay enters with a volume of manu-

script sermons, written by her grandfather, which she wishes to sell, in order to relieve her amiable mother, a prisoner in the King's Bench.—Cheviot is struck with compassion for her misfortunes, and, passing himself for Margin, gives his banknote to her for the sermons. These sermons are afterwards purchased of Cheviot in mistake for manuscript poetry, by Echo, a young man, who wishes to gain the reputation of an author. This Echo is a good kind of rustic gentleman, just come to town for the double purpose of initiating himself in business, and wooing Lady Bloomfield. His ignorance of life occasions him, notwithstanding his natural goodness of disposition, to commit several follies, and to ape the manners and vices of his idle companions. His rage for standing high in the fashionable opinion of The World, even betrays him to abandon, in her adversity, poor Eleanor Barclay, whom, before, he loved, and loved honourably. His rivalship with Cheviot for the hand of Lady Bloomfield, and the mistake by which he has been induced to buy the sermons, urge him to speak to Cheviot with some sharpness; but Cheviot, by a strong appeal to his feelings, brings him back to a proper sense of his duty: he strikes off his idle acquaintances, Loiter and Dauntless, and is restored to his Eleanor. Cheviot is at last discovered to be the son of Mr Davenant, who, from fear of The World's opinion, had never owned him; but who, nevertheless, having found him in London, by the help of the good-natured Index, a gentleman that knows every body, is brought to a more fatherly feeling, by the reproaches with which the young poet has inveighed against parents who desert their children. Mrs Barclay owns herself the mother of Cheviot; she has since married, and become a widow; and now, in marrying Mr Davenant, receives the best amends for her early seduction. Cheviot himself, after some trifling and comic obstacles, is united to Lady Bloomfield, with the consent of Mr Social, her father. Subtle is related to have failed, and before the curtain drops, the principal characters confess that those persons act but unwisely, who surrender the approbation of their own consciences to the opinions of The World.

The merit of this play does not consist in the construction of the plot, nor in the drollery or pathos of the incidents; and, indeed, it is much to be wished, that a little more labour had been bestowed upon these main-beams. But, in its character and dialogue, it does so much to amuse and delight, that we must be fiercely critical indeed, if we could dwell upon its weak points. With regard, then, to the characters, we may safely say, that they are all natural, and that two of them, Dauntless and Echo, have the further merit of being quite original: a merit which, in these days, when so many authors have been beating up for fresh game, and beating up so unsuccessfully, is certainly entitled to no stinted portion of praise. Dauntless is an attorney whom every body dislikes: but so abominably impudent, that nobody can shake him off: and Echo's characteristic is a perpetual assumption of the tones, the manner, and the general foppery of all the coxcombs whom he is foolish enough to admire. The dialogue abounds with vivacity, satire, and truth; and the observations on life are particularly new and striking:

The more serious passages are poetical and elegant, without a violent elevation above the allowed language of society; avoiding alike the tinsel of declamation, and the romance of sentiment.

The prologue was written by the author, and possesses neither deformity nor beauty that can claim particular remark. The epilogue is the production of Mr M. G. Lewis, and contains a string of lively puns upon the title of the comedy. This idea seems to have been taken from the protest of Adam Fitzadam, in a periodical paper which flourished in the last century, under the same title with Mr Kenney's play.

The acting, in general, is not to be mentioned without panegyric. Mr Elliston's Cheviot was a very easy, clever performance; a little deficient, perhaps, in some of the more serious scenes, but highly amusing in the comic passages. Mr Bannister's Echo was admirable;—so humorous, and yet so chaste; so full of feeling, and so unpretendingly natural, that the whole play may be said to have received a tone from his excellent performance. Some scenes he raised to an importance, which they are not likely to retain after his secession from the stage, even though he has already pointed out the mode of treating them. One situation, in particular, of alternate drollery and pathos, (where, amid the blunders of a ridiculous intoxication, Echo is suddenly melted by the recollection of his love for the deceased Eleanor), would probably, though written with great truth and nature, have produced some disapprobation in the hands of any actor less judicious and moderate, by the dangerous intermixture of a grotesque imbecility with a pathetic remorse; but Mr Bannister made the scene ludicrous, not ridiculous;—poor Echo made us laugh in spite of his distress, yet interested us in spite of his weakness. The great caution and delicacy that are necessary for managing such a situation, where one false step, to right or left, is absolute ruin to the play, must make this precedent dangerous to be followed by authors, though its success has been so brilliant in the present case. Succeeding actors may have learnt enough from Mr Bannister, to avoid giving offence hereafter in this particular scene; but we do not think it likely, that, in our days, another comedian will be found who can make it positively interesting; and if, in any future play, acted without Mr Bannister, an author should imitate the situation of Mr Kenney's Echo, even with talent equal to Mr Kenney's, we think, notwithstanding the example before us, that such a situation will not only give no pleasure to the spectators, but, when exposed as it must be to the dreadful ordeal of a first night's audience, will almost inevitably bring down the displeasure of the whole house. The horseman, who crossed a roaring stream over a plank, has long been talked of by his Cambrian countrymen; but if another horseman should try the same method of obtaining fame, not only failure, but destruction, would probably be his fate. Perhaps it may be thought, by a careless observer, that this experiment, which we conceive so hazardous in the character of Echo, is safer than we fancy it; and that, indeed, it is nothing more than a regular copy from that mixture of intoxication and remorse, which Shakespeare has given in the character of Cassio. But this appears to us to be one of those

mistakes, which authors are apt to commit in building new scenes upon admired models; mistakes not as to the effect of the model, but as to the principle by which that effect is produced. It is of great consequence to shew how far analogies are really concurrent, and at what point they begin to diverge; for they are seductive things in themselves. We are all dangerously ready in indulging the inherent propensity of human nature, to seize resemblances, rather than to draw distinctions. The difference in the situations of Echo and of Cassio appears to be this: That Cassio, being an elegant and interesting person of the drama, continues always to excite our sympathy; and, even in the midst of his lightest aberrations, does not absolutely forfeit our respect: the return of his feeling completely restores his dignity, and he so powerfully inclines us to weep, that we forget his having ever made us laugh. But Echo has no such habitual dignity to give a pathetic air to his remorse. In the instance of Echo, we have no sympathy with the degradation of a fine mind: all that there is to affect us, is the simple sorrow of an ordinary man, committing an ordinary failing, and stung by ordinary sensations. For certainly the recollections that influence him cannot be called other than ordinary; since the very commonest mind, when heated and softened by wine, as iron by the furnace, becomes capable of receiving even the gentlest direction that external impulse may impart. Under such circumstances, we will venture to say, that, if the actor had not been most peculiarly judicious, the audience, so far from entering into the agitations of Echo, would have given way to that vulgar practice, the ridicule of every thing like common *every-day* feeling, and gratified themselves, with proving their relish of fun at the expence of sensibility. An author must consider not only the *taste* of his audiences, but *their want of taste*—and recollect, that while so many can grin, and so few are capable of weeping, it is dangerous to trust the public with any thing, in which it is possible for their awkwardness to make a mistake, and break in upon a pathetic interest with an unseasonable mirth.

The praise that we have paid to Mr Bannister can in nowise be extended to Mrs Jordan, whose performance of the fashionable fair was of a texture unpleasingly inelegant. The other ladies and gentlemen, for the most part, deserved commendation. Mr Mathews's Index was comically quaint; and no want of characteristic distinctness was to be lamented in Mr Palmer, or Mr De Camp. Miss Boyce was unaffected and interesting; and Mrs Powell was so meritorious in the little she had to do, that we can hardly help wishing she had been enabled to do more.

The play was received with loud and long applause on its first representation, and was acted upwards of twenty nights in the course of the season. It is not likely to perish with those ephemerally popular productions, that possess no charm but novelty.

A lot less brilliant attended the ballet d'action, called Caractacus, which made its first appearance on the 22d of April. In this uninteresting piece of splendour, the dramatis personæ were as follow:

CHARACTERS.

Britons.

Caractacus,	Mr D'Egville.
Ulwy,	Mr Robert.
Hengo,	Miss C. Bristow.
Modred,	Mr Cooke.
Mador,	Mr Smith.
Isla,	Miss Gayton.
Ethelinde,	Mrs Sharp.

Romans.

Cæsar,	Mr Cranfield.
Claudius,	Mr Fisher.
Drusus,	Mr Male.
Marcus,	Mr Laurent.

The time of the piece is the epoch of the Roman invasion of Britain. Modred, the high-priest, and Mador, the chief of the bards, with their attendants, in an impressive anthem, announce a sacrifice. The stone altar is prepared, and Isla, the destined victim, is introduced. She is about to be immolated for the propitiation of the war-deities, when Ulwy, her lover, enters to entreat her liberation: he is repulsed, and Caractacus, the chief, then appears, and saves her life. Marcus, one of the Roman chiefs, is taken prisoner, and brought into the strong place of the priests; but escapes, by clambering along the boughs that overhang the spot of his confinement. Claudius, Drusus, and other Romans, come to his release: a battle takes place between the Romans and Britons, in which the latter are defeated, and the first act ends. The second act represents the Britons dispersed, and Caractacus and his boy Hengo flying among the fastnesses. A Roman soldier shoots the child, and Caractacus kills the soldier with the fragment of a rock. The child dies; the Romans seize Caractacus, and carry him with Ethelinde, and others of the Britons, in triumph to Rome. In the third act, after much of procession, the Roman generals bring Caractacus before the throne of Claudius Cæsar, the Emperor, who, if we understood rightly, extends his mercy to the conquered chief, and unites him to Ethelinde.

The great expectations that were entertained of this piece, and the prodigious expence that was bestowed upon it, oblige us to treat it more at length, than its intrinsic merit requires. But we are not sorry to enlarge in this instance, because we are enabled to lay down some of those principles, which seem to have been very insufficiently understood or remembered in many of our modern spectacles; yet which it becomes every day more necessary to consider and observe, in proportion as the demand for these afterpieces extends itself among the people. So frequently does it happen in taste, as well as in politics, that things insignificant in themselves acquire importance by their popularity.

That magnificence of scenery and pomp of procession are attractive in a very powerful degree, every body, who knows any thing of a theatre, will be very ready to acknowledge; but they are attractive rather as ad-

juncts than as principals; they are admirable ornaments to beauty, but they cannot make deformity alluring. The error that was committed in the construction of Caractacus appears to have arisen from a confusion concerning this principle. Mr T. Sheridan, a gentleman of much talent, but of little theatrical experience, had a mind to write a piece. He knew that Blue Beard, and Cinderella, and the Wood Demon, had possessed great advantages of show, and had flourished with eminent success; but he probably did not perceive that their success, though it was *increased* by the show, *originated* from the story; and he seems to have thought, that, if he could but make a piece equally glittering, it of course would be equally successful. We have heard an anecdote of a countryman who came to London, and inquired of an optician for a glass to read by. The optician shewed his customer a great number of magnifiers; but none would serve the desired purpose. "Well, Sir," said the tradesman, "here is a glass that magnifies still more than all you have tried. Can you see the letters with this?"—"Oh! yes," answered the rustic, "I can always see the letters well enough; but I want a glass that will make me read 'em when I see 'em." Now, theatrical gewgaw, though very advantageous to a good piece, will be just as unavailing to a bad one, as the spectacles which aid a scholar, but are useless to him who cannot spell.

The finery, then, should be made for the plot, and not the plot for the finery. He who would produce a successful ballet, must introduce character, if not new, at least interesting; and incidents which, without fatiguing the attention by the rapidity of their succession, must be numerous enough to keep the audience perpetually occupied, and doubtful enough to create a sympathy and agitation for the fate of some important personage in the piece.—These methods of pleasing are sparingly employed in the ballet of Caractacus. Perhaps Mr T. Sheridan expected we should feel an interest for the Britons; but the affairs of a nation are little interesting in any drama, and least of all in a ballet. To excite the sympathy of an audience, there must be some representation of adventures, surprising or pathetic, which befal the prominent individuals of the piece. Even in history, the misfortunes of a whole country do not interest so strongly as those of an individual. All the other murders of Cortez, collected and taken in the aggregate, do not excite in our bosoms so agitating an emotion as we feel for the sufferings of the individual Guatimozin on his burning bed; in the aggregate case we have only a general idea of slaughter, little clearer than an abstract notion; in the individual case, the detail brings particular feelings that are more distinct and acute. And, for general description, inferior as it always is in point of effect to descriptions of individual interest, the historian has more advantages than the dramatic writer, and especially than a writer in that class of the drama to which Caractacus belongs. For history possesses not only facts, but rhetoric of all kinds to comment on those facts; and though action, if capable of visible representation, must always be more striking, visibly represented, than related in language; yet when, as in the case of a national calamity, the suffering which we are called to commiserate,

cannot be visibly represented with any interest, or even clearness, then certainly language is a decisive advantage. A great number of Britons, none of them individually known to the audience, hurrying to and fro, amid the noise of drums and trumpets, are objects of no regard in this ballet, because it is impossible to know the feelings of all those people, or even any thing at all of their business, except that they are fighting and defeated. Among them we cannot recognize individuals for whom we have already been concerned, nor is it likely that we shall be summoned to recognize any of them hereafter.

No pictures creating a contrast, by a representation of previous enjoyments, or of future suffering, no declamations, reflections, or poetical appeals to the heart, can be mingled in the scenic exhibition, as they are in the history; the past and the future are shut out; we have nothing to employ us but the present, and the present, in this instance, does not compensate the trouble of attention. Attention in a ballet can hardly be rewarded, but by story or incidents befalling those personages of the piece for whom we are prepared to feel interest. But probably the author intended Caractacus for the object of sympathy. Be it so.—Let us inquire what Caractacus does in this piece to excite this sympathy. He fights among his countrymen for his country, but so does each of his common soldiers. He rescues a victim from death; but he rescues her by the decree of his authority, without obstacle or inconvenience, and in this we feel no suspense or interest. He kills the destroyer of his child; but he accomplishes that vengeance without danger to himself. He is carried in captivity to Rome; but his escape from death is owing to the Emperor's clemency, and not to any exertion of his own. The further we examine this ballet, the more shall we be convinced of its author's unskilfulness in the principles of dramatic effect. He has situations and incidents, such as the adventure of Isla, and the escape of Marcus; but he has assigned them to people of no interest: and he has a hero whose known character and circumstances might have been so wrought up as to make him interesting; but to him he has not assigned situations and incidents. The scene in which little Hengo perishes, appears indeed to be an attempt at strong incident and situation; but Hengo ought to have been made a personage of more importance in the early part of the action, in order to excite any great compassion in his final moments. Instead of playing at wrestling with another little boy, he ought to have taken some signal part in the events of the fable. And this situation of his death, at any rate, had nothing of novelty to recommend it; for it already existed, action for action, in Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of Bonduca.

It is only to be lamented, that the action of Mr D'Egville and Miss C. Bristow, the dancing of Miss Gayton, and the music of Mr Bishop, should have been wasted on so undeserving a spectacle. It escaped the violence of censure, because it did not disgust; but it produced little advantage to the theatre, because it was without interest.

The opera that appeared on Tuesday the 3d of May, was the work of Mr Cumberland, and certainly by

no means worthy of the fame or talents of that venerable author. It was entitled the Jew of Mogadore, and its characters were thus represented:

Muley Selim, Prince of Morocco,	Mr Holland.
Abdallah, an Arabian Chief,	Mr Raymond.
Hassan, friend of Selim,	Mr Kelly.
Nadab, the Jew of Mogadore,	Mr Dowton.
Jew Merchant,	Mr Penley.
Giovanni, a Sicilian Captain,	Mr Braham.
Rooney, an Irish Slave,	Mr Johnstone.
Zelma, beloved by Selim,	Mrs Mountain.
Lyra, a Slave from Cyprus,	Mrs Bland.
Mammora, a Portuguese Slave,	Signora Storace.

There was much difficulty in tracing the fable, because it was constructed rather of narration than of incident; which system is calculated to increase the trouble of the spectator, in the same proportion in which it diminishes that of the author. We could find out only these particulars; that Selim loved Zelma, and, in spite of his barbarous education, was sufficiently amiable to deserve the affection of a charming woman:—that all the rest of the characters, with the exception only of Hassan and Abdallah, were dependent upon Nadab, to whom indeed four of them were slaves:—that the bounty of this benevolent Jew manumitted the bondsfolk:—that Selim's father, who had opposed the young man's union with Zelma, died on a sudden; and that then the characters all seemed very happy.

The part of Selim was performed in a chaste, and yet spirited manner, by Mr Holland. Mr Braham, in Giovanni, sang admirably; and Mr Dowton played Nadab with his usual force of feeling; but the character had a great deal to say, and very little to do, and, of course, did not stand in the most effective point of view with the audience.

The play was acted only three or four nights, notwithstanding the merits of the music, which was the work of Mr Kelly.

For the benefit of Miss Pope, on the 26th of May, was acted Mr Colman's laughable comedy of the Heir at Law, in which, for the first and last time, Miss Pope played Deborah Dowlas, Lady Duberly. Between the play and the farce, according to the notice she had given, she addressed some lines to the audience, in which she bade her final adieu to the stage. She spoke these in the character of Shakspeare's Audrey; but they were so extremely ill written, that our situation in parting with an old friend became rather irksome than touching. If they had been as humorous as the part required, sorrow might have been pleasingly changed into mirth; or, had she taken leave by a simple farewell in her own character, regret might have been unconstrainedly indulged. But the wretched mummery of this composition, had the effect of thwarting the general disposition without over-

coming it; and, alike insufficient to produce laughter or accord with melancholy, excited no sensation but displeasure. Every body was dissatisfied that an actress, so long and so deservedly a favourite, should have quitted the public without manifesting her own feelings, or receiving the tribute of theirs.

Miss Pope, at an early age, had acquired a considerable reputation. Churchill, in his Rosciad, has left us these lines:

With all the native vigour of sixteen,
Among the merry groupe conspicuous seen,
See lively Pope advance in jig and trip,
Corinna, Cherry, Honeycomb, and Snip.
Not without art, but yet to nature true,
She charms the town with humour just, yet new.

Our recollection does not extend to those long elapsed years when she flourished in the performances commemorated by the poet; but the concurring testimony of those veteran critics, on whose judgments it is reasonable to depend, establishes the merits of her juvenile representations to our perfect conviction.—Within the period in which we can remember her, her peculiar excellence has consisted in the expression of pertness: whether the low pertness of Mrs Heidelberg, in the Clandestine Marriage, the more lady-like pertness of Mrs Candour, in the School for Scandal, or the half-genteel and half-vulgar pertness of Flippanta, in the Confederacy. She possessed, in an eminent degree, the science of effects, and the knowledge of the stage; and exercised, in every thing she undertook, a patience of study, which rendered her invaluable to authors. These qualities became latterly the more welcome from their lamentable rarity, among the careless chance-trusting actors who have multiplied so dangerously.

Her exterior was not prepossessing: in our time she has been only a fat old lady, with a sharp face and shrill voice. But we feel her secession as a heavy loss; and we fear that it will continue long unrepaired. At present, not only does there seem no dawn of any *talent* likely to equal her's, but we do not perceive any one even labouring to obtain her *science*.

On the following Monday, the 30th of May, Signora Storace took leave of the stage, in a musical address, which she chaunted after the opera of the Cabinet. She seemed to be much overcome by her feelings. At the end of the address, her agitation was so great that she could no longer support herself; and Mr Bannister and Mr Braham, hurrying upon the stage, saved her from falling to the ground, by catching her in their arms. They bore her away amid loud applauses from all parts of the house.

She had been engaged in theatrical life for a great number of years; and from her early youth enjoyed a high reputation as a singer. Her voice was strong and clear, and her science was always in esteem.

No other remarkable performance occurred during this season. The theatre closed for the summer on Friday the 17th of June, with the comedy of the Belle's Stratagem, and the farce of No Song no Supper.

At the opening of the new season, in the ensuing September, this theatre again allowed several days precedency to Covent Garden. Two advertisements were published, with the signature of Mr Peake, the Drury Lane treasurer; one announcing

an improvement in the board of management, and the other, an alteration in the free list, which, except "where a right existed," as in the case of authors, and a few other persons, was declared to be wholly "abolished." These promises of general amendment were kept like the promises of paying the arrears. As to the management, it was assumed by Mr T. Sheridan, a man of talent, but one whose inexperience in dramatic affairs gave every reason before-hand to doubt his fitness for such an administration, and whose negligence and unskilfulness, as they have since been manifested, most heavily realize the unlucky forebodings of theatrical men. We must not forget to add, that the finances of the theatre were now incumbered with the annexation of Mr Charles Ward, a gentleman in some way related to the family of the Sheridans, who was introduced in the capacity of secretary to the board of management — We have always been unable to conjecture the use of this office. And as to the other part of the promise, the reduction of the free list, we consider the professions that the treasurer held out, as being little better than a trick for getting rid of a few persons who had no great interest with the ruling powers; for, to our knowledge, persons, having no sort of *right*, were immediately reinstated upon the list by *favour*. So, with a rakish gentility, after twenty protestations of reformation, the theatre resumed its evil courses on the 17th of September. The pieces were, the comedy of the Honey-Moon, and the operatical after-piece of Rosina.

On the 22d, in Bickerstaff's opera of Love in a Village, Mr Scriven, from the Edinburgh theatre, made his first appearance as Hodge. Easy and noisy, confident and harsh, Mr Scriven scrambled sturdily through his part; and though his performance was not contemptible, it certainly was very disagreeable. We do not speak of that unpleasantness which results from the low unfeeling character of Hodge, but of that unpleasantness inherent in the actor, and which prevented him from turning Hodge's faults to a comic account. By a judicious actor, the very dislike that the audience feel toward such a character, may be converted into a source of amusement; as every body will be aware, who has seen the Hodge of Mr Emery or of Mr Liston.

The Mysterious Bride was a drama in three acts, adapted by the fashionable Mr Skeffington, from a French piece, called La Forêt d' Hermanstadt, ou la fausse Epouse. It had been acted with great success at the end of the preceding season, for the benefits of several performers, and was repeated for the house on the 27th of September. The characters and fable were as follows:

Almaric,	Mr Putnam.
Oswald,	Mr Raymond.
Armanski,	Mr Siddons.
Bolmann,	Mr Palmer.
Miesco,	Mr De Camp.
Store,	Mr Maddocks.
Orloff,	Mr Cooke.

Elisena, . . .	Mrs H. Siddons.
Olfrida, . . .	Mrs Harlowe.
Gertrude, . . .	Mrs Sparks.
Marian, . . .	Mrs Bland,

Scene,——Transylvania.
Time,——Fourteenth century.

Elisena, daughter of the Bohemian king, has been sent under the conduct of an officer, called Armanski, to be united in marriage with Almaric, the Prince of Transylvania. Before her departure, the Bohemian monarch had entrusted a medallion to Armanski, with the name of Elisena marked in diamonds, as a present for the bridegroom on the day of marriage. Oswald, an ambitious favourite of the Prince, had conceived a daring design of imposing his sister Olfrida on his master for the long-expected princess. Enamoured, from the portrait artfully presented by the brother, the Prince hails Olfrida as his long-expected bride. In the mean time, the ruffians of Oswald attack Armanski and his train in the Forest of Moldavia, rob him of the medallion, and every other proof; seize the Princess, and plunge Armanski in the river. When Elisena arrives, two ruffians are about to murder her. Touched with pity, they spare her life, and disguise her as a peasant. She is hired as a servant at the inn by Bolmann; here she meets the Prince, and captivates him at a fête, yet dares not disclose herself, dreading the vengeance of Oswald and Olfrida. Miesco, a waiter at the inn, is shortly enamoured of Elisena; but when she discloses her real situation, wholly renounces his passion, and devotes himself with zeal to her welfare. At the moment when the Prince and Olfrida are about to be united, Armanski, who has been saved by the care of peasants, opportunely arrives. He accuses Oswald and Olfrida, who retort the charge of imposture. Armanski asks the Prince for the medallion, in which the portrait of Elisena is concealed by a secret spring, and urges the false princess to prove herself the daughter of his master, by shewing the diamond which opens the medallion. She faulters. Elisena points to the letter E. The Prince opens the medallion, and the title of Elisena is confirmed. The piece ends with the defeat of the impostor, and the union of Almaric and Elisena.

The story has considerable interest, and the play had been neatly arranged by Mr Skeffington; but, from some perverse cause, the disapprobation of the audience prevented any further repetitions. We have no hesitation in declaring, that we think the condemnation was exceedingly unjust. That the piece should not be so enthusiastically received on this occasion as it had been by the partial assemblies which the benefits had convened, was, of course, to have been expected by its ingenious author; for the atmosphere of a benefit-night is a kind of hot-house air, and a tender shoot is sure to thrive more luxuriantly in such a temperature than when exposed to the rude blasts of an open season. But the sentence of the 27th was not to be foreseen, for it was not deserved; and though we are by no means of opinion that plays are often condemned by parties—nay, thou

we believe that, even on this occasion, no actual malignity existed against the author—yet, as we conceive that the notoriety which Mr Skeffington possesses for eccentricity of dress, and other pursuits less lofty than literature, was a reason with many for undervaluing his actual talents, we cannot help thinking, that, if his name had been suppressed, his play must have succeeded.

The farce of the Fortune-Teller was acted but once; certainly once too often. This unfortunate exhibition took place on the 29th of September, and was thus supported:

CHARACTERS.

Lordly,	Mr Wewitzer.
Joe,	Mr Bannister.
Blackthorn,	Mr Maddocks.
Edward,	Mr Gibbon.
Francis,	Mr Powell.
Trigger,	Mr Mathews.
Charles,	Mr J. Smith.
Lady Worthland,	Mrs Mountain.
Margery,	Mrs Bland.

Charles and Margery entertained an affection for each other, which Joe, the son of Squire or Farmer Lordly, had a mind to disturb; but found himself turned into a laughing-stock, pushed into a closet, and locked in. Escaping from that confinement, and groping his way home in the dark, he met his father, whom he tripped up by the heels. This was the comic part of the farce. The more dignified portion of its fable was founded on the mutual love of Francis and Lady Worthland. Francis, hopeless, turned soldier; and Lady Worthland, hopeful, pursued him in the disguise of a gipsey. She predicted his wedding, and verified the prophecy by marrying him herself without any delay.

The dialogue was dismally dull; and the actors having no materials to work upon, were by no means entertaining. Mr Reeve's music was better than the farce for which it had been composed, but had no very potent claims to panegyric.—The performance was manfully hissed, and the managers did not venture to act it again. Its parentage is unknown.

The comedy of the Rivals, which was played on the 4th of October, introduced Mrs Orger, from the Edinburgh stage. Her manner was generally pleasing, but it sometimes bordered on affectation. Her face and person are pretty, and, with these natural requisites, she ought to have been a better representative of Lydia than in fact she was; but she appeared to have mistaken the sentiment of the part. Lydia is a romantic girl indeed, but not a dawdle: her character has an affectation, but it is the affectation of mind rather than of manner. Mrs Orger almost always drawled; and this style, though it succeeded very well in certain querulous passages, was very displeasing in the animated descriptions of moonlight scenes

and expected elopements. However, her first meeting with her supposed Beverly was exceedingly worthy of praise: it was tender without insipidity, and warm without indecorum.

We were happy, on the 17th of the same month, to greet the revival of our old favourite, Bluebeard. Mr Colman, the author of this *spectacle*, has here indeed so far outgone the pomps and puns of that incapable herd who have followed his footsteps, that such a revival is better than novelty itself. However, the piece had suffered a material change in the cast of its characters since the days of its first representation. For Mr Palmer, we find Mr Raymond; for Mr Suett, Mr Mathews; for Mr Kelly, Mr J. Smith; for Mrs C. Kemble, who in those years was Miss De Camp, we perceived Miss Lyon; for Mrs Crouch, Mrs Mountain; and for Madame Parisot, Miss Gayton. In some of these changes, the loss was heavily felt; in others it was not painful; but in no one instance was any thing gained.

The newspapers had for a long while been essaying every experiment to influence the public expectation, on the subject of a Mrs Mudie, an actress in the Windsor theatre, and mother of the young Roscia, who appeared in London as a rival to the young Roscius; at last Mrs Mudie was engaged in the company of Drury Lane, and produced in the character of Mrs Haller. It would have been better, perhaps, for her reputation, if she had never been guilty of this indiscreet exhibition; but she seems to have wanted that salutary pride which actuated the Roman hero when he exclaimed: "I would rather be the first man in a village than the second in Rome." If she had continued unknown to the boards of the metropolis, her fame might still have held an illusive magnitude through the mist of distance, and the name of Mrs Mudie might, in the columns of the daily prints, have yet remained synonimous with tragic genius. But cruel experiment has blighted her visions of hope; and her glory, like the magic fair one of Partenopex, is ruined by inspection.

For such a character as Mrs Haller, she was very unfit. Her voice, her face, her figure, her manner, were all equally unappropriate and equally unpleasing. She was more like what a housekeeper really is, starched, lean, drawling, and dry, than what Mrs Haller is represented to be, tender, interesting, pathetic, and beautiful.

Mr Elliston's Stranger was a performance by no means creditable to his talents. Instead of a heart-broken victim, tremblingly alive to moral suffering, and stern in the excess of sensibility, Mr Elliston was a solemn personage, seeming to feel very little interest in what was going on—a masquerader in a dull domino—a kind of gloomy *nothing*. This gentleman cannot be too frequently reminded that tragedy is not his forte.

Mr Mathews's Peter was a diverting, but not sober performance; and Mr Wewitzer's Solomon was a sober performance, but not diverting. Mr Holland evinced much judgment in Baron Steinforte; and Miss Boyce played sweetly in Countess Wintersen.

On the 11th of November, appeared a drama in three acts, from the pen of Mr Theodore Hooke, the translator of Tekeli, the Fortress, and other after-pieces. In the pre-

sent performance, he was assisted by Mr Sheridan; if, indeed, the name of assistance can be properly applied to a co-operation so little advantageous as that of Mr Sheridan appears to have been on this occasion. The whole merit rests upon the incidents; now, as those already existed in the French piece, called Les Mines de Pologne, from which the drama under consideration was translated, and as the dialogue throughout is destitute of merit, we may safely say, that, whatever be the share which Mr Sheridan has taken in the labour, Mr Hooke is but little beholden to him.

CHARACTERS.

Spaniards.	
Duke of Savoy,	Mr Putnam.
Count Egmont,	Mr Elliston.
Egbert,	Master Wallach.
Everard,	Mr Braham.
Bertrand,	Mr De Camp.
Alvarez,	Mr Ray.
Adriana,	Mrs H. Siddons.
British.	
Sir Leinster Kildare, an Irishman,	Mr Johnstone.
Captain M'Entire, a Scotchman,	Mr Maddocks.
French.	
De Courcy,	Mr Raymond.
Rosa de Valmont,	Miss Ray.

The piece is founded on the battle of St Quintin, in 1757, when the French, in attempting to raise the siege of that town, suffered a signal defeat from the Spanish and English forces, commanded by the Duke of Savoy, Count Egmont, and the Earl of Pembroke; and the surrender of the town of St Quintin was the immediate consequence. In this play, Egmont, a general in the Spanish army, being anxious to see his wife and son, who are detained as prisoners by De Courcy in the castle of St Quintin, enters the fortress in disguise; but, being discovered by the child's exclamation at the unexpected sight of his father, is confined beneath the castle in a cage of iron, over which his wife and son are immured. The son, contriving to steal the key, liberates his father; and while De Courcy and his soldiers descend into the iron repository, in search of Egmont, the key is turned, and, by a little legerdemain, the captives become free, and the guards prisoners. Egmont succeeds in passing the centinels, but his wife, son, and Rosa de Valmont, their attendant, are detained; and at the instant the latter is about to suffer death for having deceived De Courcy, and attempted to effect the emancipation of his prisoners, her rescue is accomplished, and De Courcy overthrown by a party of English soldiers, who, through a *russe de guerre*, have obtained admission to the fortress, under the auspices of Sir Leinster Kildare. This gallant Irishman is a lover of

Rosa; and with their nuptials, and the re-union of Egmont and Adriana, the piece happily concludes.

Mr Theodore Hooke originally arranged the Siege of St Quintin as an after-piece, and in that shape presented it to Mr Harris, by whom, we think indiscreetly, it was returned to the author as unfit for the purposes of Covent Garden theatre. But there can be little doubt, that, if judiciously shortened, and acted as a second piece, it must have met with much approbation. That it did not succeed in the shape it bore at Drury Lane, may appear to be an argument in justification of Mr Harris; but we cannot help believing that its failure was owing, not to its want of merit, but to its length, and to the presentation of those pantomimic adventures in a full play, which are unquestionably desirable only in an after-piece.

The music was composed and selected, partly by Mr Hooke, senior, and partly by Mr Bishop. Mr Braham was introduced as a military minstrel, and had nothing to do but to sing some words to the air for which Burns composed his "Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled." This produced little effect, it must be owned; but the precedent was good, of providing Mr Braham with music unaccompanied by words; for his singing is above praise, but his acting is really beneath censure, and he would deserve commendation much oftener if he would cease to require principal parts in the new plays where he acts. The performers in general were extremely respectable, but they did nothing that demands any specific observation; and, after nine nights, they were released from their fatigues, by the extinction of the unfortunate drama.

Between the play and the farce, appeared, on the 23d, a dance called Love in a Tub. In the tub an amorous cooper sits down, while the damsel whom he would fain caress, kisses hands with a more engaging lover, and the young couple turn down the vessel over the greybeard. When his wife arrives, he is released from his trap, and the whole concludes in a general dance. Mr Noble, and the fair pupils of Mr D'Egville, exerted themselves with great effect; and no praise could exceed the merit of the charming Miss Gayton.

The 1st of December ushered on the stage a drama in three acts, called Venoni, the reputed production of Mr M. G. Lewis. It was represented in the following manner:

Benvolio, Viceroy of Sicily,	. .	Mr Siddons.
Marquis of Caprara,	. . .	Mr Powell.
Father Celestino, Prior of St Mark's,	.	Mr Wroughton.
Venoni,	. . . .	Mr Elliston.
Friars, Jeronymo,	. .	Mr Holland.
Friars, Michael,	. . .	Mr De Camp.
Friars, Anastasio,	. .	Mr Cooke.
Friars, Nicolo,	. . .	Mr Maddocks.
Benedetto, the Viceroy's Steward,		Mr Penley.
Servants to the Viceroy, Carlo,	. . .	Mr Evans.
Servants to the Viceroy, Pietro,	. . .	Mr Fisher.
Servants to the Viceroy, Giovanni,	. .	Mr Webb.

Fishermen, ...	Mr Smith, Master Dourousset, and Master Huckel.
Hortensia, Marchioness of Caprara, .	Mrs Powell.
Josepha, ...	Mrs H. Siddons.
Peresa, ...	Mrs Sparks.

Venoni is a young Italian of rank and wealth, betrothed to Josepha, a lady of suitable condition. Her charms have been viewed with a lascivious eye by the Prior of St Mark's; she has been placed by her parents in the convent of St Ursula, in order that the example of the nuns may induce her to embrace a religious life: and this arrangement appears to have been effected through the recommendation of the Prior; who, by his vile flatteries, not only influences the parents of Josepha, but works upon Venoni's mind, already shattered with the despair of ill-fated love. The crafty monk determines to possess his victim's fortune, prevails upon him to become a novice in the monastery, and resolves to rid himself of a rival so troublesome and so much injured, by immuring him alive in a subterraneous cell. Josepha, inflexible in virtue, threatens to betray the Prior's attempts upon her chastity; and he, by the connivance with the Ursuline abbess, incloses the maiden in a vault, divided only by a wall, from Venoni's destined dungeon in the contiguous monastery. A letter, containing a disclosure of the design against Venoni's life, falls into the hands of Michael, one of the monks, who gives it to the youth. In the transport of agony, Venoni becomes so vehement, that Michael, after vainly imploring him to fly, is obliged to retreat, lest so impassioned an interview should provoke observation: and Venoni, left alone, dashes himself, senseless, on the ground. From this situation he is roused by the Prior, whom he reproaches with his guilt, and convicts by the letter. The Prior, who is attended by some faithful villains, now decides on an instant execution of his original design, in order thus at once to free himself from a rival, to obtain that rival's wealth, and to secure the concealment of his own plot. The curtain rising at the beginning of the third act, discovers Josepha and Venoni, in two cells, separated from each other by a wall so thick as to prevent them from suspecting their relative situation. After some interesting action and soliloquy in each cell, and particularly a beautiful address from Josepha to her expiring lamp, Venoni, through the aid of a scroll, which is supposed to have been left by some former victim, discovers an iron bar, which enables him to break away some hollow stones, and force an opening into the adjoining cell. Just as the astonished and wretched lovers are deploring the desperation of their fate, Josepha's parents, who have learnt the foul plot from Michael, burst into the prison, and the play concludes.

Mr Elliston's acting in the original piece was an exception to the general demerit of his tragedy. He spoke with a gentleness, which, if it was now and then a little overdone, was yet, in most instances, extremely pleasing: his fine voice was heard in its most melodious cadences, and to the fullest advantage: and his whole performance was highly inte-

resting. This excellence probably arose in some measure from the nature of the character, which almost invariably preserves an even and subdued tone; for this uniform tenour must have made it difficult for any actor to have been grossly bad, though every actor could not have been so strikingly good as Mr Ellis-ton. We cannot praise his blustering performance in the subsequent alterations of the third act, which are presently to be recorded.

Mr H. Siddons was an animated and affecting representative of the viceroy; and the Josepha of Mrs H. Siddons, though a part of little importance, was given with her usual sweetness. Mr De Camp played Michael with judgment and feeling: but Mr Wroughton, in the prior, was sometimes absolutely ludicrous. An odd short action, exceedingly appropriate in comedy, but altogether unsuitable to tragedy—a plump pumpkin-like deportment and address, that conveyed the idea of a mantle-piece mandarin—and a hollow grumbling rage, like winds confined, conspired to render the performance of Celestino, the most injudicious effort that we ever witnessed from this gentleman; who, for the most part, plays, not only with feeling, but with great good sense.

The opinion of the theatrical and critical world was, for the most part, we are well aware, decidedly unfavourable to Venoni: but we are not ashamed to confess ourselves, in this instance, at variance from the general voice. For though we think the dialogue very loose, declamatory, and unnatural, yet the situations, which are matters of more importance, succeed each other with celerity, and strong tragic effect. The beginning was dull; but the latter part even of the first act was highly interesting; and the whole of the second act was powerfully dramatic, nay, irresistibly affecting. The audience most sensibly felt the charm of these scenes, and it was not till the third act that the tide began to turn against the unhappy drama.—Here, however, we think that the failure should be imputed to the construction of the machinery, rather than of the play.

The divided cells might have formed a beautiful scene, though some persons have ludicrously compared them to the dens in a menagerie.—The fourth wall, that should run along the end of both these cells, is, of course, merely ideal; we must suppose it broken away by some magic, imperceptible to the persons confined in the dungeons, and then we have both compartments before us at one view, as is the case, when, after the falling of a division in a house on fire, we behold different rooms at once, with the partitions between them. Every room that we see on the stage is beheld by this fiction; we perceive three sides, and we supposed the fourth to be removed without the consciousness of the dramatis personæ; but on that night, by the appearance of the party-wall between the two vaults, the illusion became more palpable, and the audience, in our opinion very inconsiderately, condemned the scene as totally absurd. In this case we are convinced, (though this affords no justification to the idle prejudice of the public,) that a part of the mischief was done by the manner in which the scene was painted; for, as it must have been impossible for the audience to gain this view of the interior, except by a supposed removal of the wall, the scene should not have been painted with a finished front and railings, as if the opening

had been actually designed by the architect of the convent.

However all this may be, the third act was not endured as it originally stood; and therefore, on the sixth night, a new third act was essayed. This experiment was unprecedented and bold; but it succeeded amply, and proved at least the author's rapidity of invention; for it was actually produced on the 12th of September, only eleven days after the first appearance of the play. In this third act the incidents are thus arranged: An old man, named Lodovico, is confined in the vaults below the monastery, and has employed many years in seeking their outlets. But when at last his search has brought him to a portal, the strength of the bolts resists his aged hands. He enters the cell in which Venoni is confined, and communicates the secret to him. Venoni, young and vigorous, bursts the door, and flies through the passages that lead into the Ursuline convent. Josepha now appears with some nuns and the abbess, who is Celestino's confidante; and just as she is about to die for her inflexible virtue, Venoni enters. While he and his Josepha are locked in each other's arms, the prior and his assassins appear: the unfortunate pair are separated: but, at the moment when the attendants are hurrying them away, the viceroy rushes in with the Monk Michael, who has revealed the diabolical purpose of the prior; the parents of Josepha follow, and the piece concludes with the union of the lovers.

Lodovico ought to have made his appearance at the end; but, except in this particular, there is no material objection to the altered representation.

Yet this hurry of entrance and exit, bustle, recovery, escape, and return, is not, in our opinion, so chaste and natural as the original third act: which, indeed, if we put the scenery out of the question, wanted nothing, but at the conclusion a few words, explaining, first, the mode by which, in spite of the prior's defiance of all search, the viceroy did at last discover the cells; and, secondly, the fate of Celestino. The piece, with the alterations, continued to be acted for many nights.

The managers being too judicious, or too lazy, or too poor, to bring out a new pantomime, the old exhibition of Robinson Crusoe was revived for the amusement of the holiday audiences, and made its appearance on the 26th Dec. It is in two distinct parts; of which the former is a ballet of action, and was composed by the late Mrs Sheridan; the latter is a common harlequinade. The ballet is chaste and natural, but it wants incident: The harlequinade is amusing. Mr D'Egville was a good Crusoe. Mr Laurent had some merit in Friday, and still more in the Clown of the second part. Mrs Sharp's Columbine was entitled to the applause which so generally is deserved by that excellent dancer.

A gentleman named Kent played Sir George Airy, in the Busy Body, on the 27th, and was any thing rather than *airy*. His whole manner, though not sleepy nor slow, was heavy and hard. It had something of that thick nimbleness and strenuous volubility which distinguish Mr Farley's acting.

Covent-Garden.

Covent-Garden, which had opened on Monday the 14th of September, had received but little advantage from the generality of the performances that preceded the new year: but though the season had

not been conspicuously profitable, at least it had been rendered tolerably productive, by the great success of the Blind Boy, a melo-drama, produced on Tuesday the 1st of December, 1807. The pantomime, called Harlequin in his Element, or Fire, Water, Earth, and Air, had been well received, and afforded a fair prospect of further advantage.

The managers were Mr Harris, who possesses the principal part of the concern, his son Mr Henry Harris, and Mr Kemble. It must be observed, that the power of Mr Kemble, though he had the title of "acting manager," was, in many instances, little more than a nominal authority; for Mr Harris, having the largest property, held almost exclusively the right of accepting and rejecting pieces, of engaging performers, and even, we believe, of assigning the characters to them. Mr Kemble, being more known to the public, of course is thought to be the moving spring: but the real fact seems to be, that he never exercised much authority, except in the case of certain revived plays, over which he had an uncontrouled jurisdiction.

The following performers held the leading characters: In tragedy, Mr Kemble, Mr Pope, and Mr Murray; Mrs Siddons and Mrs St. Leger. In comedy, Mr Munden, Mr Fawcett, Mr Lewis, Mr Emery, Mr Liston, Mr Simmons, Mr Oxberry, Mr Blanchard, and Mr Farley; Mrs Mattocks, Mrs Charles Kemble, Mrs Gibbs, and Mrs Davenport. In tragedy and comedy, Mr Cooke, Mr C. Kemble, Mr Brunton, Mr Claremont, and Mr Chapman; Miss Smith, Miss Norton, and Mrs H. Johnston. In opera, Mr Incledon, Mr Bellamy, Mr Taylor; Mrs Dickons, Miss Bolton, and Mrs Liston. In ballets and pantomimes, Mr Bologna, Mr Grimaldi, Mr Ridgway; Mrs Ridgway and the four Misses Adams. The leader of the band was Mr Ware.

The powerful genius and finished manners of Mr Kemble, aided by a classical education, and by the stores of a general knowledge, have raised him to the highest honours of his arduous profession. To supply a poet's deficiencies, or deck him with unexpected, yet appropriate beauties, belongs only to an actor of great genius: and the rank that acting can claim among the nobler arts, is owing chiefly to this imposing faculty of creation—this admirable gift, which, with a magic power, can warm the torpor of lifelessness itself, and bid vegetation rise in sudden bloom amid the desert. Of this splendid order are the endowments of Mr Kemble. In characters of tenderness he does not excel, though his brilliant imagination, his thorough science, his curious research, and his careful study, produce effect in some passages, even of his least successful efforts. But to him is pre-eminently due the glory of that towering genius, which is exercised in the representation of heroic poetry: he astonishes and delights by the expression and majesty of his countenance and person, by the living energy of the soul, and by that terrific and tempestuous sweep of action, where electrical brightness comes flashing by fits through the sublimity of the storm.

It is impossible for us to bestow much praise upon Mr Pope, who once held a principal cast of characters, but who has now descended to what may be called the heavy business of the theatre:—long, second-rate, unproductive parts. He is very deficient in discrimination, and

does not palliate this fault by any great force of feeling. So much boisterousness of rant and whine, we have not seen in any other actor of a tolerably respectable rank. He has a manly burly figure, which, with his general bluffness of manner, renders him a most excellent representative of Henry the Eighth; but, with this one exception, we know none of his exertions that can be commended. He has a loud and very fine voice; but he uses it so unmercifully, that, though he is always heard, he is seldom listened to.

Mr Murray does the old men of tragedy. He now and then borders upon the ludicrous in his expressions of animation, by assuming an odd turgid drawl, which is the more remarkable in its feebleness, because the actor is obviously striving to be forcible. But, in general, he may justly be denominated a respectable performer, and often exhibits much pathetic and natural feeling. He is a middle-sized, well-made man, and his face and figure have been said to bear some resemblance to those of Mr Garrick.

We have now to commemorate the greatest tragedian whom the annals of the drama describe;—it is needless to explain, that we speak of Mrs Siddons. If it were not for the gratification that it gives us to dwell, even in recollection, on such excellence as hers, we should almost be inclined to throw a veil on this discussion, and decline all attempt at sketching what words cannot adequately define. Uniting all the powers of imagination and of execution, at once splendid and simple, dignified and tender, terrific and affecting—shining forth, as Pierre exclaims of Jaffier, "Noble in mind, and in person lovely," Mrs Siddons has risen to a height, which in no other art, certainly not in that art, appears to have been attained by the faculties of man. How painfully are we called upon here to apply the general lamentation, with which we prefaced our theatrical record—how heavily must we in this instance regret, that the sublime and the beautiful, which have scarcely existed in complete alliance among poets, painters, sculptors, or musicians, should now have been faultlessly conjoined in a perishable art, that cannot convey to succeeding time the glories of her who united them—that a genius, which could thus overcome the inveterate barriers of human nature, should have sacrificed itself to that pursuit in which alone it could not be immortal—that it should have broken those ancient spells that seemed to guard the perfection of art from the aspiring efforts of mortality, and have doomed itself, like the hero of the Arabian Dom-Daniel, to perish in the victory that it achieved!*

Mrs St Ledger has great tragic powers, a strong feeling, and admirable judgment; but she wants the physical requisites of figure and voice. Her person is tall, but it is also unpleasingly large, and her tones are too deep and masculine. Her acting, in parts of lofty passion and stern emotion, is excellent; of which her performance of Emilia in Othello may be cited as an example.

Mr Munden is a comedian of the very first talents. He is not more remarkable for the breadth and originality of his invention, than for his science and study. His short-

* See Southey's "*Thalaba, the Destroyer.*"

thick figure and expressive eye are always able to command a laugh; but he too often condescends to petition for it, by unnecessary grimace and unwarrantable mummery. It is when he plays to the audience at large, instead of directing his efforts exclusively to the diversion of the galleries, that he deserves an unqualified admiration. On those happy occasions, in old servants, in sailors, and indeed in almost every department of low comedy, he is irresistibly droll, natural, and easy: and in some parts, where a simple *every-day* kind of sensibility is to be expressed, he is hardly equalled by any man upon the stage.

Mr Fawcett is not less remarkable for feeling, than the admirable actor whom we last described: and it is an extraordinary circumstance, that four of our very best comedians, Mr Munden, Mr Fawcett, Mr Dowton, and Mr Bannister, excellent as they are in parts of mere drollery, are still more excellent in characters of feeling. This feeling cannot be called precisely the feeling of tragedy: and it not only differs from tragedy, but may be said to have certain subdistinctions of its own. A good heart, the seat of all feeling, may be moved either by the distresses of others, or by its own. That feeling which is exercised for the distresses of others, is strictly within the province of comedy, though not of low comedy. That feeling which is exercised for its own distresses, is not strictly within the province of comedy, though our comedies are sometimes chequered with it. Indeed, this kind of feeling needs only a sufficient dignity in the cause of the distress, and in the character distressed, in order to be properly within the bounds of tragedy. It is for the *sympathetic* kind of emotion, the emotion of comedy, that we should be inclined most highly to praise the powers of Mr Munden and of Mr Dowton—not that those actors are by any means incapable of expressing more *personal* feelings with strong effect; but their transcendent excellence in some characters of *sympathetic* feeling, which they have actually played, such as Captain Bertram in the Birth-Day, and Nadab in an unsuccessful opera, called the Jew of Mogadore, seems to warrant us in considering this as their strongest style. On the other hand, Mr Bannister and Mr Fawcett, though also capable of various merits, seem to be most admirable in those parts which have an *immediate interest or uneasiness of their own*, superadded to their general kindness of heart; such as the unjustly scorned and benevolent Sheva, in the Jew, and the kind but unhappy Thornberry, in John Bull. In short, Mr Munden and Mr Dowton, without stepping out of comedy, can heighten our sympathy for the more tragic characters acted by other performers; Mr Fawcett and Mr Bannister can step out of comedy, and excite our sympathy for the characters which they act themselves.

As an actor of mere comedy, it is for his skill in parts of a bustling eccentricity, that Mr Fawcett is chiefly remarkable: the comic monsters of the modern drama. In these he is very amusing; and, by the good humoured gruffness of his voice, the stout manliness of his figure, and the general jollity of his demeanour, conciliates even that part of the audience who are incapable of relishing his higher merits.

Mr Lewis's excellence is in genteel comedy. He is exceedingly

whimsical, and has equally the power of forcing the audience to laugh at him and *with* him. He not only excels in the lively drolleries of the modern plays, but in the more intellectual refinements of classical wit; for, though he is a clever bustling actor, he is also an artist of long experience, clear understanding, and scientific principle. These advantages, together with his agreeable lightness of person and manner, have rendered his Mercutio in Romeo and Juliet, and his Michael Perez in Rule a Wife and have a Wife, performances as delightful as his Vapid in the Dramatist, and his Jeremy Didler in Raising the Wind.

Mr Emery's merit lies in his accurate delineation of rustic nature.—His simple countrymen are better than those of any other actor; but his greatest talent is seen in his representation of the cunning bumpkin, the Yorkshire clown. He has shewn considerable feeling too in some of his parts: feeling of both the classes that were just now discussed, though in characters of a lower rank in life. His countenance is open, and his figure athletic.

Mr Liston has great originality. In old men he has little merit; but his acting in affected fops is exquisite. While a stage coxcomb in general assumes the boisterous, by way of representing the lively, Mr Liston's fops delight with the disjointed looseness, by which they affect gracefulness of limb. The total absence of effort makes this actor inimitable. His nasal voice contributes greatly to his drollery, and so does his face, which, by some accident, is not displeasing, and yet it presents a most eccentric example of the boldness with which nature can violate all her established rules of beauty. His figure is rather elegant than otherwise; and makes a comical contrast with his countenance, and with many of the characters that he acts. Stupid rustics are ably delineated by him; and in these, as in his fops, the great source of our pleasure is his perfect freedom from effort. He is not usually excellent in characters where much is to be said; for his manner wants that variety and stinging pertness which are requisite for the comic effects of dialogue. It is rather in strong situations of ridiculous distress or conceit, situations where much is done in dumb-shew, that we admire Mr Liston's talents; and here indeed it is impossible to admire them too much.

Mr Simmons is a curious actor. He excels in small odd quaint parts, in parts of a ridiculous fretfulness, and generally in every silly, insignificant little character. His person is unusually diminutive, and particularly fits him for the walk which he has selected.

Mr Oxberry is a spare man, who has not been much seen. He appears to be a good rustic, though by no means of the first rate.

Mr Blanchard acts those parts which, though in Mr Munden's line, are not important enough for Mr Munden. His humour is dry, but he is a correct actor, and extremely useful. His person is thin, his face sharp, and his voice singularly deficient in variety.

Mr Farley does servants and coxcombs of a voluble kind. His figure is like that of a dwarf Hercules, and his voice has a correspondent thickness and strength. He is particularly diverting in very pert footmen; and once or twice has played Frenchmen with great success.

Of Mrs Mattocks we have spo-

ken in page 306, where her farewell to the stage is recorded.

Mrs Charles Kemble is an actress of original merit, and, like Mr Fawcett and Mr Liston, seems to have created a new cast of characters in modern pieces. Her grace of person and general brilliancy of appearance have made her a favourite with the multitude; by those who form their estimates more considerately, she is admired for the vivacity and judgment of her comic acting, and the strong feeling of her more serious efforts. The pathetic, and what is untranslateably called *the piquant*, are equally hers; as every critic will confess, who has seen her performance of Theodore in the Wife with two Husbands, and of Lucy in the Beggar's Opera. Almost all the lively, singing, dancing, flirting, laughing chambermaids of modern farce, and many among the young heroes and heroines of modern melo-drama, have been written expressly for Mrs Charles Kemble, and acted by her with the greatest success. We are surprised that she has never been employed in tragedies.

Mrs Gibbs is to be commended for her simplicity of style. She is a pretty woman, and a little inclined to *embonpoint*; and, as a representative of country girls, and of the quiet ladies, who sustain the serious part of the fable in modern comedies, she is natural and very pleasing.

Mrs Davenport is a good, dry, useful actress, and succeeds in old women of all kinds, particularly those of a vixenish temper. Her person is middle-sized, her voice shrill, and her face scarlet. Since the secession of Miss Pope and Mrs Mattocks, she remains unequalled.

Mr Cooke performs both in tragedy and in comedy. In tragedy, always with mixed merit; in some characters of comedy with unequalled lustre. Of his tragic parts, King Richard and Shylock are the best; though neither of them has much poetical effect, and the passages that strike are generally those where the sentiment is rather comic than tragic. In broadly-drawn personages of satirical comedy, such as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in the Man of the World, and Sir Archy Macsarcasm, in Love A-la-Mode, Mr Cooke may defy competition. These performances are as perfect, in their way, as the Lady Macbeth or Queen Catharine of Mrs Siddons. He has a squareness of figure, a short quick action of the arm, and a subtle, dark expression in his eye and in his sharply-hooked nose, that give an extraordinary effect to all passages of deep sarcasm, malignity, and rage; though it must be owned that the expression of these feelings has, too often, in its force, a vulgarity little suited to the dignity of the tragic muse.

Mr Charles Kemble is the only man upon the stage, in whom we can perceive any thing like theatrical versatility, in the real sense of that phrase; for he is the only man who plays both tragedy and comedy with excellence. In comedy he restricts himself to the more refined characters, and pleases, in the highly-finished gentlemen of our classical authors, by the easy elegance of his manner, the liveliness of his humour, and his thorough understanding of those niceties in the text, which escape the observation of vulgar and uncultivated actors.—In tragedy, he delights by the truth of his feeling, the ardour of his spirit, the grace of his action and movement, and the soundness of his criti-

cal judgment. At the same time it must be observed, that, in characters which he may be supposed to conceive unworthy of him, he has long indulged a very careless habit of walking through the business of the play; and though we have occasionally seen him altogether as much too impetuous and turbid in his acting, an extreme occasioned probably by his eagerness to avoid an imputation of the contrary defect, yet we are inclined to consider listlessness as the fault against which he ought chiefly to struggle. In parts of importance he never is guilty of it; and, we trust, that, when the course of affairs shall place him in possession of all those first-rate characters, a few of which he already represents so admirably, the fault we complain of will be entirely removed by the additional excitement that his ambition and his feelings will thus receive. His countenance is singularly handsome, and of the Grecian order. His person is tall, majestic, and elegant.

Mr Brunton shews a sensibility of heart in tragedy, and a gaiety of spirit in comedy, which make us regret that the insignificance of his manner and person are likely for ever to prevent him from rising to any higher rank than the possession of the second-rate characters that he now occupies.

Mr Claremont is a respectable, sensible speaker; but injures himself in the general opinion, by an inordinate pompousness of manner.—He seems to have founded his style on that of Mr Holman; but that degree of confidence which was allowed and even admired in Mr Holman, is considered conceit in a round-shouldered, in-knee'd man like Mr Claremont. However, he is certainly undervalued.

Mr Chapman is a useful actor, and, in subordinate characters, of respectable age and appearance, performs with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his audience.

Miss Smith, who, during her whole engagement at Covent-Garden, (except while Mrs Siddons was performing,) played the first tragic and comic parts, has much usefulness and talent, but not great genius, nor indeed any genius at all. She imitated others with judgment, but she had little power of her own. Her tragedy was a copy from Mrs Siddons: very like the great actress from whom it was drawn, but possessing only the sort of likeness that we see in a picture, which may indeed have the features, but cannot have the life. Miss Smith, in all her characters, has that common fault, the misconception of the sentiment: that is to say, she sometimes acts the words in each line, rather than the spirit of the whole paragraph: and she sometimes acts each paragraph in a scene, rather than the spirit of the character in general: and even when she is right in the sentiment, she often spoils her effects by her coldness. Those muscles of her face, by which the different feelings ought to be described, appear to be worked rather from a consideration of the rules that are given in drawing-books for expressing certain passions, than from the spontaneous impulse of her soul.—But, whenever the sentiment is not required warm from the heart, and appears intelligible, unmixed, and unrepressed by other paramount or concurrent motives, Miss Smith is a very ingenious actress. Her narrative scenes are therefore generally better than those of present interest. Her action is always graceful; and

her general deportment is dignified, though her person is small. Her features are perhaps a little too large for her size: but they are decided, dark, and extremely handsome. She is liked by the public: and though, for a first-rate actress, she wants feeling in tragedy, and liveliness in comedy, yet she has great merit, and was a very useful substitute in almost every kind of business, during the absence of Mrs Siddons, and of Mrs Glover, who had before been the principal comedian.

Miss Norton altogether wants judgment, manner, and figure. Her words are rather distilled than poured forth, and her general style of tragedy, though she is still very young, has a quakerly and stiff precision, that forbids her success. Her performance in Imogen, Desdemona, Juliet, and other such characters, is thus exceedingly tiresome. In comedy she conquers this defect in a considerable degree; and her Sophia in the Road to Ruin, though not of high excellence, is certainly clever. The managers should restrict her to this line of acting. Besides her figure is too small for tragedy.

Mrs H. Johnston has little merit, except her beauty. She is certainly very pretty; but her tragedy is without sensibility, her comedy without humour, and both are without judgment and discrimination.

In opera, Mr Incledon's powerful, melodious, and various voice entitles him to the first mention, though he is untutored, and sings with the genuine inelegance of nature. His acting, except only in some parts of Macheath, a character with which he has taken unusual pains, does not merit praise. His face is handsome, and his figure stout and manly. In English ballads, he has no competitor.

Mr Bellamy has a fine bass voice, with great science: and, possessing also a good figure and manner, performs with much credit such parts as Hawthorn in Love in a Village, and Artabanes in Artaxerxes.

Mr Taylor's voice and appearance resemble Mr Incledon's, on a smaller scale; but he has more science than Mr Incledon, and is a better actor. In some characters, such as Lubin in the Quaker, he evinces power of humour: and his performance of Noodle, in the burlesque tragedy of Tom Thumb, is really an unique piece of drollery, both in the singing and in the acting.

Mrs Dickons unites very great science to a very powerful voice; and certainly, with the single exception of Mrs Billington, is by much the first English singer, though not quite the most fascinating, we ever remember upon the stage. Her Mandane in Artaxerxes, is admirable. As an actress, she is not excellent; yet much superior to the generality of the musical performers. Her person is not displeasing, nor indeed in any way remarkable.

But perhaps the best actress among the singers is Miss Bolton. Her Polly in the Beggar's Opera is a very charming performance: and though she has not the vocal execution of Mrs Billington, Mrs Dickons, or even Mrs Mountain, she sings quite well enough to give effect to the simple ballads of Polly, which are spoiled when overlaid with flourishes. The beauty of her form and complexion, the simplicity and tenderness of her manner, and that general delicacy which she unites with

an unflagging vivacity, render her indeed an actress of great value, even where music is not concerned. Nothing can be prettier than her Lady Grace in the Provoked Husband. There are some of the principal characters in elegant comedy which she does not appear to be as yet quite capable of understanding with due nicety and discrimination; but her talents seem so obviously calculated by nature for such a department, that we should rejoice if a manager, or some other person properly qualified for the task, would train them in that direction.

Mrs Liston is an exquisitely sweet ballad-singer. Her face is very pretty, and her voice and person have a strong resemblance to those of Mrs Bland. Though the breadth and shortness of her figure make it quite impossible to employ her in general business, yet she shews great spirit and cleverness in little eccentric parts, like Madge in Love in a Village, and Dollalolla in Tom Thumb.

Mr Bologna is an active Harlequin: and Mr Grimaldi has gained excessive fame by drolly distorting himself as a clown; so various are the walks in which distinction may be obtained. Mr Ridgway is a good Pantaloon; and Mr Menage excels in what Hamlet would call "brute parts." His monkey in Perouse was most justly praised. Mrs Ridgway is an indifferent dancer: so are three of the Misses Adams. The eldest, for the English stage, is remarkably good. She is light, easy, and, what is a still greater commendation, modest in her manner. She acts the Columbines.

The earliest novelty of the year was Mr C. Kemble's play of The Wanderer, which was acted, with great success, on Tuesday the 12th of January. The characters are these:

Prince Gustavus,	Mr Claremont.
Prince Sigismund,	Mr C. Kemble.
Count Valdenstein,	Mr Pope.
Count Sparre,	Mr Brunton.
Colonel Bayner,	Mr Blanchard.
Ramsay,	Mr Fawcett.
Countess Valdenstein,	Miss Smith.
Christina,	Miss Norton.

Sigismund, the grandson of Gustavus Vasa, had been defeated in several attempts to recover the crown of his ancestors from the reigning monarch of Sweden. Deserted by his followers, he took refuge in the Isle of Oeland, and, in the last extremity of hunger and despair, entered the castle of Count Valdenstein, who was expected shortly to arrive from Finland. The Countess, touched by his misfortunes, provided him with apparel, and concerted means for his escape; but her scheme was foiled by the vigilance of the guard, under the command of Sparre and Bayner. Again, Prince Sigismund, assisted by the Countess, by Christina, and by Ramsay, attempted to escape on board the Danish fleet, which was waiting on the coast, and again he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose, by the intervention of Count Valdenstein. A very interesting scene then ensued, in which Valdenstein himself, though

firmly attached to the crown, was induced to connive at the Prince's escape. Sparre and the guards were foiled in their turn; and a letter, written with pencil, arrived to inform the Countess that Sigismund had safely joined the Danish fleet. Prince Gustavus, the son of the reigning monarch, then appeared; in consideration of the interesting circumstances of the case, he pardoned the Valdensteins for aiding the unfortunate enemy of the king, and the piece concluded with the union of Count Sparre and Christina.

The interest of this play, like that of the melo-dramas which have lately been so popular, is founded on dramatic incidents of personal danger. But it has a consistency of character and simplicity of construction, which are rarely found in those pantomimical afterpieces, and deserves to be praised, in its dialogue, for a style unusually natural and elegant. If any drawback could be found upon their merits, it was the introduction of two or three passages of patriotism, clap-traps beneath its dignity. It long continued to attract crowded audiences.

The author was himself the representative of Sigismund. It is a character of various passion; and its transitions were distinctly, feelingly, and skilfully marked by his acting. Mr Pope in Valdenstein was loud, but not interesting. The modesty of these characters is overstepped, when they are acted with puffing cheeks and blustering voice, like a Boreas in a burletta. But the discretion of Miss Smith, if she had any, was destitute of animation. In passages that required feeling she was cold and declamatory; and, to quiet sentences of common dialogue, she gave a sentimental importance, that sat but stiffly on their unpretending simplicity. The other performers did little to deserve either praise or blame.

In the course of the play a dance is introduced; there are chorusses and a good overture, which are the work of Mr Davy, and of Mr Russell, one of the band. The prologue was spoken by Mr Brunton, and the epilogue by Miss Norton.

The history of this play is remarkable. It was adapted for the English stage by Mr C. Kemble, two years before its performance in London, from a German drama, which was itself an alteration from a French piece. In the German, the heir is no other than the unfortunate Charles Edward, commonly called the Pretender. Charles Edward was the hero of the English piece also, as Mr C. Kemble first adapted it. In the shape it then bore, he presented it at the Hay-market, when it was instantly accepted. But the Lord Chamberlain, whose licence is necessary for the exhibition of each new piece, refused to sanction the performance, in the apprehension that the story of the Pretender might excite a spirit of rebellion or popery in the breasts of the English public. In forbidding this play, his Lordship, or the deputy-licenser, unquestionably paid it a very delicate compliment, inasmuch as his *veto* implied his high opinion of the forcible interest that it was likely to excite; but such an acknowledgment the writer would probably have felt no unwillingness to forego. His hero was a hovering vulture while he lived; and now that he is dead, he serves as a scarecrow. Nor is he less terrible to our enemies than to ourselves: for, when the French piece had been already acted in Paris with prodigious accla-

mations, Buonaparte, sympathising even by anticipation with the Lord Chamberlain, put a stop, it seems, to all further performance of it, lest the incidents should too tenderly remind the public of the sufferings of their own Royal Family, and create a disaffection to the existing government. Nay, we are informed that he actually gave the author to understand, that he would be permitted to travel.

At length, Mr C. Kemble, unwilling to lose the fruits of his labour, changed the names of his dramatis personæ, and of the country where the scene was laid; and, by the further alteration of a few minor circumstances, contrived to make his plot correspond with those remarkable events of Swedish history, which now appear as the subject of the play. It was then accepted at Covent-Garden, licensed, and performed for many nights with unusual attraction and applause.

On Tuesday, the 9th of February, was acted, for the first time, from the pen of Mr Reynolds, a comedy, in five acts, called, "Begone, dull Care; or, How will it End?" We subjoin an account of the dramatis personæ and of the plot.

Lord Blushdale, . . .	Mr Fawcett.
Sir Arthur St Alban, . .	Mr Pope.
Algernon (his son), . .	Mr C. Kemble.
Captain Modern, . .	Mr Lewis.
Solace, . . .	Mr Emery.
Danvers, . . .	Mr Brunton.
Logic, . . .	Mr Cresswell.
Gregory, . . .	Mr Simmons.
Selina (Sir Arthur's niece and ward),	Miss Smith.
Cicely, . . .	Miss Norton.
Deborah (housekeeper to Lord B.),	Mrs Davenport.

Sir Arthur, being involved in great difficulties, and anxious to extricate himself, exerts his influence over Selina, in order to induce her to marry Danvers (a dissipated young man of fashion), whose uncle, Lord Blushdale, consents to relinquish a claim upon Sir Arthur of 16,000*l.* upon that event taking place, and the Baronet admitting Danvers to a partnership in certain copper-works on his estate. The young lady frees herself from the addresses of Danvers, whom she detests, by persuading Algernon (who has been discarded by his father) to state, in a letter to Sir Arthur, that he is privately married to her. And Mr Solace, the superintendant of the copper-works, who has been grossly insulted by Danvers, prevents the partnership from being concluded, in virtue of a power given him by Sir Arthur's deceased father, who, fearing that his son's pursuits might involve him in improper connections, had taken this method of prevention; and likewise vested a share of the property in Solace, as the reward of his honesty. Selina, accompanied by Captain Modern, seeks a temporary asylum in the house of Solace; and, upon her explaining to him that the cause of her retreat is her marriage with Sir Arthur's son, in the presence of Cicely, an orphan brought

up and educated by Solace, poor Cicely, between whom and Algernon a mutual affection subsists, distracted at the intelligence, forsakes her home, and, in her road to the metropolis, is humanely entertained by Deborah. Lord Blushdale, at this time, arrives at his country-house, having left London to avoid the importunities of place-hunters and dependants; and Danvers, though totally foiled in his designs upon Selina, still exerting every means to become a partner with Sir Arthur, waits upon his uncle, and, in an interview with his Lordship, not finding him warm in the cause, threatens, by means of secret information which he himself possesses, to deprive him of his title and estate, unless he enforces the payment of his demand upon Sir Arthur. All this Danvers does, in the hope that Solace, to extricate the baronet, will grant his long-withheld consent.—Captain Modern, who has been prevailed upon by Selina to go in search of Cicely, happening, in his pursuit of the poor fugitive, to call upon Lord Blushdale, accidentally discovers the villainous designs of Danvers against him; and that he is the rightful heir of the estate and title then possessed by Lord Blushdale. His Lordship cheerfully resigns his honours, which had sat but awkwardly upon him, and the defeated and disappointed Danvers hastily withdraws himself. Cicely, by the advertisement of a reward, is restored to her friends; and Sir Arthur, at length convinced of his son's affection, is reconciled to him, and consents to his union with Cicely. Selina bestows her hand on Modern. The prologue was spoken by Mr Brunton, and the epilogue by Miss Smith.

This performance afforded a proof to the calumniators of modern capacity, that a play may be something better than absolute nonsense, though it appear, for the first time, in the beginning of the nineteenth century. If Mr Reynolds does not always confine himself to the strict rules of composition, he generally manages to entertain his audience; and the carelessness of his dialogue is redeemed by the liveliness of his situations. But prejudice and ill-nature are constantly working against every modern author; and the opinion, that a modern author can never produce even a good joke, is so prevalent, that, if in any thing modern a good joke does appear, the critics make sure that it must be a bad one, and hiss it accordingly; conceiving, in the true spirit of injustice, that it is better to condemn the innocent than to give the guilty a chance of escape. Accordingly, on the first night of this play, some persons were ill-natured enough to hiss a passage, which a candid auditor would probably have much enjoyed: it was where a man, drinking to excess, is humourously described as being liable to an information for *moving wine in large quantities without a permit*. However the play succeeded, and was acted fifteen nights. Mr Emery and Mr Fawcett had the principal parts, and they both exerted themselves with great effect.

There is little to be said for that pantomimic interlude called Poor Jack, or the Benevolent Tar, which came out on the 19th. These things, at the English theatres, are generally wretched exhibitions, devoid of story, and clumsily danced; and the interlude of the 19th formed no exception to this general truth.

An after-piece, written by Mr Allingham, called The Widow's Choice, had lain for some time in the theatre, and appeared at last on the 25th of February. It was thus represented:

Matthew Mole,	Mr Simmons.
Extempore,	Mr Fawcett.
Caper,	Mr Liston.
The Widow Bellair,	Mrs C. Kemble.
Miss Serena Softly,	Mrs Liston.

An old gentleman has left a fortune to his niece, the Widow Bellair, on condition that she shall marry one of her two cousins, who are desired to determine the choice by the dice-box; and, if either refuses her, she is directed to take the other. The widow attends on Matthew Mole, disguised as a maid-servant, and he, in the presence of her cousins, opens the will. The doubtful appointment creates general dissatisfaction; but the gentlemen throw, and, to the great mortification of Mr Caper, who is the richer of the cousins, the lady is won by the other, Mr Extempore, a poet. A picture of the widow has formerly hung in the room where this whimsical scene occurs; but the Widow, to guard against any detection from the resemblance, has just substituted the portrait of an ugly old woman; and Mole, the executor, at whose house these occurrences happen, is prevented, by the fracture of his spectacles, from observing the change. When Extempore sees the picture, he conceives a disgust for the unknown, and falls in love with the Widow, believing her to be the lady's maid. He, therefore, for a trifling sum, surrenders his right to the ridiculous but mercenary Caper; and, in discovering his mistake, becomes as desperate as love and poetry can render him. The Widow, by a stratagem, contrives to make Caper reject her, and the piece concludes by her marriage with Extempore.

This farce is taken from a French piece, called, we believe, Mon Oncle, ou Les Lunettes cassées; and the incidents are exceedingly comic. The construction is of the same order with that of Love A-la-Mode, the Virgin Unmasked, and several other pieces, where the amusement is effected by whimsical contrasts in the characters of several lovers competing for the hand of a fair lady. The contrast here is between the characters of Extempore and Caper. Extempore is not quite new to the stage. We trace his likeness in several farcical heroes, and particularly in Tag, the poet of the Spoilt Child. But Caper seems completely original. He is a vain merchant, valuing himself, not so much on his professional abilities, or even his money, as on his skill in dancing and singing. Mr Liston's dancing, in this exceedingly comic character, was infinitely diverting; without doing the precise steps of the opera dancers, he contrived to give a perfect notion of their contortions, and caricatured their grace by a certain indescribable looseness and limberness of limb which no risible muscles could withstand. And, for the rest of his performance, it is difficult to decide whether he were more excellent in the affected grief which Caper

demonstrates for the death of his relative, the droll indignation which he expresses on learning the conditions of the will, the mercenary coolness with which he buys and sells the Widow, or the unbounded conceit with which he contemplates his own attractions.

Mr Fawcett's representation of Extempore is not entitled to an equal share of panegyric. We know that the failure did not arise from any want of capacity in that excellent actor; and we, therefore, are led to conclude that it must have arisen from his want of inclination to take due pains with his task. The character of Extempore is certainly less profitable to the actor than that of Caper; but Extempore is not a bad part, and its comparative deficiency furnishes no excuse for an indifferent, careless manner of performing it. Mrs C. Kemble raised the part of the Widow to a consequence which probably no other actress could have given to it; and Mr Simmons was not without dry humour in Matthew Mole.

Mr Cooke, after an absence of several months, made his first appearance for the season, on the 10th of March, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in Macklin's comedy of the Man of the World. He repeatedly played several of his most effective characters, and drew large sums into the treasury.

On Thursday the 31st of March, Covent-Garden was dishonoured by an exhibition more contemptible than any thing we can remember to have witnessed at the theatres of horsemanship, or the booths of Bartholomew Fair,—an exhibition intended as a satire upon modern melo-dramas, and bearing the following titles, Bonifacio and Bridgetina, or the Knight of the Hermitage, or the Windmill Turret, or the Spectre of the North-East Gallery. This mock melo-drama, though perfectly harmless as to the authors of other melo-dramas, which it professes to satirize, is a bitter satire on *its own* author, and on the judgment of Mr Harris. Scenery, dresses, and decorations; vulgarity, nonsense, dulness, and impertinence of every description, were jumbled in a chaotic confusion. To present a detail of its plot would be impossible, but the dramatis personæ were these:

Sir Hildebrand,	Mr Simmons.
Bonifacio,	Mr Blanchard.
Magician,	Mr Emery.
Soldier,	Mr Liston.
Bridgetina,	Mrs Gibbs.
Bonifacio's Mistress,	Mrs Liston.

The French drama, the original of this after-piece, was brought to the theatre by a Captain Hewitson, who, in the same way, had introduced the Blind Boy; and Mr T. Dibdin, who really has talents worthy of a better direction, was employed to manufacture the present olio. The managers had so long been accustomed to bestow nonsense on their audiences, that they seem to have actually supposed any dramatic piece sure to succeed, provided it were but nonsense. This was a mistake. Nonsense is readily admitted when it makes us laugh; but in ge-

neral, dull absurdity only disgusts. If this mock melo-drama had been amusing as a pantomime, we could have pardoned its production, though, as we think that the public has always quite enough of pantomime at Christmas and at Easter, we should have been sorry to see even a good pantomime forced upon the town out of the ordinary seasons; but here was no single requisite even of pantomime—except show. The very principle upon which a mock melo-drama ought to have been written, has been totally overlooked in the formation of this piece. That humour which is necessary to parody a popular work with effect is of two kinds,—the burlesque and the mock-heroic. The burlesque is employed in comically degrading what is lofty; the mock-heroic, in ridiculously exalting what is mean. Now, for the purpose of raising a laugh against a work of acknowledged excellence, burlesque is an approved engine; for our fixed associations and established reverence for certain productions of decided fame, are unexpectedly and comically crossed by any thing that undertakes the dashing task of treating such stiff and settled reputations with a careless boldness, and reducing them to an ordinary level. But when this easy detracting style is employed, to ridicule something that has not fixed itself in our reverential prejudices, we find no drollery in the attempt, there is no contrast created in our minds, we merely see something treated lightly which had never obtained a title to be treated seriously.

Here is required the assistance of the mock-heroic; which, by investing an ordinary subject with unusual pomp, forms a contrast again, and betrays the meanness of the matter thus incongruously arrayed. The beggar-girl in Peregrine Pickle was never disgraced, till she was dressed in fine clothes, and introduced into a drawing-room. Now, if these principles be true, it appears that, as the melo-drama is a species of entertainment for which, at best, the public had never much respect, however they may have been diverted with it,—an exposure of its obvious weaknesses, by a *mock-heroic exaltation* of them, was the only way in which they could be ridiculed with success. This system was not pursued through the mockery of which we are speaking. The burlesque and the mock-heroic were indiscriminately employed, and both, of course, without any effect. The burlesque should never have intruded. What is it but the uniform preservation of the mock-heroic that produces so much effect throughout Mr Liston's admirable performance of Lord Grizzle, in the droll satire on bad tragedies, which is altered from Fielding's Tom Thumb? That which is a principle in acting will generally be a principle in writing, nay, perhaps, invariably, where the different natures of the two arts will allow the induction of an analogy. But we have wasted too much time on this farrago of folly, so shameful to the projectors, so dishonourable to the theatre, so degrading to the performers, and so insulting to the public.

We have now to register the performance of Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona. This comedy was acted on Thursday the 21st of April, for the first time, after a repose of many years; and represented in the following manner:

CHARACTERS.

Duke of Milan,	Mr Murray.
Valentine,	Mr Kemble.
Protheus,	Mr Pope.
Antonio,	Mr Cresswell.
Thurio,	Mr Liston.
Eglamour,	Mr Claremont.
Speed,	Mr Blanchard.
Launce,	Mr Munden.
Julia,	Miss Smith.
Silvia,	Miss Norton.
Lucetta,	Miss Waddy.

Probably, if this play had not been published with the name of Shakspeare, its very title would have continued unknown to every body but the antiquaries and the dramatic commentators. There is a heavy lack of incident and situation; and this deficiency is not compensated by much poetry or neatness in the dialogue. The third act, it must be owned, contains an incident; but it is managed with so little dramatic science, that it produces no effect. This incident is the Duke's finding a rope-ladder upon Valentine, which was destined for the enfranchisement of that prince's own daughter; and the idea was certainly capable of exciting considerable interest in the audience. The scene is feeble, not by the inadequacy of the conception, but by the clumsiness of the developement. These stage-tricks, which almost always afford pleasure if they are well managed, are seldom advantageous unless they be unexpected by the audience. Now, here, the audience have been apprized of the approaching discovery, for some time previous to its taking place; therefore, before it takes place, the suspense of hope and fear is not felt for the stratagem of Valentine; and when it does take place, of course there can be no surprise. Let it, however, be observed, that this principle, which applies to the emotions occasioned by incident, does not apply to the emotions occasioned by pure situation. Perhaps it will be proper, before we proceed any further, to explain the precise difference between situation and incident—indeed such an explanation seems the more necessary, because, even dramatists themselves, who, one would have supposed, must have some knowledge about the principles of their art, for the most part understand nothing less than these principles; and the distinction that we make on this subject has never, we believe, been observed before.

Incident is generally trick, and relates to exterior objects; situation is agitated nature, and relates to internal feelings. Wherever incidents occur, they ought to produce situations, or else they are fitter for ballets or pantomimes, than for plays; but very often a situation may occur, without the antecedence of any immediately operating incident. In a great many cases, the incident and situation follow so closely upon each other, that it is difficult to say whether the effect of the scene be more occasioned by the incident or

by the situation; and then, the best way of distinguishing is to examine whether the audience are more moved by surprise at the occurrence, or by sympathy with the characters whom they behold affected by that occurrence—if by the former, then the merit of the scene lies in incident; if by the latter, then the merit lies in situation. Example will make these remarks more intelligible.

Of incidents without situation, examples without number are to be found in all the modern melo-dramas. The escape of Count Tekeli, in the melo-drama called Tekeli, by falling on the ground in the wood; and the escape of Count Everard, in the Fortress, by the stratagem with which his friends deceive the one-eyed soldier, are incidents that lead to no situation. Agitation and uncertainty are felt by the audience until the decision of the danger in each case; but the moment the incident has happened, the feelings of the spectators are at an end: for it leads to no developement of passion: and, professing little more than to excite and then satisfy curiosity, it "dies, and makes no sign." These things delight us in a ballet; but they are certainly misplaced in tragedy or comedy, where the incident should lead to a developement of the feelings in the dramatis personæ, not follow and depend upon the mere suspense previously felt by the audience.

Of mere situation, not forced out, nor immediately created by previous trick or incident, the best examples are to be found in Shakspeare. Such are the situations of Hubert with Arthur, Othello with Iago, Ferdinand with Miranda, and a hundred others in his best plays.

Of incident producing situation, there cannot be a finer example than the screen-scene in the School for Scandal. This union of incident and situation is perhaps the most perfect kind of writing; for it affords all the universally intelligible pleasure of the less exalted pieces, without descending to their faults, and adds charms to the legitimate drama, that do not disagree with its noblest purposes.

Of course, we do not mean to entitle any thing incident or situation, unless it either be, or aim to be, an occurrence of some importance.—When a tragic heroine wipes her eyes with a handkerchief, the ordinary event will hardly be dignified with the name of an incident; but when Desdemona takes out her's, the important consequence of that action at once exalts into an incident, what otherwise would not be worth remark. The meeting of two characters upon the stage is not, in general, to be called a situation, being no more than the usual mode of conducting the scenes; but the meeting of the *Stranger* with his wife is a situation, because their meeting is important in itself.

Having thus explained what we conceive to be the precise distinction between incident and situation, we return to illustrate the sentence that occasioned this digression; a sentence in which we ventured to state it as our opinion, that it is not requisite to observe, in constructing a scene, the effect of which depends on situation, the same principles of surprise that are necessary to be observed in the construction of a scene such as that of Valentine and the Duke, where the situation is slurred into nothing, and the principal effect

is obviously expected from the incident. For though incident, which depends merely on producing *surprise or suspense* in the audience, must inevitably lose its power when, as in the scene of which we have been speaking, the surprise and suspense are prevented by premature information; yet such scenes as rest on situation, being free to address alike any of our sympathies, of course are under no indispensable necessity of resorting to our surprise or suspense. In the fifth act of this very play, the Two Gentlemen of Verona, there is one scene, (the only good one indeed,) totally independent of surprise and of suspense. It is that where Valentine detects Protheus making suit to Silvia; it rests not at all upon incident; the audience are affected simply by the passions which this discovery excites in the bosoms of the agents in the scene. This is a pure situation.—Of course, in almost every situation, there must be a degree of suspense or surprise to the agents of the scene: we mean only that there needs be none to the spectator, in order to give him the requisite pleasure, because his quota of pleasure is furnished by a sympathy with the feelings of the parties; but in mere incident, which cannot furnish pleasure in this way, because, as we have before said, it leads to no developement of these feelings in the parties, it is necessary to make up the sum of pleasure to the audience in surprise or suspense.

In the dialogue there are but two passages which seem to breathe the sweet spirit of Shakspeare. One is that in which Julia reasons with her waiting-woman, who would dissuade her from travelling in search of Protheus. These are the lines:

The current that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopped, impatiently doth rage;
But, when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet music with the enamel'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge,
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays
With willing sport to the wild ocean
ACT II.

The other is Julia's comparison of herself with Silvia's picture:

Here is her picture: Let me see: I think,
If I had such a tire, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of her's:
And yet the painter flattered her a little,
Unless I flatter with myself too much.
Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd periwig.
Her eyes are grey as glass; and so are mine,
Aye! but her forehead's low; and mine's as high.
What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make respective in myself,
If this fond love were not a blinded god?
ACT IV.

There was some excellent acting wasted on this comedy, though Mr Kemble, in the earlier scenes, was not a pleasing representative of Valentine. We are always sorry to see him acting a lover; for sublimity, rather than tenderness, is the characteristic of his genius. He is not the zephyr, but the storm. His softness is too hard, and his dejection too dignified, for the performance of amatory parts. But in the fifth act, where Valentine addresses Thurio, and, though he does not cease to love, is certainly, for the time, a hero rather than a lover, Mr Kemble blazed with all his usual splendour; and, by his lofty passion, and rapid declamation, electrified his audience.—The applauses lasted for several minutes.

Mr Pope did justice to the part of Protheus; Mr Liston, throughout the conceited gentility of Thurio, was admirably humourous; and Mr Munden was exceedingly natural and quaint in the little character of Launce. Miss Smith is entitled to high encomium in the character of Julia; she has particular skill in the delineation of speechless grief and patient suffering.

We cannot praise the Silvia of Miss Norton. It was uninteresting and formal.

Nothing could have given popularity to this play. The earlier half of it is indeed one of the dullest exhibitions that ever an audience tolerated; the fourth act is better, and the last scene in the fifth is decidedly striking; but there must be more merit than this to attract audiences, unless, indeed, when the public is in the humour to indulge itself in such freaks as those, which gave celebrity to the indifferent acting of Master Betty, and to the heavy play of the Soldier's Daughter.

Notwithstanding the rage for novelty, it has not yet become unsafe to maintain that the revival of the *good plays* of our *good authors* is a practice chartered by taste and sense; but this play seems to have been revived, not so much because it was a good play, as because it was the play of a great author. We shall always rejoice to see a beneficial power raise, from the torpor of benumbing oblivion, those buried works which still retain the sparks of life; but we cannot approve the galvanic vehemence, that tortures unredeemable mortality, and forces corruption into notice.

Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of Bonduca was acted on the 3d of May, for the benefit of Mr Cooke. It would be impossible to notice the ordinary novelties and revivals that are produced at benefits, without swelling our work to an extent that would be both unseemly and superfluous; but, as this play was thought worthy to be repeated for the theatre, and indeed was got up at the expence of the proprietors, we will say a few words, and only a few words, on its merits—or rather its demerits.—It was thus acted:

Caratach,	Mr Cooke.
Hengo,	Miss M. Bristow.
Suetonius,	Mr Murray.
Penius,	Mr C. Kemble.
Petillius,	Mr Pope.
Junius,	Mr Brunton.
Judas,	Mr Munden.
Bonduca,	Mrs St Leger.
First daughter,	Mrs H. Johnston.
Second daughter,	Miss Bristow.

Let us not doom all the modern plays to infamy, and commend every thing that bears the stamp of time. Let us blame Bonduca as it deserves, and call it an ill-constructed, uninteresting, and even absurd play. Whether Junius or Penius be meant for the more important personage, we cannot determine; but we are very sure that no spectator will ever feel

one moment's sympathy with either. It is difficult to decide which is the more ridiculous, the outwitted lover, or the tetchy warrior. Even Caratach has nothing striking in his character.—The piece upon the whole was indifferently acted; but nothing could have made it attractive. Mr Cooke, who is excellent in sarcasm, fails in the expression of candour and romantic generosity. Caratach is unnatural enough in the sublimity of virtue with which Beaumont and Fletcher have endued him; but he was still more incomprehensible in the ungraceful air with which his magnanimity was represented by Mr Cooke. Mr Pope's Petillius was lively and easy; and Mr C. Kemble played Penius as well as such a part could be played. Mr Munden was excellent even in the poor humour of Judas. His talent is the true philosopher's stone, and lead itself becomes gold beneath its touch. Mrs St Leger's Bonduca was rather too wild, even for a savage queen.

King Lear was revived for the benefit of Mr C. Kemble on the 18th of May, and frequently repeated for the theatre. It was admirably acted:

King Lear,	Mr Kemble.
Duke of Albany,	Mr Claremont.
Duke of Cornwall,	Mr Jefferies.
Earl of Gloster,	Mr Murray.
Earl of Kent,	Mr Cooke.
Edgar,	Mr C. Kemble.
Edmund, the bastard,	Mr Brunton.
Oswald,	Mr Farley.
Goneril,	Mrs Humphries.
Regan,	Mrs St Leger.
Cordelia,	Miss Smith.

To personate King Lear, with excellence, requires a greater genius, a more accomplished science, and a more settled self-command, than are generally united in any individual.—Pity and terror are eminently excited by the misfortunes and character of this aged monarch. We pity him, not because he is a faultless character in distress, but because he is a human being, suffering for follies committed by himself, and racked by passions that he has never struggled to subdue. Royalty, degraded unworthily, and stung by the feeling of that unworthy degradation, not only moves our compassion, but, at certain intervals, rouses our souls with terror, or lashes us to a height of indignation which heats the whole frame, and destroys the recollection of passive pity. This sensation is truly sublime; and, in producing it so frequently and powerfully as in the tragedy of King Lear, Shakspeare has given, in our opinion, one of his most splendid indications of superior genius.

Mr Kemble, as Lear, though sometimes rather declamatory, equalled, upon the whole, any previous effort of his admirable powers. No words can too highly extol the magnificent effect which he produced at the close of the first act, when, throwing himself upon his knees in all the aban-

donment of unbridled passion, he pronounced with a voice sometimes almost stifled by agony, and sometimes swelling into an energy, the more striking by the contrast of previous weakness, the tremendous imprecation of Lear upon Goneril.

A most judicious distinction was made by Mr C. Kemble, in discriminating the feigned madness of his own character, Edgar, from the real madness of Lear. Edgar, wishing to pass for a madman, would of course be profuse in loud declamation, and all the external and conspicuous symptoms of madness; and, in this respect, as indeed in every other, Mr C. Kemble's performance was highly admirable. Lear, who is really mad, was represented with more quietness. Mr C. Kemble's Edgar would perhaps be even yet improved, if he were to convey a little more frequently, by side glances and actions, his own real sanity, and compassion for the woes of Lear.

Mr Cooke's Kent was a very characteristic and original effort. There was sometimes, indeed, an undue archness and cunning in the expression of his face; but the performance in general had a feeling and bluntness perfectly unaffected and exceedingly impressive.

Miss Smith's Cordelia wanted softness and sensibility. It was a cold, heavy exhibition.

On Tuesday the 7th of June, the comedy of The Wonder was performed, for the last benefit of Mrs Mattocks, who acted Flora. Between the play and the farce, she came forward, conducted by Mr Cooke, and delivered a farewell address, which was judiciously couched in simple prose. Prose, indeed, appears to be the only appropriate vehicle for these valedictory speeches; because a lady or gentleman, who comes upon the stage to take leave of an audience, no longer holds an assumed character, but appears as a private individual bidding adieu to other private individuals. A performer, whether agitated or not, always wishes to seem so; and therefore does wisely in selecting such language as may give the strongest appearance of reality to his expressions of feeling. Certainly verse is not that language. Nobody ever yet made rhymes as he gave the parting pressure to the hand of one he loved. In these few words of prose, she thanked the audience for the kindness which, for a period of 58 years, they had invariably shewn to her; and said, that though there might be many with better claims to the public favour, (loud cries of "No, never, never,") yet that no one would be found with a more heartfelt sense of that favour. She retired amidst the loudest applauses, still supported by Mr Cooke, who behaved to her with the kindest attention.

Mrs Mattocks's fame, like that of most truly excellent artists, was derived less from an ambitious variety, than from her great force in particular representations. Among the best of her performances were, this lively chambermaid in The Wonder, and the Widow Warren in the Road to Ruin. She was more remarkable, perhaps, for an irresistibly comic breadth of effect than for fine touches of character; and accordingly it was rather in the farcical than the elegant parts of comedy that she evinced her great cleverness.

The theatre closed on Monday the 27th of June, with Macbeth, and a farce called the Portrait of Cervantes, which had been once

acted for the benefit of Mr Munden. This piece was taken by Mr Grefulhe, from a little French comedy called Le Portrait de Michel Cervantes: from which Mr C. Kemble arranged another afterpiece, entitled Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Michael Cervantes. Mr C. Kemble's translation, or rather alteration, appeared at the Haymarket theatre on the 30th June, and, as it was acted much oftener than the Covent-Garden farce, we have recorded the plot, once for both, in our annals of that summer theatre.

On the 12th of September, the new season began, as the preceding one had finished, with the tragedy of Macbeth. The farce was Raising the Wind. The concerns of the theatre were proceeding in a prosperous manner, when a great and lamentable event occurred, which excited a deep interest in the breasts of the public, and gave a dreadful blow to the hopes of the proprietors and of the company.

Pizarro and the Portrait of Cervantes had been acted on the 19th of September; and, after the conclusion of the entertainments, a fire broke out, which by day-break had laid the fabric of that vast theatre in one universal ruin. This dreadful conflagration appears to have begun between three and four o'clock in the morning, in the upper part of the house. It quickly attained a tremendous height, and assumed a most awful appearance. The crackling of the flames was heard at the extremities of the Strand. As the heavy timbers gave way, the burning matter was thrown up to an immense height and extent, and the whole atmosphere was filled with floating flakes of fire, which fell in all directions, spreading consternation, and threatening ruin to the neighbourhood. Covent-Garden market is generally full at that hour, and a crowd of people were of course on the spot, but the fire had raged for some time before the alarm became general.—About half-past four o'clock the volunteers began to assemble, and the engines to arrive from every quarter of the town: but nearly an hour had elapsed before any efficient supply of water could be obtained. At this time the whole theatre was one body of fire. The flames raged with most violence on the upper end of Bow-street, the western side of which, nearly as far as the Police Office, was soon burnt down, to the extent of eight or nine houses. In Hart-street the destruction communicated to those on the side opposite to the theatre, and four of them caught fire at the same moment; but these, by the great activity of the spectators and firemen suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. The wind wafted the flakes of fire in considerable quantities towards Drury-Lane theatre, with a force that occasioned great apprehensions for its safety. A number of people mounted the roof, ready, in case of actual fire, to open the immense reservoir of water provided there; the windows also were stopped with wet cloths, to prevent the entrance of the flames. All the people in this neighbourhood took similar precautions, and were employed with their servants in picking up the flakes as they fell upon the roofs, upon the outhouses, or in the court-yards. It was not merely the light matter that was thus dispersed in a flaming state: solid lumps of burning cinders, coals, and wood, might be seen in the streets as far as Temple-bar. By the wind, which, during the most violent pe-

riod of the conflagration, was at south west, pieces of books and papers were carried as far as Moorfields, where they were picked up. The light of a fiery shower diffused the brightness of meridian day: the people in the neighbourhood of the burning pile were emptying their houses, and flying in all directions to a place of safety for themselves, their children, and their property. To the people in the suburbs, or those approaching town in stage-coaches, the fire made a more magnificent appearance.—The scite of the theatre being upon a great elevation, and the building lofty, it was seen at a considerable distance, and the whole quarter of the city, from St Martin's Lane to Temple-Bar, seemed wrapt in flames. At an early period, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, on the western side, and having introduced an engine into the interior passages, they directed it toward the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely. Unhappily a building, which they took for a stone arch, proved to be merely an imitation of stone, and falling in, buried them in the ruins, with several others who had also rushed forward. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When this was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself in the mangled bodies of dead or dying, that appeared through the rubbish, or were discovered in each advance to remove it. At twelve o'clock eleven dead bodies had been taken into the church-yard of St Paul's, on the opposite side of Covent-Garden. When the bodies were brought into the church-yard, they were in a heated state, and covered with dirt; the flesh of some was burnt to the bones. For the purpose of identifying the corpses, several pailfuls of water were thrown upon them. Sixteen persons were sent to the hospital, miserably mangled, with broken limbs and dreadful bruises. The value of this great property is estimated at 150,000l. of which 44,500l. were insured.

Except some money, and the title-deeds, which were in an iron chest, nothing of value was preserved. A great part of the loss was in its nature irreparable; as the copies of many literary productions, and the original scores of Handel, Arne, and other celebrated composers, of which there are no duplicates;—the celebrated organ that Handel bequeathed to the theâtre; and various scenes and curious articles of the wardrobe.

The origin of these disasters remains unknown; some suspect that it was not accidental; but the suspicion is not corroborated by any fact. As Pizarro had been the play of the preceding evening, we are rather inclined to believe, that the wadding of the musquet discharged at Rolla may have lodged at the top of the theatre, on a part of the machinery above the stage; or that a spark may have communicated to the scenes from the fire that descends in the Temple of the Sun. From either of these accidents the combustion could have proceeded: for fire has been known to smother, even for whole days, before its bursting into a flame; and, on this occasion, only a few hours intervened between the performance and the conflagration.

A subscription was instituted to relieve the families of those who perished in the fire; and, in furtherance of this charitable purpose, a

benefit play was afterwards given at the Opera House, by the proprietors of the late theatre in Covent-Garden.

Two most important subjects were now to be considered by the proprietors; the construction of a new theatre, and the selection of an appropriate stage for the temporary procedure of the concern. Not a moment was lost. With the utmost activity a scheme was devised for the future buildings; and for the immediate performances the Opera House was chosen. So prompt were Mr Harris and Mr Kemble in their arrangements with the proprietors of that theatre, that the same company, which had been burnt out of Covent-Garden on the morning of the 20th, actually recommenced its performances in the borrowed asylum on the evening of the 26th. The pieces were Mr Home's tragedy of Douglas, and the little opera of Rosina.

Before the play Mr Kemble came forward in full dress. He was received with tumults of applause, which affected him extremely; and with much agitation he delivered the following speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—The power of utterance is almost taken from me, by the very great kindness of your reception on my appearance before you; but be assured, that, however words may fail me, I can never be wanting in the gratitude which is due for your patronage on many former occasions, and still more particularly for your favour on the occurrence of that calamitous event, which is the cause of our opening the King's Theatre this evening.—My object, Ladies and Gentlemen, in presenting myself before you now, is to address to you a few words on the subject of our appearance here. The theatre of the Italian opera, we are well aware, is not provided with all those conveniences with which it has been the custom to assist the works of our own poets, and we therefore have to entreat your favour for those inaccuracies and difficulties, which must necessarily occur as to scenery, dresses, and decorations, in some of the plays. At the same time, we beg to assure you, that this indulgence shall be claimed as seldom, and for as short a time, as possible; for the perpetual appeal to indulgence is indeed the abuse of it. You perceive that no time has been lost in adapting this house, though in a necessarily imperfect manner, for the continuance of your amusements; and the proprietors are already occupied in preparations for constructing a new theatre, which, they trust, will, by next September, be worthy of your attendance and patronage, and rise the appropriate ornament of a British metropolis."

The exertions of the proprietors were indefatigable. So early as the 7th of October, after the play of the Stranger, they produced a melo-drama, with new scenery, dresses, and decorations. This novelty, which bore the title of the Forest of Hermanstadt, was an abridgment, by Mr T. Dibdin, of the French play, from which Mr Skeffington took the piece above mentioned, in our account of Drury-Lane. The Forest of Hermanstadt was more successful than the rival translation, but certainly the decision of the public did little credit to their understandings; for there was nothing good in Mr Dibdin's work, which had not existed in Mr Skeffington's; and there was much merit to be found in Mr Skeffington's, that was not to be

found in Mr Dibdin's. After a few nights, the melo-drama sunk into that repose from which not even the "bursting of Lok's tenfold chain" is likely to awaken it.

But the piece, brought forward on the 10th of November was acted with prodigious success, and unusual emolument to the theatre. It was the melo-dramatic opera of the Exile, the interesting production of Mr Reynolds. The characters are represented in the following manner:

Count Ulrick,	Mr Pope.
Count Calmar,	Mr Incledon.
The Governor,	Mr Munden.
Baron Alltradoff,	Mr Liston.
Servitz,	Mr Fawcett.
Daran,	Mr Young.
The Patriarch,	Mr Cresswell.
Rimski,	Mr Murray.
Yermach,	Mr Chapman.
Welzien,	Mr Jefferies.
The Empress Elizabeth,	Mrs St Leger.
Catharine,	Mrs Dickons.
Alexina,	Mrs H. Johnston.
Sedona,	Mrs Gibbs.
Anna,	Mrs Liston.

Count Ulrick, a nobleman of reputation in the Russian army, is banished to Siberia, through the base influence of Prince Lorrenstern over the Empress Catharine. He is followed by Sedona, his wife, and his daughter Alexina. Romanoff, the nephew of the Governor of Tobolskow, frequently visits the wretched family at their retreat in the neighbourhood, and an attachment takes place between him and Alexina. His uncle, suspecting this, banishes him beyond the frontiers, in order to compel him to marry the niece of Prince Lorrenstern; and endeavours to force Alexina into a marriage with Welzien. Romanoff assumes the name of Daran, goes to St Petersburgh, and, in the disguise of an Indian, gets into the service of Baron Alltradoff, a coxcomb, who is going to Tobolskow to claim the hand of Catharine, the Governor's daughter. In vain does he attempt, by his skill in music and dancing, to win the affections of this young lady: they are already devoted to Count Calmar, by whom she is beloved with equal ardour. Romanoff, aware of the ruin preparing for Ulrick, assumes a ferocious aspect to conceal his benevolent designs, and expresses a deadly hate to the Exile and his family. Thus, he completely blinds the Governor as to his intentions, and, jointly with Welzien (the enraged and rejected suitor of Alexina), is entrusted with the execution of the Empress's orders, in pursuance of which they drag Ulrick from his retreat, and imprison him in Tobolskow. They are then sent in pursuit of Alexina, who has set out, accompanied by Yermach, a faithful domestic, on the desperate undertaking of travelling to St Petersburgh, to solicit her father's pardon.

In this undertaking, he completely frustrates the vindictive designs of Welzien; and Alexina reaches the neighbourhood of Moscow in safety. The rejoicings of the inhabitants of that city announce the grateful tidings of Elizabeth's accession to the throne of Russia, and of her approaching coronation. Alexina hastens thither, rushes into the presence of her sovereign, and, notwithstanding the influence of the patriarch (a near relation of Prince Lorrenstern), she procures, through the means of the disguised Romanoff, the pardon of her father. She then departs for Siberia, without waiting for the deed of pardon to be completed; by which means she is again subjected to all the bitterness of sorrow; and, in order to save herself and family from immediate destruction, is compelled to marry the supposed Daran. The Governor at length receives the royal mandate from his court for the liberation of Count Ulrick, and by it he becomes acquainted with the villainy and disgrace of Prince Lorrenstern. This reconciles him to the union of his daughter with Count Calmar, to whose protection she has fled, after escaping from her uncle's house by the ingenuity of Servitz. Romanoff, throwing off the character of Daran, claims Alexina for his bride; and the Exile is restored to his former honours.

The reader will perceive, that the story of this piece is founded on Madame Cottin's novel of Elizabeth, *Ou les Exilés de Siberie*. The most interesting incidents and situations have been judiciously drawn from the original, and many admirable touches of nature and feeling have been added by the invention of Mr Reynolds himself. That his work does not bear the appearances of a regular play, must be unequivocally confessed; nor do we deny that the stage is, in our opinion, improperly employed, when melo-dramas are acted as first pieces; but, if the town will insist upon a supply of these productions, we have reason to congratulate ourselves, when they proceed from such a pen as that of Mr Reynolds.

To be sure, we would rather have received a comedy from the author of the Dramatist and the Will; but, if we must give up all chance of a comedy, and content ourselves with pageants, let us at least rejoice, that they are not such nonsense as some of our established play-wrights would have thrust upon our suffering senses.

Mr Young, as Daran, made his first appearance in a winter theatre, and was received with very great applause. His acting was, as usual, correct and forcible, but not brilliant nor tender. He exerted himself with great zeal, and did much service to the play. Mr Munden's Governor was, like his old men in general, admirably comic, and full of creative strokes and original productions of effect.

Mr Liston's Alltradoff was amusing, though it did not afford so much scope for his talent as some of the parts that he had been in the habit of playing. Mr Fawcett, with a very indifferent opportunity, was more striking. His dress was ridiculously droll, and his action had all that bustle, with which he carries himself so successfully through many unproductive, disadvantageous parts.

Mrs H. Johnston played Alexina; and though she is utterly deficient in discrimination, and does not usually shew so much feeling as is ex-

pected in an actress who plays principal parts, yet her sensibility was called forth on several occasions in this play, and, with her beauty, and her grace of action, produced considerable emotion in the spectators. Sometimes, however, she carried the pantomimic style of gesture a little too far, and, throughout the play, was injudicious in the management of her voice, which she exerted with unnecessary loudness. Mrs Dickons's singing in the part of Catharine was hardly to be surpassed. The audience felt that, on the boards of the King's Theatre, she was where she ought to be. She is almost too good a singer for the English stage. Blocks need not be cut with a razor. Mr Incledon was not so successful as we have heard him. The other performers played with credit to themselves and to the author. The music, by Mr Mazzinghi, is appropriate and pleasing, particularly in those passages which accompany action.

During the continuance of the Covent-Garden patent at the King's Theatre, disagreements took place between the proprietors of this asylum and their unfortunate guests, concerning the quantum of remuneration that was to be paid by the Covent-Garden patentees, and concerning the custody in which that remuneration was to be lodged. These broils appear to have arisen, not so much from an unaccommodating and over-reaching spirit in Mr Taylor and Mr Waters, the proprietors of the Opera House, as from the unfortunate differences which had so long subsisted between those proprietors, with respect to their mutual powers, and from the consequent impossibility of making any arrangement with the one that should be approved and allowed by the other. Discouraged by these troubles, and by the immense influx of opera tickets, which possessed an indefeasible right to admission, and were perpetually poured in, to the amount of 100*l*., 110*l*., and 120*l*. in a night, the company of Covent-Garden, on the 5th of December, removed across the way to the Little Theatre. They there commenced their career with the Mountaineers, and a new piece called the School for Authors, a posthumous production of Mr Tobin, the author of the Honey Moon. This farce has given to the literary world more reason than ever for regretting the loss of that excellent writer. The persons of the drama are these:

Diaper,	Mr Munden.
Cleveland,	Mr Brunton.
Wormwood,	Mr Farley.
Jeffries,	Mr Davenport.
Frank,	Mr Jones.
Jane,	Miss Norton.
Susan,	Mrs Gibbs.

Old Diaper is a citizen, who, leaving the concerns of the shop to his clerks, devotes his attention exclusively to the muses. He has written a tragedy on the subject of Guy Faux, and prevailed upon a manager to accept it; but, fearful of the event, persuades Young Cleveland to father it in case of failure. Cleveland himself has written a comedy,

which is to be produced on the same night at the other theatre; but has kept the affair a secret from every body except Jane, Diaper's niece, to whom he is attached. Wormwood, a critic, also pays his addresses to Jane, with the approbation of Diaper; and being induced, from particular circumstances, to believe that the tragedy is the production of Cleveland, he abuses it outrageously to Diaper, and sends Frank, the footman, with a party to hiss it. The tragedy is damned, and the comedy succeeds. Wormwood is detected. The good-humoured citizen, forgetting his own mortification in his joy at the irrefragable proof of genius that Cleveland has afforded, marries him to Jane without further hesitation.

A part of this plot resembles a story of Marmontel's; but, in all probability, was taken more immediately from Foote's farce of the Patron. Originality was by no means Mr Tobin's object in any of his works which have yet appeared; but, as we are not among the number of those who can enjoy nothing but absolute novelty, we are delighted with this chaste and simple, yet entertaining and witty piece, though its incidents and general tenour are appropriations even without the slightest affectation of disguise. To do that which had been done well before, and do it better, is surely a no less creditable exertion, than to do that which had not been done at all, and do it indifferently.

While the modern comedies are so frequently farce, we have an instance, in the School for Authors, of a modern farce, that deserves the title of a genuine comedy. This admirable piece has quite enough of story to make it unceasingly amusing, from the first scene to the dropping of the curtain; and the language has elegance, liveliness, humour, nay wit, beyond almost any production short of Sheridan and Congreve.

It was inimitably acted. Mr Munden's Diaper may be pronounced to be among the most perfect exhibitions of the theatrical art. Every droll alternation of hope, fear, vanity, mortification, rage, and good humour, which chace each other in a hurrying succession through the frame of the agitated Diaper, was represented by him with an excellence that surpassed not only all our faculties of description, but perhaps his own former efforts. Mr Farley's Wormwood was a very neat piece of malignity; but Mr Jones, in the character of Frank, which the author had perhaps made a little too extravagantly critical and foppish for a footman, even in farce, was by no means judicious or diverting. It is the duty of an actor to soften down the hazardous errors, as well as to brighten the negative passages for his author; but Mr Jones, instead of rubbing off a little of the dangerous eccentricity, attempted to heighten the breadth of the character.—Mrs Gibbs's Susan was agreeably comic; and Miss Norton was lively in Jane. The piece was received with the loudest applause; and probably, if it had possessed the advantage of a regular theatre, would have proved exceedingly attractive.

A miserable dance appeared between the play and farce, on the 16th of the same month. It was composed by Mr Rossi. A Mademoiselle Nora, from the King's Theatre, appeared in it for the first time, and so did a child from Liverpool, which was called the Infant

Prodigy. Mademoiselle Nora's dancing was as good as we generally see on the English stage; but the performance of the Infant Prodigy was beneath contempt. The poor baby jumped about amid the hootings, horse-laughs, and hisses of the audience; and nobody knows whether more to condemn the folly of its parents in thrusting it upon the public, or to ridicule the double absurdity of the proprietor in allowing it to dance, and advertising it by such a title. It is called Miss Worgman. Miss Adams was graceful, agile, and interesting.

Mrs Beaumont, from the Glasgow theatre, appeared, for the first time, in London, on the 23d of December, and performed Belvidera in Venice Preserved. Notwithstanding great disadvantages of age, face, and figure, Mrs Beaumont certainly produced some effect, and seemed to *feel* the part, though she did not *look* it. If it were possible to be interested for the character, when the appearance of the actress is painful to the senses, Mrs Beaumont would be a valuable addition to the company of either theatre. For her performance, considered with reference to her art, and independently of physical impediments, was certainly much better than that of any actress in the same line, except only that great tragedian, at once so sublime and so tender, who has immortalized the name of Siddons; and of whom we must always speak, as Mr Pitt spoke, when, after extolling Lord Hawkesbury as the fittest statesman in the kingdom for the office of Foreign Secretary, he added, "with the exception only of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr Fox), whose splendid talents must make him an exception to every rule."

On the 29th, Mrs Beaumont played Alicia; but in this part there was more need of declamatory skill than of sensibility, and in declamatory skill she seemed to be completely deficient. The performance cannot be praised; which we lament the more, because she is said to have acted in London, not at all from a wish of procuring an engagement in that capital, but simply for the sake of adding lustre to her provincial reputation. She is the sister of the Mrs Mudie, of whose merits we have spoken in our account of Drury-Lane.

Haymarket.

The Haymarket Theatre opened under the management of Mr Colman and a Mr Winston, who are two of the proprietors. The company consisted of the following principal performers: In tragedy, Mr Young and Mrs St Leger.

In comedy, Mr Fawcett, Mr Liston, Mr Mathews, Mr Farley, Mr Grove, and Mr Noble.

In tragedy and comedy, Mr Palmer, junior, Mr Putnam, Mr Carles, and Mr Wharton, Mrs Bellamy and Mrs Gibbs. In opera, Mr Taylor, Mrs Liston, and Mrs Mathews. There were no dancers of any consideration: the band was led by Mr Ware.

Mr Young is entitled to more than an ordinary degree of approbation. We consider him as a tragedian only; for he has acted comedy very seldom, and then without much success. He wants gaiety and rapidity for this walk. His manner, though not heavy, is hard. In tragedy he has very great merit. He is not,

perhaps, a tragedian of the first rank; but he stands at the very head of the second. His features are sharp, dark, and marked,—his person, though not tall, is well formed, and his voice strong and sufficiently various. He seems to study carefully whatever he plays; and though he may not astonish his audience with the powers of great genius, yet he is always sensible and strong. He commands all our respect, even when he fails to excite our admiration. In tenderness, he is deficient; and in the harder and sterner passions, he wants the fire of soul which alone can exalt the performances of art to the highest glory. But we do not mean to say, that we have not repeatedly perceived strokes of more than ordinary power in the acting of Mr Young. His Hamlet is a performance not only of great skill and science, but of great feeling and power. His Stranger is only inferior to that of Mr Kemble; and his Sir Edward Mortimer is yet better.

Mr Grove is a very poor player. He acts old men in low comedy, and mums infinitely, without the least humour.

Mr Noble we can find no excuse for praising.

Mr Palmer, junior, who is now no more, had feelings; but his person was long, uncouth, and what is vulgarly called *shambling*, and he managed it most awkwardly. He did the lovers and other second-rate parts of tragedy and comedy.

Mr Carles speaks thickly, and rants. He has a good figure, but is altogether a bad actor.

Mr Wharton is a decent stout man; quite without talent, but not unfit for certain bluff parts, like Farmer Harrowby in the Poor Gentleman.

Our opinion of Mrs Bellamy is given immediately below. And, for an account of the other performers, who belong to the winter theatres also, we refer our readers to their dramatic characters, recorded among the affairs of Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

The theatre began its performances, for the summer, with the Castle Spectre.

Mrs Bellamy, from the Belfast theatre, made her first appearance in London, as Angela. Her features are hard, but her figure is finely turned. It seems difficult to form an estimate of any actress from her performance of such a part as that of Angela; because, though, from the circumstances of the play, it is a part of importance, yet it is a part without a character. Alternately a coward and a bully, a charmer and a scold, Angela is always busy, and never interesting; perpetually before the eye, but forgotten as soon as departed. But, as we have been enabled to discover by other subsequent performances, Mrs Bellamy may be as fairly estimated from this as from almost any thing else; for she has no capability of carrying one character, consistently and feelingly, through a whole tragedy, even where there is a character to be preserved. She does not seem possest with the spirit of her part, on one occasion more than another. Her acting, in general, has a propriety of demeanour, a considerable grace of movement, and a thorough familiarity with the practice of the stage; and these things make her extremely useful and creditable to the theatre, but they give her no chance of rising

to an equality with those artists who can throw distinctive character into their performances, and sympathize with all the feeling as well as understand all the text.

On the 20th, she played Mrs Haller; a part in which an actress, possessing tragic powers, has an excellent opportunity of displaying them. Mrs Bellamy did not catch the delicacies of the part. She has no feeling for small occasions; and this absolute deficiency is a greater fault even than the superfluity of tenderness which we have noticed in Mrs Powell. In the principal scene, Mrs Bellamy was not destitute of sensibility; and this made us the more regret that she did not enter into the nicer passages. In the representation of Mrs Haller, there should be a general and pervading gentleness and sweetness of manner. Mrs Bellamy's manner has too much of sourness. Once or twice, indeed, the soft and winning tenour of Mrs Haller's character is intercepted by a transitory vehemence; but it is the vehemence of a full heart, not that of a fretful temper. Beneath the softness of the general demeanour, sorrow ought still to be perceptible, but not moroseness; her melancholy is of a lovely nature; her own wretchedness has taught her a more than ordinary kindness to all around her. Mrs Bellamy seemed neither amiable nor sorrowful enough. She sometimes evinced a degree of sternness inconsistent with a gentle temper, and sometimes betrayed a degree of indifference unsuitable to a bursting heart.

Mr Young's Stranger, though not quite faultless, is, as we have said, a very excellent piece of acting.

The farce arranged, in two acts, for the English stage, by Mr C. Kemble, from the French piece, in three acts, called Le Portrait de Michel Cervantes, was produced on the 30th of June, under the title of Plot and Counterplot.

CHARACTERS.

Don Gasper de Rosillas,	Mr Grove.
Don Leon de Rosillas,	Mr Palmer.
Don Fernando, .	Mr C. Kemble, (afterwards, Mr Farley.)
Hernandez, . .	Mr Mathews.
Fabio, . . .	Mr Fawcett.
Pedrillo, . .	Mr Liston.
Friar, . . .	Mr Atkins.
Lorenza, . .	Mrs Mathews.
Beatrice, . .	Mrs Davenport.
Juana, . .	Mrs Gibbs.

Don Leon and Don Fernando are both in love with Lorenza, the daughter of the painter Hernandez, who discourages the pretensions of Leon, on account of his own acquaintance with Don Gaspar, the young gentleman's father; and opposes the attempts of Fernando from a fear of his dissolute morals. Leon, in his efforts to obtain possession of the young lady, employs a silly good-natured servant, called Pedrillo; and Fernando, on the other side, is assisted by Fabio, a valet of great

address. Lorenza herself is favourable to Leon; and her maid Juana has a preference for Pedrillo; Juana accordingly gives Pedrillo to understand, that Beatrice, the housekeeper, has a key which will admit him and his master to the foot of a balcony, where herself and her mistress are accustomed to take the air in the afternoon; and urges him to contrive some stratagem for getting this key away from Beatrice. Not knowing that Fabio is the servant of Fernando, Pedrillo asks that rogue's advice. Fabio, by a most entertaining stratagem, gets possession of this key, takes an impression of it in wax, and delivers the invaluable piece of iron into the hands of the credulous Pedrillo. In the afternoon, Leon and Pedrillo arrive, during the absence of Hernandez. Suddenly the old man's step is heard on the stairs; and the lover and his servant are thrust by Lorenza and Juana into two closets. Fernando enters with Fabio, and they conceal themselves behind a large picture. Hernandez enters, and, in a conversation with a friar, agrees to go into the church where the dead body of Cervantes is lying, and paint a picture from the corpse; justly conceiving, that, though the living Cervantes had been neglected, every body would be glad to have a likeness of Cervantes dead. By some accident he is called out of the room, and Fernando coming forward, declares that he has overheard the dialogue, that the friar shall have a purse of gold if he will persuade Hernandez to receive the body into his house, and will then deceive him by introducing a living man instead; but that, if he refuses, the *impious* scheme of painting the dead man shall be denounced to the holy inquisition. The friar agrees, and Hernandez suddenly enters, before Fernando has the means of concealing himself; a measure which indeed has become the less necessary, inasmuch as, by this last scheme, he expects to gain easy access to the lady. He now pretends to be Leon, come, in remorse, to confess his attempts at carrying off Lorenza, and taxes Juana with having introduced him into the house; Juana, being summoned, in the transport of her indignation, produces the real Don Leon de Rosillas from the closet; but Leon having overheard all, turns the tables on his rival, and declares himself to be Don Fernando. Leon is permitted to depart; Don Gaspar de Rosillas enters as his son quits the room, and Hernandez presents Fernando as Leon. Gaspar disclaims him; Fernando takes advantage of the confusion, and escapes. The old men go out in great indignation; Leon remains below stairs; but having, from the closet, overheard Fernando's plan, refuses to leave the house till he sees Lorenza safely freed from his rival's clutches. Juana suggests the prudence of introducing a false Cervantes, to anticipate the imposture of Fernando; and Pedrillo is accordingly brought, in a shroud, into the painting-room of Hernandez, Leon attending, disguised, as the guard who should watch the corpse. Leon contrives to quit the room; Hernandez is absent for a few minutes, and leaves the place in darkness; then Fabio is introduced as a corpse, under guard of Fernando. Fernando gropes his way out, through a back door, and leaves the two servants in the dark as dead

bodies. A scene irresistibly comic follows here between the two corpses, which is terminated by an outcry from without. Fernando has been attempting to carry off Lorenza, and Leon has delivered her from his rival's arms. Fabio, hearing of this failure, jumps out of the window, and follows his master's flight; and the gallantry of Leon is rewarded with the hand of Lorenza.

The construction of this piece is particularly ingenious. Incident after incident succeeds with incredible rapidity; and laughter and curiosity are at once kept alive, even till the very termination. The dialogue is simple and amusing; judiciously compressed into a compass which does not clog the occurrence of the events, and yet flowing in an easy, natural, and humourous style.

Mr Putnam had been intended for the part of Fernando; but as that gentleman was suddenly *confined*, on the day when the piece was to appear, Mr C. Kemble himself played the enterprizing Spaniard on the first representation, and played it with great spirit and universal applause. This character was afterwards performed by Mr Farley. Mr Fawcett's Fabio was lively, bustling, neat, and indeed every way excellent; and Mr Liston's Pedrillo even increased the reputation of that inimitably comic performer. The piece was received with unbounded applause, and acted for two or three and twenty nights; which is a circumstance rather unusual at the summer theatre.

A Mr May, on the 12th of July, played Rover in O'Keeffe's comedy of Wild Oats. As there was nothing in his performance that could merit a particle of praise, the less is said of his pervading awkwardness and vulgarity the better it will be for him and for us.

The revival of Lillo's tragedy, the Fatal Curiosity, was a very injudicious measure; and the success of its performance, on the 18th, was just what might have been expected. Its author, who deservedly gained universal reputation by his affecting tragedy of George Barnwell, has here mistaken the principles of dramatic composition in two instances; the one affecting the plot, and the other the dialogue. The error of the plot has consisted in a confusion between shocking and interesting situations. The Fatal Curiosity is a mere tale of blood. The murderers are not made sufficiently the objects of our regard, to excite any agreeable or pathetic sensation that might temper the coarseness of the atrocious deed; thus we are never made to sympathize, but only to shudder. The principal scenes are obviously conceived upon the model of Macbeth; but the murder in Macbeth is less horribly unnatural, the temptation infinitely stronger, the influence superhuman, and the characters commanding, awful, and even sublime.—Again, in the Fatal Curiosity, every thing is dull, till the sudden commission of the crime in the last act; but, in Macbeth, every thing before the murder gradually prepares the minds of the audience, as well as those of the dramatis personæ, for "the terrible deed" that ensues. With respect to the dialogue, the great error consists in an awkward incongruity between the characters and the language they speak. A domestic story may become the subject of an interesting

tragedy; but it should not be related in heroic language. Simplicity, not pomp of diction, should be its leading feature. There is something indescribably flat in the blank verse exaltations of nothing, which are perpetually recurring in the Fatal Curiosity,—such as

——————— *'Tis certain*
That virtue ne'er appears so like itself,
So truly *bright and great*, as when opprest.

So also:

——————— Well, *pray proceed:*
You've raised my curiosity at least.

Agnes, paying a visit to Charlotte, and a little nettled by some remarks of the latter, expresses herself in these words:

Unless you mean t' affront me, spare the rest.
'Tis just as likely Wilmot should return,
As we become your foes.

Numerous other instances might be cited; but such extracts would be too tiresome.

Mr Young did not do so much for Old Wilmot as we think the part allowed; and Mr Palmer, in Young Wilmot, was as awkward as usual. Mrs Bellamy wanted sensibility in Charlotte; and the only good acting was that of Mrs St Leger in Agnes. Full of the strongest feeling, and perfect mistress of dramatic action, she needed only a more slender figure to please the multitude as much as she delighted those who estimate acting rather by the soul than the body of the performer. In characters of strong emotion, Mrs St Leger is hardly to be surpassed; and the excellence she evinces, whenever an opportunity is given to her of displaying the vigour of her genius, makes us deeply regret that the bulk of her person prevents such opportunities from being more frequent.

Mr May, having failed in comedy on the 12th, attempted a tragic performance on the 19th. It was Octavian, in Mr Colman's play of the Mountaineers. So deplorable an exhibition we never before witnessed. The appearance, the voice, the manner, the whole effect, whether taken in the gross or in the detail, were so ludicrously bad, that the galleries themselves partook in the general sensation, and interrupted the unfortunate actor with numerous hisses and peals of merriment. He was not permitted to appear again.

Mr Colman's promised play now excited great expectation in the public mind; not only from the high estimation in which the dramatic genius of that author is so deservedly held, but from the report, which we believe was accurate, that the theatre was engaged to pay him the unusually large sum of 1100*l*. The play made its appearance on the 29th of July, under the title of The Africans, or War, Love, and Duty; and was thus represented:

Farulho the priest,	Mr Thompson.
Torribal,	Mr Farley.
Maddiboo,	Mr Fawcett.
Selico,	Mr Young.
Demba Sego Jalla, King of Kasson,	Mr Palmer, junior.
Daucari,	Mr Carles.

Fetterwell,	Mr Grove.
Marrowbone,	Mr Menage.
Henry Augustus Mug,	Mr Liston.
Mandingo warriors,	Mr Male. Mr Cooke. Mr Treby. Mr Trueman.
Executioners,	Mr Atkins. Mr Noble.
English merchants,	Mr Wharton. Mr Stokes.
Berissa,	Mrs Gibbs.
Darina,	Mrs St Leger.
Sutta,	Mrs Liston.

The scene lies in the town and environs of Tatteconda, in Bondon, a district of Africa possessed by the Foulahs. Selico and Berissa, mutually enamoured, are about to celebrate their nuptials, when their tribe is attacked by the Mandingoes, and the town carried with great devastation and slaughter. The bridegroom and his brothers, Torribal and Maddiboo, driven forth with their mother Darina, and deprived of their arms, are on the eve of starving. Persuaded of the death of Berissa and her father, Selico, in his distraction, compels Maddiboo to take him to the sale of slaves, which always succeeds a conquest there, and sell him, to relieve the wants of their mother. The English merchant offers little for him; but, just as they are beginning to despair, a crier proclaims, in the king's name, a reward of four hundred ounces of gold to any one discovering and bringing back a suspicious person, who escaped the night before. Selico, with much difficulty, forces his brother to pass him for the fugitive. The gold is paid, and Selico condemned to the stake. Berissa, having rejected the addresses of the king, is to be burnt at the same time. Here an eclaircissement takes place. Farulho, the father, rushes in, and declares that he is the proclaimed person, who had been endeavouring to save his daughter. It is then made known, that Selico has doomed himself to death to save his mother from famine; and the king relents. Farulho explains the mistake by which Selico was led to believe him and his daughter murdered; and the lovers are united.—We are not inclined to rank this play among the greatest productions of Mr Colman's genius. The story he has borrowed from Florian; and we must think that an intelligent spectator of the Africans, if he should carefully peruse the tale of the French novelist, will not give Mr Colman credit for having made the most of his original; it might have been much more pathetic on the stage than it now is. The comic scenes, of which there is no prototype in Florian, are exceedingly entertaining; but they have nothing to do with the story, and are rather introduced than interwoven. This is matter of regret. The texture of the mixed drama, which is now so fashionable,

should be like the texture of the fashionable shot-silks, where, though two colours are presented to the eye in a single piece, every thread of each is indispensable to the general coherence. In the course of this play there is too much declamation. The fault is common with young authors, who mistake the plaudits of a first night, for the test of a merit which will insure a permanent attraction; but we are surprised that such an error should have been committed by a writer of Mr Colman's experience, who must be aware, that, though sounding sentiments are good signals to the poet's friends on the launching of the piece, they will not, on subsequent evenings, compensate to the audience for a poverty of interesting events; nor, where such events abound, be willingly permitted to detain that attention and that curiosity which would fain pass on to "metal more attractive." Therefore, in every play, good or bad, this kind of writing must always be injudicious. The sentiments in a play, like the sentiments of Joseph Surface, are lures for temporary applause; but not proofs of a worth to be recompensed at last.

The characters of the three brothers are distinguished with great breadth and clearness. Selico is a lover; Torribal is a rugged, but good-hearted warrior; and Maddiboo is merry and affectionate. There is also true originality in the character of Henry Augustus Mug, an ivory-turner, of a good-natured simple conceit, who, going to Africa from Snowhill, in order "to buy a lot of ivory," falls among the savages; but, being rescued by Farulho's kindness, falls in love with Sutta, an African slave. On the invasion he is taken by the Mandingo king; but, being able to write, is made, according to his own phrase, secretary of state.

The play was generally well acted. Mr Fawcett was particularly excellent: he expressed the alternations of constitutional merriment and deep feeling with all that strength and effect which so greatly distinguish his exertions in characters of a mixed pathos. Mr Liston, in Henry Augustus Mug, was irresistibly comic.

The music bears the name of Mr Kelly. We understand that it was taken from a French opera called Sargines. The play was received with approbation, and, being aided, perhaps, a little by the managerial influence of its author, was acted thirty times.

A little farce, called Yes or No, was produced on the 31st of August. It was the work of Mr Pocock, a young painter. The characters are as follows:

Sir Barometer Oldstyle,	Mr Grove.
Obadiah Broadbrim,	Mr Liston.
Charles Fervor,	Mr Farley.
William Segrave,	Mr Palmer, jun.
Drab,	Mr Noble.
Corporal Barrell,	Mr Mathews.
Miss Penelope Snap,	Mrs Davenport.
Patty Segrave,	Mrs Liston.

The author appears to have founded his style of comic dialogue on the models laid down by Mr Colman. For instance, in that witty writer's comedy of John Bull, while the servant is gone out of doors to ascertain the state of the roads, Shuffleton makes love to Lady Caroline, who, being engaged to Frank, hesitates in acceding to the proposals of this new suitor, and asks what the world would call her conduct if she violated her promise? "Very dirty, my lady," says the servant at that moment entering. These things abound in Mr Colman's writings: and, though not so skilfully done in Yes or No, we could trace attempts at a similar style of wit perpetually occurring. Thus, while an officer is in vain endeavouring to get something for supper, an old maiden lady arrives in a great passion—"Why, my dear," observes her veteran brother, "your face is as red as--as--as"—"a lobster," cries the officer without. This kind of thing is amusing, and Mr Pocock seems to want only practice in order to do it very neatly. The plot was a little obscure, and does not demand from us any particular detail.

Mr Mathews's Corporal, though a very short part, was well acted: and Mr Liston's Obadiah was not to be excelled. So richly humourous a stiffness we never remember to have seen, in the best stage-quakers.

There was some music composed by a Mr Smith; but it was not very good.

The disapprobation was but partial, and the farce was acted about ten times.

King's Theatre.

The performances at the theatre of the Italian Opera began on the 2d of January. The house had been fresh painted throughout, and the interior newly decorated, and furnished with crimson. The front of the boxes was painted *al fresco*, in a kind of French grey. In many parts, particularly on the frontispiece of the stage, the figures were on a silver ground, which reflected the light, and gave a fine appearance to the whole. On the cieling there was a painting of Aurora, with her attendants the Zephyrs, dissipating the shades of night, and ushering in the morning.

The following is a correct list of the performers, and of the terms at which they were engaged:

Madame Catalani, to perform twice a week in a serious or comic opera, (In addition to which she was to have two clear benefits.)	L.5250
Madame Dussek, to perform in serious operas, and to take the part of principal buffa, in case Madame Catalani were ill, and unable to perform,	500
Signor Righi,	500
Signor Morelli,	500
Signor Rovedino,	500
Signor Braghetti,	200
Signor de Giovanni,	200
Signora Colombati,	100
Signora Woolrich,	100

Mr Weichsell, as leader of the band,	315
Mr Ferrari, for presiding at the harpsichord,	200
Mr D'Egville, as principal ballet master,	800

PRINCIPAL DANCERS.

Monsieur and Madame Deshayes,	2100
An allowance for their dresses,	300
Monsieur Moreau,	400
Mademoiselle Presle,	650
Monsieur Robert,	125
Miss Cranfield,	150
Miss Gayton,	150

Madame Catalani, if not regularly paid, night by night, was at liberty to release herself from her contract.

There is nobody, at all worth mentioning, as an actor or actress, except Madame Catalani: and she, in our opinion, has been greatly overrated. Although this theatre, being devoted to foreigners, does not claim the same minute attention to which we have thought the English stage entitled in a national work, yet the very great celebrity of Madame Catalani seems to justify us in saying a very few words on her merits as a tragedian. She is graceful and unaffected, and her action has a certain degree of grandeur and simplicity; but he who expects to find in the great actress of the Italian opera those merits of discrimination, those touches that evince the power of an artist, will be lamentably disappointed. She is surrounded, at the Italian Opera, with people whose use we never rightly understood, till we recollected that they appear with advantage as foils. Madame Catalani is a fine actress by the side of Madame Dussek, or even of Miss Griglietti: her merit is quite comparative Her comedy, however, is much better than her tragedy. That agreeable smile which perpetually invests her under-lip, is hardly ever out of place in comedy; however incongruous it may appear, when employed alike in all the modes of grief, love, anger, and disdain, the emotions of tragedy. As a singer, she has certain powers which have never been equalled; a prodigious compass, and a magical facility of performing transitions from one part of the gamut to another, by quarter-notes of perfect distinctness. But, to our ears, she is, after all, more astonishing than delightful.

The rest of the singers deserve little notice. Among the dancers the principal are, Miss Gayton, remarkable for her modest grace and zephyr-like lightness: Mademoiselle Presle, for her strength, agility, and neatness: Madame Deshayes, for great science in dancing and sweetness of manner: Monsieur Deshayes, for every merit that can unite to form a first-rate dancer.

The theatre opened with Semiramide and La Belle Laitiere. Metastasio's Didone, with Paesiello's music, was acted on the 20th for the first time. Madame Catalani was striking and interesting, if not very excellent, in Dido: but Madame Dussek's Æneas was more in the spirit of comedy than of tragedy.—

She dressed the brave Trojan in spangled muslin trowsers. Æneas in spangled muslin! *Heu, quantum mutatus ab illo!* but the dress was at least as appropriate as the acting.

On the 9th of February, Mr D'Egville brought out a ballet, called Lénlèvement de Dèianire. It was effective in every instance, except the Centaur: a character, however, which, to be sure, it would not have been easy to exclude, unless Mr D'Egville had adopted the judicious principle of those strolling players, who, having suddenly lost their principal actor, were obliged to advertise the play of Hamlet, with this singular interlineation, "the part of Hamlet, by particular desire, to be omitted."

In the comic opera of Il Furbo contro il Furbo, produced on the 1st of March, Madame Catalani displayed her usual powers of execution; and Signor Morelli was not unentertaining. The Fête Chinoise was rather a pleasing ballet.

A Mr Miarteni, a comic singer, appeared with some success in a new opera called Le Virtuose in Puntiglio: and there were two new ballets produced within a few weeks of each other, one of which, if we rightly remember, was called Le Mariage Secret, ou les Habitans du Chene, and the other Constance and Almanzor. The theatre closed on the 2d of August with Semiramide and La Fille Sauvage.

Oratorios.

The Oratorios commenced on the 30th of January, under the conduct, as usual, of Mr Ashley. Mr Braham, Mr Bellamy, Mr Goss, Mrs Dickons, Mrs Bland, Miss Bolton, and Madame Dussek, were among the principal performers. The performances, according to custom, were the pieces of Handel, occasionally varied with selections; and continued on the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent, until Passion Week. If we do not mistake, there was also a performance of this nature on Whitsun-eve.

Mrs Dickons does not appear to us to exhibit herself in the most advantageous point of view, when she sings the music of Handel. She, as well as Mr Braham, has too much flourish and ornament for the sublime simplicity of that great master. Mrs Bland and Miss Bolton have more of the true spirit, though less of the science, that ought to exist in a performer of Handel. Mr Bellamy, who has a grand voice and an excellent judgment, is heard with great satisfaction; but not so was Madame Dussek. Her style of singing has a dawdling, drawling indolence, which, though not devoid of science, is particularly unpleasing. Mr Goss deserves praise. The chorusses were always executed admirably. However, these entertainments are seldom very attractive. The English do not understand the science of sweet sounds well enough to afford any very great encouragement to musical talent, except where fashion sets our example to vanity; and therefore, whatever may be the popularity of the Italian opera, the music in an English theatre will hardly obtain much profit for the conductor. Besides, even the few who really do understand and relish music for its own sake, find their feelings very much blunted as the evening advances; and pieces of music, that would be hailed with rapture in the first act, pass without an encore in the third. For whatever we may feel with respect to the genius of Handel, how-

ever we may acknowledge his deep pathos, his calm sublimity, his mighty enthusiasm—yet, without the interest of a story, and the intervention of dialogue, or some other assistance to relieve the ear and amuse the mind, it really is almost impossible to engage the attention of an audience for five successive hours.

We owe some apology to our readers for the exceeding length of this article; but perhaps they will not think us without excuse, when they reflect upon the great variety of elementary matter, that must necessarily enter into the first essay of a series upon almost any subject. Perhaps, too, they will further recollect, that this essay is not only the first of the series intended for these volumes, but the first that was ever attempted at all, in a work of permanent construction, and the only one in which the subject has been treated as a matter of science. It had always been the custom to decide by opinions, instead of principles; and if, like our predecessors, we had thought our authority strong enough to establish assertions without reasonings, we might have curtailed the article to half its present length. But for a publication of durable reference, we have selected what appears to us the most durable system of criticism. Opinion is of a transitory nature, and the entertaining works that rest upon it must perish in its decay: but principle is immutable and eternal, and the writings that are built upon it may merit the praise of utility in future time, though they want that brilliance which excites instantaneous applause.

FINE ARTS.

In recording the state of British painting and sculpture during the year 1808, there are but four galleries which deserve attention; namely, the Academy at Somerset house, the Institution in Pall Mall, and the two Exhibitions of Water Colour Paintings in Brook Street and Bond Street. Among these four, the only one which seems to require any detail, is the Academy of Somerset-house. To notice the private exertions of art would be a difficult, or, at best, a suspicious office. So much must necessarily remain unobserved, that the few performances which should be discussed would appear the choice of partiality or prejudice. He who expects public notice must content himself to make his efforts public. Criticism has not time to employ herself in seeking the hidden sweets of genius. Nor will it be requisite, in presenting an account of the Arts, to extend our remarks to the same length which we have found necessary in our account of the Stage; for the efforts of the theatrical artist are no longer to be known, but from the pages of criticism, while the productions of the painter and of the sculptor still remain, for the investigation of those who delight to explore these subjects with minuteness. It is sufficient for us to give a general sketch of the effect produced by the exhibitions that are proper to be noticed. We shall therefore speak of those works only, which, from their intrinsic merit, or their popularity, or the fame of their authors, have contributed to the retardation, advancement, or depression of the general taste.

The Somerset-house exhibition of the year 1808 was the fortieth; and we feel a gratification in relating, that it was graced by an assemblage of talent which had been surpassed in no former display.

Among the most remarkable exhibitors were Sir William Beechey, Mr Drummond, Mr Fuseli, Mr Lawrence, Mr Northcote, Mr Oliver, Mr Owen, Mr Phillips, Mr Shee, Mr Stothard, Mr Thomson, Mr Turner, Mr West, Mr Westall, Mr Wilkie, and Mr Woodforde. We now proceed to consider their prime pictures, which, for the sake of more easy reference, we shall review alphabetically, according to the names of the artists.

The most distinguished work of Sir William Beechey in this exhibition was a portrait of the Duke of Cambridge; and it did great credit to the very high reputation which the painter had already acquired.

He is endowed in a very admirable degree with the power of seizing

resemblances, and his pictures are at once striking as likenesses, and interesting as works of art. For he has not only a general taste of arrangement, which, indeed, all excellent artists must indispensably possess, but has also, beyond almost any of the greatest painters, the faculty of varying and blending his colours, so as to produce tints of the highest possible brilliancy. Those who understand the difficulties of colouring will easily perceive in how high a rank they ought to place an artist, so particularly gifted with this elegant power.

Mr Drummond had a picture of the action between the Windsor Castle packet, of 150 tons, and 28 men, commanded by Captain Rogers, and Le Jeune Richard, French privateer, of 250 tons, and 92 men. This battle is represented on the Frenchman's deck; the point of view is from his starboard main rigging; and the time, when the brave captain, followed by five men, has just boarded, and is in the act of shooting the French boatswain. The two masts and forecastle belong to the packet, and the circular wood-work where the Captain steps, is the platform on which the great gun travels.

We have no reason to doubt that the naval objects, represented in this picture, are accurately drawn, though we are not ourselves sufficiently familiar with such matters, to decide upon the exactness of the resemblance; but of this, at least, we are sure—that the feeling of the picture was true and touching. Every body, who has had occasion to employ his attention on the representation of battles and heroic actions, must needs have observed, that such pictures have usually an inflation or pomposity, if not in the painter's manner, yet in the air of the individual figures, which totally destroys all effect of nature, and, of course, defeats the interest that we should otherwise feel for the agents in the scene. The grand style is very desirable; but it must be the grandeur of nature and simplicity. The mode in which heroic painting for the most part strives to arrive at its heroism, is through the same laboured bombastic nothingness, with which the French, in the earlier stages of the revolution, affected the majesty of ancient Rome. All is smoke, and swell, and bluster.' In Mr Drummond's picture, none of this error was to be perceived. Each figure had its proper expression. Eagerness and animation were blazing in every countenance, though with the different modifications of varying character; but the general air, even of the most prominent figures, was free from affectation, and pleased by its truth and nature. It must be confessed, that there was a certain monotony of colouring, which, in some degree, injured the first effect, and prevented it from attracting so much admiration, as it might have allured by a harmony more varied: but this fault is slight in comparison of the merits which shine around it; and the judicious portion of the visitors were uniformly ardent in their commendation of the work. There was a portrait, by the same artist, of the Messrs Knyvetts, which was unfortunate only in the obscurity of its situation. It being in a dark corner of the anti-room, of course it failed to obtain the full popularity which it deserved.

How laboriously does Mr Fuseli exert himself to spoil a genius which nature seems to have meant for great deeds! No one can wish more ear-

nestly than we do, to see artists following the standard of ideal excellence, and disdaining the vulgar path of actual and imperfect nature; but when any one becomes so bold as not only to go beyond, but to go against nature—not only to surpass her performances, but to violate her principles, we cannot consent to salute him with panegyric. Ideal excellence is greatly misconceived, when it is sought by such measures as these. Ideal excellence consists in supplying the deficiences of *particular* nature from the principles of *general* nature; in seizing the beauties that are found scattered through various individuals of a species, and uniting them to form one perfect individual. It is impossible too often to recall to the critical recollection the course of the ancient painters, who composed a perfect female, by painting the eyes of one beauty, the arm of another, and so on, through the whole form—that noble artifice so beautifully commemorated by a splendid poet:

So, when the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed
The Queen of beauty in her Cyprian shade,
The happy master mingled in his piece
Each look, that charmed him in the fair of Greece:
To faultless nature true, he stole a grace,
From every finer form and sweeter face:
And, as he sojourned on the Ægean isles,
Woo'd all their love, and treasured all their smiles!
Then glowed the tints, pure, precious, and refined,
And mortal charms seemed heavenly when combined.—
Love on the picture smiled.—Expression poured
Her mingling spirit there: and Greece adored.

But surely all this, even taken in its most liberal sense, affords no justification of Mr Fuseli's monstrosities: of articular distension bordering on deformity; of expression straining into madness; of lights and shadows that convey only the notion of effects that we may suppose to have been seen in the infernal world, when the devils of Milton rose from their burning lake. These things are not only distant from actual nature, but from the ideal excellence of nature: they are not the visions of genius, but the dreams of disease.

His work, in the exhibition of which we are speaking, was Cardinal Beaufort, terrified by the supposed apparition of Gloucester.

He hath no eyes, the dust hath blinded them!
Comb down his hair—look, look, it stands upright!
Second Part of Henry VI. Act 3, Scene 3.

This subject licensed a little fury of imagination in the painter; but Mr Fuseli has not been contented with that license. He would fain delight by disgusting, and win his way to admiration through dislike. "He has no eyes," says the Cardinal, speaking of the apparition; and the Cardinal himself seems on the verge of becoming as sightless as the ghost: for his right eye has actually come forth from the inside of the head, and rather hangs on the eyelid than glares from the socket. The other figures are all drawn in attitudes, of which we know no prototype, but the performance of a pantomimic clown; and gifted with countenances surely unequalled, except by those inveterate persons of renown, the wits, who, at country fairs, make faces through a horse collar for a prize.

A very fine genius, wasted upon portrait-painting, may be found in Mr Lawrence; who has produced some works that at once demonstrate the extent of his powers, and excite

our regret for their misemployment. We do not impute it as blame to any artist, that he has cultivated portrait painting rather than the nobler styles: it must be mentioned rather "in sorrow than in anger:" For portrait painting is almost the only species of employment, which can reward the application necessary for the attainment of excellence; and, if we have few great historical painters, the deficiency arises not from the fault of the painters, but from the illiberality of the age. We hear every body talking about the necessity of encouraging the arts; but every body takes exactly that mode of encouraging them, which encourages them the least. People of fashion sit for their own portraits, and having paid, or perhaps omitted to pay, for the likeness of their invaluable selves, begin to boast of their public spirit, and blame the illiberality of niggardly patronage. Match-making matrons, when they are introducing a young lady into the world, occasion her likeness to be on view for a season or two, at the houses of the most eminent portrait painters, that her name may be repeated, and her ton decided: and soi-disant statesmen hire genius to perpetuate the image of stupidity. Thus it is that taste and patriotism are made the excuses of vanity. In the mean time, historical genius sinks, or struggles with prodigious difficulties; and who can blame an artist for employing his talents in that walk where they will be most amply paid?

Among the best of Mr Lawrence's portraits, are the likenesses of Lady Hood and of Lord Aberdeen. Both pictures are remarkable for their generally striking effect, an excellence which indeed is seldom wanting in the productions of this great painter, for he possesses in an eminent degree all the stage-trick of his profession. He has more than almost any man in the present day of those little arts that so usefully co-operate with nature, and which, though not very serviceable in any other branch of the art, are invaluable in portrait-painting. The character in both these faces is decided and pleasing too. We have hardly ever seen any head, painted by Mr Lawrence, that did not acquire something of character on the canvas, and that without losing its own native air. Countenances naturally expressive he assists, and even to those which nature has left unmarked, he imparts an effect of mind and meaning. So in the ages of fable, at the touch of Deucalion, the stones of the earth assumed another being, and started into sudden animation.

Mr Northcote had one picture of unusual merit—a portrait of himself. It is coloured with great effect, and remarkably forcible as well as pleasing in its expression of character. We cannot say so much for his picture—of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds. He probably aimed at the sublime; but he has taken the wrong turning, and arrived at the droll. The land bears a strong resemblance to water, and the sky to smoke. In this smoke float some chubby cherubs, and on a high jutting crag stand the astonished shepherds. Some of the grouping seems to have been borrowed from Correggio. The whole piece has an odd, misty effect, and reminds us strongly of that blue vapour, which boys elicit from a candle, by squeezing orange-peel and other substances upon the flame.

The picture, for which Mr Oliver obtained a particular notice, was en-

titled Maternal Affection. The motto is,

"Who sat and watched my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradled bed?
My mother."

The ballad, or ditty, of which these lines are a small portion, is in the mouths of all the old nurses, and all the babies in the kingdom. Probably there never was a poem more excellently adapted to such a class of admirers. This pap of poetry has, however, afforded good food for the painter, disguised as it has been by the skill of Mr Oliver. No man, with less talent than this artist, would have been able thus to find a subject in nothing. He has painted a sweet child asleep in its cradle, and the mother leaning over it to watch its slumbers. Her figure is not decked with those unmeaning fineries, that add to the glitter and diminish the simplicity of a picture; but it has that genuine elegance which simplicity so often possesses—the grace of nature, not the accomplishment of art. This simplicity in the design is consistently treated in the execution. There is nothing gaudy or offensive: the whole production has an air of chaste softness, a decorous beauty, which, on all occasions, merits, though it does not solicit, applause; and on such a subject as this is peculiarly appropriate, and even engaging.

Mr Owen is another artist, whose genius makes us regret that he has chosen the career of portrait-painting. His most remarkable work in the exhibition, of which we are now speaking, was the portrait of Lady Heathcote: not the beautiful Lady Heathcote of fashionable celebrity, but the venerable consort of an old country baronet. This picture, like the generality of his portraits, is to be observed and admired, rather for the elegance and truth, than for the breadth or poetry of its manner; and in this respect appears to consist the most striking difference between the styles of the three portrait painters, who shone the most conspicuously in the exhibition of 1808; namely, Mr Lawrence, Mr Owen, and Sir William Beechey. Mr Lawrence always tells the truth, but he does not tell the whole truth, nor confine himself to telling nothing but the truth. Mr Owen tells the truth, and not much more than the truth; but, like all other judicious painters, he abstains from telling the whole truth. Sir William Beechey seldom tells any thing but the truth. All three have the power of producing perfect resemblances; and this, in our opinion, is the first and chief merit of a portrait-painter, the very soul and essence of his art. Yet this alone will not suffice to make a great portrait-painter; and accordingly, further modes of pleasing have been attempted by different artists. All of these three gentlemen, of course, have too much taste to introduce those blots in actual nature, which painting should always omit. All, of course, should select the best lights, the most becoming attire, and the most advantageous point of view from which a countenance would be contemplated. But Mr Lawrence does much more than this. He is not contented with making the most of the materials before him, by neutralizing defects as far as character and resemblance will allow, but he delights in giving additional beauties, that nature never intended for his originals: diffusing a kind of romantic grandeur, not only through his own lights and shadows, and his own general effect, but even over

the countenance and universal air of the principal figure on his canvass. Mr Owen confines himself rather more nearly, though not strictly, to actual nature. He, as well as Mr Lawrence, neutralizes her defects, and disposes her in the best phasis: but he does not venture to add so much that cannot be found in his original. Yet even Mr Owen must be thought to have something of the theatrical manner. Sir Wm. Beechey wins his way by a method still more remote from that of Mr Lawrence. It seems to be Sir William's custom to preserve, as far as possible, the truth of the subject, adding nothing, omitting only what every artist of taste would omit, and trusting for attraction to his skill in representing, arranging, and colouring what he actually finds, rather than to adscititious allurement. All these styles have their merit. The value of Sir William's talent will be sensibly felt by those who, in hanging a gallery with pictures, must seek certain particular and perfect arrangements of colour, to complete the general effect upon the eye. The desired tints are hardly any where to be found in such beauty as in the pictures of Sir William Beechey. The styles of Mr Lawrence and Mr Owen are more analogous in their advantages, though not precisely similar. For the public, Mr Owen's manner must be most advantageous, because they behold the portrait of the individual without vulgarity, but without much adventitious gloss: they see each feature, certainly in the most favourable point of view, but certainly not very different from reality. Mr Lawrence's manner is the most satisfactory to individual vanity, because the sitter is represented with an effect which is more flattering than the truth, and yet is so artfully managed, that the general effect of the likeness never evaporates.

A portrait of Mr Lowten was exhibited by Mr Phillips; and did great credit to the correctness of that artist's pencil. Mr Lowten is represented standing in the hall of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, of which he has for many years been a distinguished member. He is very generally known from his official situation in the Court of King's Bench; and the strength of the resemblance will probably be of much advantage to Mr Phillips's reputation. This artist is to be praised, not so much for any thing particularly seductive or fascinating, as for a certain honesty of character that marks his style.

Mr Shee had a picture, which he intitled Lavinia. The damsel is sitting on a bank, with a pitcher by her side; the attitude is natural, and of course easy; and the attention of the spectator remains quite undivided, for there is no other figure upon the canvas. The general effect is pleasing, though, perhaps, a severe critic might find fault with the representation of the bank on which Lavinia rests, for having too hard, square, and glazed an effect, and resembling a chisselled rock as much as a broken sod. However, we are sensible that any observer, candidly as he may be disposed towards Mr Shee, will always find a difficulty in allowing to his pictures even the merit that they really possess. Mr Shee has a very high reputation in another art; and mankind, (ungenerously enough, it must be confessed, but yet almost universally,) are prone to estimate a performance, rather by their own expectations and ideas of the artist's

general powers, than by the fair standard to which that performance professedly belongs. Instead of comparing Mr Shee's pictures with the pictures of artists in general, we compare Mr Shee's pictures with the poems of Mr Shee. Very few pictures would endure such a test. There are several painters, undoubtedly, who can produce pictures greatly superior to those of Mr Shee; but we do not believe that even they could produce pictures superior to Mr Shee's poems. In short, if he had not been so good a poet, he would probably be thought a better painter; we should hear of his promising and rising talents in the academy, instead of finding him undervalued even by the public.

There was an odd picture by Mr Stothard, from Pope's Essay on Man.—

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw:
Some livelier plaything gives his youth delight,
A little louder, but as empty quite:
Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper stage,
And beads and prayer-books are the toys of age:
Pleased with this bauble still, as that before,
Till tired he sleeps, and life's poor play is o'er.

How does Mr Stothard endeavour to express these lines? Why, by placing in one picture the representations of four different human beings. But can the spectator instinctively feel that the four figures whom he thus beholds at one view, in one picture, are all of them the same individual, represented at different periods of his existence? We see an old man playing with beads; and these illusions are rather profane at best; but in the picture we do not even know that age has produced any alteration in the old man's mind. We see a child with other gew-gews, but we know not the quality of his natural intellect. The moral consists in the identity of the feeble being, thus preserving the frailty of his mind through all the changes of his body; destroy this identity, by placing several figures together in one picture, and you destroy the whole of the moral. You lose the force of Mr Pope's lines, which teach that a mortal is foolish in his childhood, and foolish in his youth,—that folly accompanies him to manhood, and pursues him even to decrepitude and the grave. If it had been practicable to paint *the same* being in his progress, still growing older, and still retaining his inherent futility, the artist would have done well in selecting such a subject; but, since it is impossible to make them appear still the same, the lesson loses all its force on canvas. Indeed the province of painting is the descriptive, not the didactic.

These observations apply merely to this individual picture; there are other charges which might be adduced against his general style. We cannot but observe a very strange gaudiness of colouring, a gaudiness totally without the excuse of breadth or magnificence of effect; for it does not consist in grand, glowing masses, but in little tinsel May-day spots of red, yellow, and blue. And the gaudiness we blame is the more displeasing, because the style of his drawing has a more than quakerly coldness,—a prim, starch kind of outline, which one expects to see "cloathed in grey," rather than bedizened with a harlequin suit. This style of outline is exceeding disagreeable in itself, and so uniformly is it preserved, that there are few

figures in any picture of Mr Stothard's that we have ever seen, whether the figures of men, women, or children, which the most unpractised eye could not have instantly pronounced to be the work of Mr Stothard. We are aware that the cant about mannerism is sad common-place, and that a certain degree of it is perpetually found in persons of the greatest genius; but whatever may be our willingness to overlook a little alloy of this kind, we can never permit ourselves to pass in silence such outrageous peculiarities as we have been noticing here. At the same time, it must be observed, that Mr Stothard's works are uniformly elegant. No vulgar confusion of character, no kind of coarseness, ever pollutes his canvas. He seems to possess a mind of strong sensibility; and, though it is but too obvious that he blameably neglects to consult nature, it is also undeniable that he deserves to be admired for some of the highest refinements in art. He is always elegant; and, indeed, may be said to evince, in painting, all that delicacy of feeling which distinguishes Mr Flaxman in sculpture.

The characteristics of Mr Thomson's style are those of a vigorous genius, cultivated and refined by a true and delicate taste. His pictures possess, in an eminent degree, that manner which we call interesting. They have not only the obvious merits of colouring which allure the eye, but that tenderness and feeling which affect the heart. Among his most beautiful productions is certainly the Indian female, of last year's exhibition. He has taken for his subject that celebrated couplet,

> Lo the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
> Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.

The poor Indian, in the picture, kneels amid a dark and windy atmosphere, with hands lifted toward the lowering heaven. A serene and sublime, though sad, devotion is depicted on her countenance, and the bright softness of an ebony complexion gleams in a mellow tint upon her skin. The sky is darkened with a turbid majesty, and tempestuous gales seem to be agitating a branch of the sea that sweeps in the distance. Beauty of form, and sweetness of expression, in the figure of the Indian girl, are united with sublimity of sentiment. There is, indeed, in the whole air and character of the picture, an unusual union of tenderness and elevation,—a harmonious chasteness, and, as a great poet has expressed himself on another occasion, a stormy music.

We have here a remarkable proof, that strength, the excellence of the lofty school; and grace, the faculty of the more elegant sect, are by no means incompatible merits, nor even hostile to each other. The ignorant and thoughtless are exceedingly apt to mistake the natures of these two qualities, and fancy that the existence of the one precludes the attainment of the other. Few artists have allied them, and they are, therefore, believed to be incapable of alliance. Nay, we find some things complimented for their strength, which, in fact, are remarkable only for their want of grace; and other things, decidedly graceful, are perpetually undervalued as necessarily weak. Certainly a bad artist may fritter away the strength of his

materials by unskilful attempts at refining them; the friction may gradually reduce the body of the work to a shadow; but these are instances of rare occurrence, and much more mischief has been done in the *neglect* of refinement than in its *excess*. Must it not, indeed, be obvious to every thinking mind, that the matter which possesses most real substance, will bear, without crumbling, the highest degree of polish? But people are apt to urge, that the union of strength and grace, the *beau ideal*, is not to be found in nature. We have already touched upon some points that are related to this question in our observations on Mr Fuseli, and we are most happy to find an opportunity here of bestowing some further illustration on a topic so very important, and so generally misunderstood, as the essence of the ideal excellence. Nature, it is true, has not always united strength with grace; the elephant and the antelope are differently moulded; but that can be no reason why art should not endeavour to unite excellencies even the most unusually coupled.—For even though there be but a few instances in which nature has actually joined them, yet a few there are, and we had better draw our analogies from these than from the ordinary creation. The *beau ideal*, that perfection, at which we think it the duty of every painter to aim, is of two kinds; the perfection of form, and the perfection of style. The perfection of form is desirable, not in portraits, but only in figures executed from fancy; and not even in these, if contrast, or character, or any other principle intervene, to make a certain natural imperfection advantageous to the general effect; which, after all, is the principal point, and that to which every thing else should be sacrificed. The ancient painter, concerning whom we quoted the lines of Mr Campbell, painted a perfect woman; he did not make a copy, because, probably, no one woman could have been found uniting all the beauties of this statue; but he painted from various models the general idea of a beautiful woman, and he arrived at the summit of art, *the beau ideal*. The painters of the great historical works did not make the different figures of any piece examples of perfectly beautiful form; for the general effect required that contrast and character should be given to these figures, that a real individual nature should be tried which affords an endless variety, and not nature in the abstract, not perfect nature, which is but one. Yet these latter artists pursued, with respect to style, the very same course that the former pursued with respect to form; and though it would have been improper for them to unite in each of their figures all the merits that can be supposed in a perfect human figure, yet they strove to unite in their picture all the merit that a perfect historical picture can possess. Now, though, in innumerable instances, a painter is absolved from all necessity of striving to paint perfect form in his individual objects; yet, in no one instance, can he be absolved from the necessity of aiming at the conjunction of every perfection in style which it may be possible for the nature of his picture to unite. When it is necessary to paint a portrait, of course it is improper to introduce ideal perfections, merits that are not found in the individual copied; thus, in this figure of the Indian female, Mr Thomson could not introduce that silken flow-

ing hair which is so great a charm in European beauty; but, in his general style, in the total air and effect of his picture, he has laboured to assemble every excellence that could contribute to the union of grandeur and sweetness: that is to say, he has aimed at perfection of style. Accordingly his pictures have generally a greater combination of various merit, than the works of any other among the modern artists. And, knowing his own strength, he has abstained from employing himself in the mere delineation of ladies and gentlemen, in gowns and coats, and exercised his genius chiefly in poetical subjects.

On several other occasions, we have seen Mr Turner more fortunate, than in his picture of "The unpaid Bill, or the Doctor reproving his son's prodigality." The lights, indeed, are very ingeniously managed, and artists acknowledge the whole picture to be very clever; but an unskilled spectator is prevented from enjoying it, by the air of indistinctness with which it is overspread.

Mr West had several pieces of very little merit. We shall select two of the most ludicrous: for, when there is no opportunity of praise, the most serviceable system for the public is to select that which affords most room to animadversion. "The history of errors," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "properly managed, may sometimes shorten the way to truth."

The general style of Mr West has long been known for the singular skill of execution it displays. The nobler branch of the art, the poetry of painting, is little understood by this neat professor. If a subject could be given him, ready disposed, he would be an admirable workman to execute the design; so great is his science in the mechanical management of colours, and the arrangement of those small touches of light and shadow, which, producing *little* effects individually imperceptible to a common spectator, contribute insensibly to the production of the *great* effect, and please the vulgar, while they satisfy the critic. But he has too little of the soul of his art; and, wanting this, he is constantly open to the attacks of the most ordinary critic. We know, that, by some accident or other, he has acquired a considerable reputation, and, for a long time, we were unwilling to believe, that a man, who has received so much praise, could deserve so little; but we yielded at last to irresistible conviction; and, in the face of the multitude, arrogant as we may be thought, we must needs record our very unfavourable opinion of his powers. We allow, indeed, his executive skill; but, on a painter of this improductive mind, the skill of execution is wasted; the fertilizing waters are let loose upon a barren soil; and the mud brings forth monsters, not a harvest. Let us proceed to example.

In the picture, called the Harmony of Affection, are represented two genii, one male, and the other female, in the act of embracing each other. We have always been accustomed to believe, that these genii, these beings one step above men and women, resemble men and women, in bodily appearance at least, with this single advantage over us mortals, that they ordinarily enjoy the convenience of wings. But Mr West has now added another privilege, which was never before considered indispensable, or even proper, for these aerial gentry, the privilege of

surpassing mortality in the dimensions of the head. The female has a rim of crimson round her eyes, extremely disgusting to those who think it no beauty to be bloodshot. As the arm of her companion is very closely twined about her neck, nothing but the title of the work, "The Harmony of Affection," prevents us from believing, that the unusual redness and choaking expression are the consequence of an attempt, on the part of the suitor, to strangle the unfortunate fair. In the back-ground is a Cupid, driving a curricle with flying fish. The equipage is singular, and the artist deserves to be commended, at least, for the care which he has evinced, in furnishing his eccentric subject with adjuncts and accidents of correspondent eccentricity. Such things should be all of a piece. We shall here draw the curtain on the loves of the genii, and take leave of the Cupid by wishing him a pleasant ride.

There was also a picture of Iris communicating to King Priam Jove's commands, that he should go in person to solicit from Achilles the dead body of his son Hector:

> Then down her bow the winged Iris drives,
> And swift at Priam's mournful court arrives;
> Where the sad sons, beside their father's throne,
> Sat bath'd in tears, and answered groan for groan:
> And all amidst them lay the hoary sire,
> (Sad scene of woe!) His face, his wrapt attire
> Concealed from sight—with frantic hands he spread, &c.
>
> POPE's Homer's Iliad, Book xxiv. v. 195.

On the spectator's left hand is Iris, holding a wand; next to her is Priam, covering half his face with his robe; and still further to the right of the spectator, are disposed, both in the fore and back-grounds, the old king's sons, indulging themselves in lamentation. In vain do we examine the picture with the hope of discovering an excuse for commendation; no such excuse, except as to the mere execution, is to be found in any one particular. Iris is represented as a dawdle, and almost an idiot. Her right hand, holding a caduceus, reminds us of those flourishes, that an ambitious steward at a public dinner is now and then observed to display, by way of establishing a reputation for a polite ease and grace. The left hand is spread with an expression, (for the figure may have its expression as well as the face,) of absolute imbecillity, even to the very tips of the fingers. In the figure of Priam, Mr West has afforded a conspicuous illustration of Nestor's ordinary complaint, that the human race had degenerated since the heroic period: for Priam, a warrior of "the olden time," is painted as big again as any of his sons. We beg Mr West's pardon—we must always except the foot, the very, very small, the truly Chinese foot which we perceive in the portrait of the Trojan monarch. If we had not seen the large dimension of the trunk, we should never have supposed the old king—*ex pede, Herculem.* However, it is but just to observe, that this foot is exceedingly well proportioned to the size of the other figures in the picture. Is not this style of painting the mere effort of a school-boy making nonsense-verses in harmonious prosody?

The most conspicuous work of Mr West was a picture of "Helen at the Scæan gate, come to view the combat between Paris and Menalaus." King Priam is sitting on the plat-

form of the gate, and round him stand his counsellors, the ancients of the city. Helen is coming towards him, followed by two fair attendants. The armies are represented as seen from the gate, but at a considerable distance. We require, upon the countenance of Priam, a more placid and kind expression than this picture presents, particularly when we observe, in the very long passage from Pope's Homer, which forms the motto of the picture, the lines describing the reception that the old king gives to his erring kinswoman:—

The good old Priam welcomed her, and cried,—
Approach, my child, and grace thy father's side.
See, on the plain thy Grecian spouse appears,
The friends and kindred of thy former years.
No crime of thine our present sufferings draws:
Not thou, but Heaven's disposing will, the cause.
——And thus the fair replied:
Before thy presence, father, I appear,
With conscious shame, and reverential fear.
Ah! had I died, ere to these walls I fled,
False to my country, and my nuptial bed,
My brothers, friends, and daughter left behind,
False to them all, to Paris only kind:
For this I mourn, till grief or dire disease
Shall waste the form whose crime it was to please.

In the original, indeed, the welcome is a little less amplified than in Pope, but it has still the kindness and cordiality of calm age. The Priam of Mr Westall wears an expression extremely doubtful,—a strange, terrible, glazed expression. The beard and hair have not the venerable descending silver of an old man's natural ringlets, but seem rather like some flaky monstrosity belonging to a sage enchanter. If we had seen this countenance unaccompanied by the surrounding portions of the picture, we should not have so readily supposed it to be a portrait of Priam, as of Michael Scott, the wizard, who appears, at the bottom of the open grave, to William of Deloraine, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. The countenance of Helen, however, is extremely interesting. Her beauty, her compunctions, and her shame, blend with great fascination beneath the touch of the painter. There is much ingenuity in the disposition of the groupes,—a merit which Mr Westall has long been remarkable for possessing, even to a degree the most highly artificial. A striking effect also is produced, in this work, by a shadow on the faces of Helen's two attendants; damsels who, in any company but that of Helen, might have easily passed for first-rate beauties themselves. Upon the whole, in this, as in the other works of Mr Westall, we acknowledge a power of no vulgar order. It is not the power of great sublimity, that rare and almost supernatural possession, but it is a power of much beauty, sweetness, elegance, and taste. We are rather pleased than transported; rather seduced than astonished. His genius is not the Thunderer that woos, arrayed in the storm—it is the swan that nestles to the bosom.

But the picture that attracted most attention was a painting of Card-players, by Mr Wilkie.

In this, as in former years, this artist was eagerly followed by the crowd, and his work was loaded with the most extravagant commendations. In its style, it is, indeed, as well as his other works, a most exquisite performance; but the public seem to us to have mistaken the rank and va-

lue of this style itself. We will first describe the picture, and then proceed to say something on the species of ability which the artist evinces, on the real dignity which it possesses, and on the causes of the estimation in which it is held. As the merits of this particular manner have been a subject of so general interest, of so general discussion, and, we will even venture to add, of so general misapprehension, we trust that we shall not be considered inexcusable, for investigating the subject with something more than ordinary minuteness.

Four men of the lower class of rusties are here represented playing at cards. The figure on the left triumphantly points out to his partner the trick which they are just gaining; and that partner is employed in shewing to a looker-on, who leans on the back of the chair, the conquering cards that he has still in his hand. The card-player, whose front face is exposed to the spectator, expresses his mortification with coolness, while the gambler, who is visible only in the back front, scratches his head with every symptom of disappointment and displeasure. Near the table stands a woman, probably the landlord's wife, with a child in her arms, stretching out its hands to grasp the pictured cards. The countenance of the child is animated and eager; the calmness of the woman's face makes it evident that she cannot be the wife of any of the gamblers.—At the left there is a dog asleep.—Every corner of the picture is crowded with little utensils of furniture, which give an air of reality to the apartment.

This painting is curiously finished in all its details. The furniture is most accurately depicted; but the clothes are represented with a smooth and glazed stiffness, that has more the air of pasteboard than of drapery. In every other instance, the artist, though he has not aimed at much, has certainly expressed all that he intended to express, and expressed it in the best possible manner.

From this, and from the other pictures which Mr Wilkie has made public in former exhibitions, we are inclined to consider him as an artist of great talent, but not as an artist of great genius. It is in copying Nature as she is seen amid her humblest occupations, with her meanest air, that his excellence consists.

With respect to the dignity of this talent, the dispute begins. The vulgar, always ready to condemn or to admire in extremes, extol it to the name and rank of genius. We deny the applicability of the term. The world is certainly very much divided about the meaning of genius; and though we have a perfectly definite idea of our own concerning its nature and properties, yet, as a definition is not at present necessary to our purposes, we do not think it prudent to provoke opposition, by attempting to define it. But we think that we may, without equal danger of critical and metaphysical hostility, declare some opinions on the negative side of the question; for though nobody agrees with his neighbour as to what genius is, many are agreed as to what genius is not. Of late, the word has been used with great laxity. Every thing that rises beyond the common level is called genius in these times, as if genius were synonymous with cleverness. At present, to obtain the title of a genius, a man needs not have been employed even upon any noble art: it is sufficient for the public that he

has invented something which his neighbours were not lucky enough to think of, and straightway he is called a genius; so vilely profaned has been that sacred title, once associated only with the names of philosophers, statesmen, poets, artists, and warriors, who had distinguished themselves by some transcendent effort, either of sublimity or of beauty. It will be allowed by all who take the trouble to consider for themselves, that a mere originality, the simple circumstance of having been the first to discover a new course, does not necessarily deserve the praise of genius. If it does, no line can be drawn. Shall we say, that he who paints warming-pans and three-legged stools in a new way, is a genius? Why, then, so is he who finds out a new way in which warming-pans and three-legged stools may be manufactured. The author of a brilliant poem, and the patentee of a brilliant blacking, must be equally men of genius. But Mr Wilkie, it will be urged, is not only an able painter of external nature; he has great skill in the expression of mind. This is a more cognizable plea: let us see how far it will avail the pleaders. Certainly the reputation of genius must arise, as well to the painter as to the poet, from the delineation of mind, and not from the delineation of matter. But what mind does Mr Wilkie delineate? The fine feelings of human nature, and the great passions that excite corresponding agitation in the spectator's breast? Does he touch the affections? Does he swell the imagination? Does he ennoble the soul, or exalt the understanding? Does he animate us with the glow of sympathetic ardour or pity? Does he produce any of the effects of poetry? No—he does nothing of all this. Then he may have a mind of observation, of humour, of cleverness, of strength, of extensive and acute talent, but *not* the mind of a genius. The painter, like every other artist,—like the sculptor, like the actor, like the composer, is only a genius in proportion as he is a poet. It is poetry that gives the life and the glory to the other arts—to those arts which, though they have been commonly called her sisters, ought rather to have been denominated her children—they live in her spirit—they rise by her merits—they flourish by her inheritance.

But there is some expression of *mind* in Mr Wilkie's works, though it is not a poetical expression; and, such as it is, it has been most skilfully delineated by Mr Wilkie. It is the expression of the low, and sometimes ridiculous emotions of uncultivated *mind*. The representation of such subjects is exceedingly amusing in its way: in a large gallery, two or three such pictures make an agreeable variety: but they are matters rather curious than interesting. They have nothing of elevation or beauty; they are one degree higher than the painting of shells and flowers. It is very right that there be painters of all kinds; but the public should not forget that what Pope, in his celebrated prologue, declared to be the proper aim of tragedy, is the proper aim of painting too; and that, in both alike, it is the true glory,

> To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
> To raise the genius, and to mend the heart;
> To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
> Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold.

It remains only to enquire, why, if this style is not the style of a great genius, the public have so ardently

admired and pursued it. The answer is obvious:—The style, in its full merit, is comprehensible to every body. The sublime and the beautiful are unperceived by the vulgar; these higher excellencies are reserved for the enjoyment of higher minds. But every spectator can judge of the accuracy with which a crying child, or a pair of fire-tongs, is delineated. The subject most easily understood will always be most popular; and a ballad-singer in the street can collect greater crowds, by chaunting the comic songs of a Sadler's Wells burletta, than he would draw together by repeating the text of Macbeth.

Mr Woodforde had several works. One of the most conspicuous, and which indeed was placed in a very attractive situation, was a design from the Lay of the Last Minstrel. The lines that suggested it are to be found in the introduction to that poem.

The way was long, the wind was cold:
The minstrel was infirm and old:
His withered cheek and tresses gray,
Seemed to have known a better day:
His harp, his sole remaining joy,
Was carried by an orphan boy.

Perhaps, the character of the minstrel, in this picture, is a little too wild and fierce for the old man represented by these lines of Mr Scott; whose minstrel, till roused by the stimulating attentions of the noble hostess, and warmed by the flow of his own song, appears to have nothing of that fiery soul which glares in the expression of the countenance painted by Mr Woodforde. The original minstrel appears, indeed, in every instance, the brother of a gentle race: tenderness, descriptive sweetness, and simple, soft feeling, are the characteristics of his muse; her inspirations do not disturb his frame with oracular dilatations; or, to use an allusion more congenial with a Scottish subject, he never boils with the agitations of a second sight. But the character of the young attendant, the orphan boy, has every thing that the imagination can desire, of beauty and enthusiasm. The cold breeze blows among his short but floating locks, and the dreariness of the external scene forms an admirable contrast with that fervour of youthful feeling which glows upon his fair face. The picture, on the whole, has very great effect, and exhibits an undeniable proof of vivid genius.

A genius of a kind somewhat different, but in no wise inferior, is to be seen in another work of the same artist. It is the Zara of Collins:

Farewell the youth whom sighs could not detain,
Whom Zara's breaking heart implored in vain;—
Yet, as thou goest, may every blast arise
Weak and unfelt, as these rejected sighs.

She sits upon a bank, with her arm resting on her knee, and supporting her cheek. The placid sorrow of her fascinating countenance speaks with irresistible tenderness to the heart. The whole style and expression of her face and figure are lovely; and we can only wonder what materials could have constituted the frame of that youth whom such a creature's sighs could not detain.

Of the exhibitors in the Model Academy, the principal were, Mr Nollekens, Mr Westmacott, Mr Bacon, and Mr Flaxman. Mr Nollekens attracted great attention, by busts of several distinguished political men: Mr Westmacott, by a bust, and by a basso relievo, called a filial tribute: Mr Bacon, by several busts, and by his monument for a deceased

officer: Mr Flaxman, by a basso relievo.

The exhibition at the British Institution was not extremely striking. Perhaps, the most remarkable work was Mr Westall's painting of the Shepherds in a Storm. Having, at so considerable a length, discussed the merits of the principal exhibitors at the Royal Academy, we have left ourselves no room for a detailed notice of this secondary gallery. For the present, we must content ourselves with observing, that, upon the plan on which the artists now proceed, this gallery can never be very well furnished; for nobody seems to think of sending a picture thither, unless it be hanging on hand. The work is sent to Somerset-house, if it be thought good enough; but if not, it comes to the British Gallery. If the artist *does* think his work good enough for Somerset-house, and yet is disappointed of a purchaser, the rejected picture is sent, at second hand, to the Gallery. Now and then, to be sure, a picture that is really good finds no purchaser at the Academy; but this is a rare occurrence; and certainly, with the exception of the landscapes, the pictures are of a merit materially inferior to those of Somerset-house.

The Water-Colour exhibition, in Bond-street, contained many ingenious works. Mr Glover and Mr Heaphy were among the most conspicuous artists. There was another exhibition of water-colour drawings in Lower Brook-street; and here the most praise-worthy works were—a view of a Fish-Market on the coast, by Mr S. Owen; the First Shilling, by Mr W. J. Thomson; and a small landscape, after Wilson, by Mrs Green.

In some future year, when the more important concerns of the Royal Academy shall allow us room, we may probably make some observations on the considerable painters at the British Institution; and on the Water-Colour artists, who do not exhibit also at Somerset-house.

VIEW OF THE CHANGES

PROPOSED AND ADOPTED

IN THE

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

In the Historical Department of the present Register, we have endeavoured, as is necessary at the commencement of such an undertaking, to lay before our readers a summary of the most remarkable events which have occurred in the period to which it relates; accompanied with such a sketch of the predisposing causes as might enable them fully to understand the events themselves, and duly to appreciate the political consequences to which they may be expected to lead. In framing this summary, it will not be imagined that the changes proposed, and those actually adopted, in the administration of justice in this our native country, should have escaped our recollection. They were too interesting to us as Scotsmen, and, if we do not egregiously misapprehend its import and bearings, the system, at one time under the contemplation of the legislature, was by far too important to every person who understands the value of the constitution under which he lives, to have justified us in passing over the subject in total silence, or in bestowing on it that subordinate degree of attention which a slight change in one department of the municipal law of this part of the empire ought to attract, in a work professedly national.

From feelings of this kind, it was, at one time, our intention to devote a portion of that division of our work, to which we have given the title of The History of Europe, to this important subject; but, on farther consideration, we became satisfied, that, for several reasons, this plan ought not to be adopted. There was some hazard that a full exposition of the subject of our enquiry, its origin and consequences, might not prove very interesting to a large class of readers; while, at the same time, we could not content ourselves with a slight and general revision, as if the

attention of the legislature had been directed to some insignificant arrangement in the proceedings of a petty territorial court, preserving inviolate the great principles and land-marks of the law. We have, therefore, set apart this section to a "View of the Changes proposed and adopted in the Administration of Justice in Scotland;" and shall attempt to lay before the public a sketch of the evils most severely felt in the system of Scottish jurisprudence, and of the remedies intended to remove those evils, which have, successively, been under the contemplation of the legislature; accompanied with such remarks as have occurred to us on the probable consequences of what has been *done*, and of what has been *rejected*.

It is not necessary for our present purpose to trace the history of the Court of Session, our supreme civil court, from its establishment, in 1532, and to explain the nature and extent of its jurisdiction, or the manner in which that jurisdiction is carried into effect. At the time when the first of the bills which have given rise to these observations was introduced into Parliament, and for nearly a century before it, this Court was composed of *fourteen* Ordinary Judges, (as they are termed,) and a Lord President. In this tribunal the cognizance of all personal and real rights was vested. The trial of public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanours, belongs exclusively to the Court of Justiciary, and of revenue questions, to the Court of Exchequer; but over every other dispute which can occur in the multifarious intercourse of human society, whether they regard a man's property, his *status*, or his character, the Court of Session, either originally, or by appeal, has a supreme and universal jurisdiction. The system of personal rights, recognized by that law which it administers, is founded on the law of Rome; that admirable code of equity, almost unknown to our neighbours of the sister kingdom, till the time of Lord Mansfield. Its real rights have the same roots with those of every other feudal nation. And all these the Court of Session decides without the assistance of a Jury.

Each of the fourteen Ordinary Judges may be said to form a separate and independent court; for, with certain minute exceptions, foreign to our present purpose, every cause is submitted to his opinion in the first instance; and his judgment, if not altered by his brethren sitting in what is termed the *Inner House*, has the force and effect of a decree of the Court of Session. The merits of the case are first stated in a writ, called a *summons*, sued out by the party by whom the action is instituted, and in *defences* for his adversary; both vaguely, incorrectly, and inartificially prepared. The cause is then pleaded, *viva voce*, by the counsel of the parties. If the issue chances to be precise, the Lord Ordinary may give his judgment; but it is seldom that the cause advances so rapidly in its progress. In some cases, the summons is to be altered; in others, writings, material to one of the parties, are to be recovered. From the necessity of adducing a proof by witnesses; from difficulties arising in the discussion of the cause; from the reluctance of hazarding a judgment on an argument at the bar,—a reluctance laudable in its motive, but productive of much inconvenience, of various descriptions; and often from pretexts, impossible to be parried, to which a litigant, anxious to *delay* an event, which, he is conscious, cannot be *eva-*

ded, has recourse; the Judge orders the case to be stated in writing. A written argument is prepared, still more loose than the original summons and defences. In the preparation of this, a considerable time is almost always employed. Additional information may be thought necessary by the Judge; he has an unlimited power of reviewing his own judgments; and, when he has given his final determination, the losing party may remove his cause to the whole court, where the same sort of pleading goes on. He may then, if he thinks fit, betake himself to the House of Lords, which is the last round in the ladder of litigation.

In this rapid and general sketch of the mode of dispensing justice in our Supreme Civil Court, it must not be forgotten, that, in those cases which rest exclusively on parole evidence, the Court has no opportunity of seeing and examining the witnesses, on whose testimony their judgment depends. Commissioners are appointed by the Court, or the Judge who has directed the proof to be taken. These Commissioners, as is unavoidable, are not all equally qualified for the discharge of the delicate and important duty assigned to them:—their province is to state the result of the evidence led in their presence; but they are not empowered either to bring witnesses before them, or to commit for prevarication or perjury. We are not disposed to enumerate all the consequences of this mode of procedure. To say nothing of the expence to both parties, or of the inconvenience produced by the mistakes, or indeci ion of the Commissioner, every one must be sensible that it is calculated to create difficulties, almost insurmountable, in the discovery of truth; and that it deprives the Judge of all access to those minute and undescribable circumstances by which alone the credibility of the evidence laid before him can be correctly appreciated. To adopt a maxim, already applied to the subject we are considering, *Alia est auctoritas præsentium testum, alia testimoniorum quæ recitari solent.*

The evils produced by these infallible recipes for misdecision were the subject of various publications, at the time the proposal for improving the administration of justice in Scotland was first submitted to the wisdom of the legislature; and we are not inclined, nor do we deem it necessary, to resume them in detail. It is evident, in the *first* place, that the establishment of one court, possessed of an exclusive jurisdiction, tended to repress that emulation to which all eminence in science, as well as all excellence in the inferior departments of life, may, perhaps, be ultimately referred. It is evident, in the *second* place, that, if, in the language of the English law, it be true, that *multitudinem decem faciunt*, a court of fifteen men, trained to polemical habits from their youth, is more fitted for the dexterities of a popular debate, than for the gravity and decorum of judicial deliberation. From these radical errors in the constitution of the Court, aided by the defects in the mode of pleading, and of adducing parole evidence, to which we have adverted, arose, uncertainty in the state of the law; the delay of justice; an expence, which either deprived the poor of their remedy, without a struggle, or which compelled them to withdraw from the field of litigation before the course was finished; and a want of confidence in the judgment of the Supreme Court, which sometimes induced parties to prefer a de-

reliction of their rights to the calamities of a law-suit, and sometimes to submit their differences to a tribunal of their own nomination, whose decisions never can be so satisfactory to the parties themselves, or so beneficial to the public, as the judgments of a well-constituted, and well-regulated court of justice. These imperfections, as is manifest from their nature, admitted of being removed without injuring, or even tampering with, the essence of the law; and that law was well worth the preserving. Our system of real rights has attained a point of perfection unknown to any other country in Europe. If, in the other department of law, the pre-eminence is not so decided, we are entitled, without the imputation of national vanity, to say, that the personal rights of the subject are as well defined, and his character and *status* as securely protected, as they have ever been, under any government with which the history of the world has made us acquainted. While a sense of the imperfections of that law, arising, as they obviously did, from the rudeness of the age when the Court of Session was established, suggested the necessity of a partial change, the considerations to which we have last adverted rendered it peculiarly requisite to preserve the fabric entire, and to make the reparation, as nearly as possible, in the style of the original building.

It does not appear that any serious plan for altering the constitution of the Court of Session was entertained from 1724, when an act * passed, declaring that there should be no future nomination of extraordinary Lords, till the year 1785, in the course of which, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons, by Sir Ilay Campbell, then Lord Advocate, for diminishing the number of Judges to ten, and for increasing their salaries. The measure was obviously salutary in itself, and would probably have led to other improvements; but it was an inadequate remedy, and it soon was abandoned. A few years afterwards, an attempt was made, by the late Lord Swinton, to excite the attention of the public to this interesting and important subject. His proposal was, that the Court should be divided into two Chambers, each consisting of six Judges, the remaining three being allowed to retire; that, in a certain description of causes, the Court, at their discretion, might allow a Trial by Jury, which should proceed before that Chamber, of which the Judges of the Court of Justiciary were to be members; that in all cases regarding a sum below £12 sterling, the decree of a single Judge should be final; and that it should be competent for the twelve Judges to reserve questions of difficulty for their own consideration. This plan, which promised to lessen, if not entirely to remedy, the defects long felt in the procedure of the Court, without any abrupt or violent innovation, did not attract any notice at the time it was announced; and the pamphlet in which it was detailed, with all its bearings, (a work of great learning and uncommon merit,) was, till very lately, entirely neglected and forgotten. Soon after the formation of the last ministry, it came to be understood, that a reform in the law of Scotland was in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government; and on the 18th of June, 1806, Lord Grenville, then at the head of the Treasury, laid before the House of Lords

* 10 Geo. I. c. 19.

a series of resolutions, as the basis of a bill, to be introduced in the course of the following Sessions of Parliament.

Of the alterations in the establishment of our courts, proposed by Lord Grenville, in which the forms and principles of the law of Scotland were to be adhered to as much as possible, and the true meaning and spirit of the articles of Union were to be invariably maintained, the essential parts were these: That the Court shall sit in such number of separate Chambers as may be found most convenient; each of which shall possess the same functions that formerly belonged to the whole Court: That a precise statement of facts shall be given by each party; and that the issue may be tried by a Jury, sometimes before the Court of Session, and sometimes before the next Circuit: That it shall be competent to complain against verdicts of Juries, as having been given contrary to evidence, or by misdirection: That the judgments of inferior courts may be appealed from, without the circuity previously necessary: That every judgment of the separate Chambers shall be subject to review, in a Chamber of Review, "to be constituted in such manner as shall hereafter be appointed by act of Parliament:" That appeals to the House of Lords shall only be competent against the judgments of the Chamber of Review: That all questions formerly cognizable by the Court of Session, acting as the Court of Teinds, in virtue of a statute passed in 1707, shall, with certain insignificant exceptions, henceforward be tried by the Barons of Exchequer; and that the unlimited power of increasing the stipends of the clergy, the exercise of which has of late been deeply felt, and loudly and justly complained of, as an intolerable grievance, shall be restrained, in the manner to be afterwards declared.

These resolutions, though allowed to lie on the table till the ensuing Sessions of Parliament, did not excite any general attention to the subject to which they related; and from this apparent apathy very opposite conclusions were drawn by the friends and opponents of the measure originating with Lord Grenville. That measure, it was said by the latter, had not been provoked by any complaint from the inhabitants of Scotland, who knew nothing of the grievances under which they were supposed to labour, till they heard of the *panacæa* by which these grievances were to be removed. Even after the resolutions had been adopted by the committee, announcing the existence of defects, which required the interposition of the legislature, the people of Scotland persevered in the same obstinate silence; no resolutions were passed, and no petition was presented, stating the necessity of any alteration in the establishment of the courts of law, or approving the plan of reform to which the first Lord of the Treasury had given his sanction. Of the same facts, a different explanation was given by those who favoured the project of reform. They remarked, that the resolutions introduced into the House of Lords, at the end of the Session 1806, had been circulated throughout Scotland during the summer, and had produced no objection from any public meeting; and as mankind are generally prejudiced in favour of their ancient usages and institutions, the silence observed on the disclosure of a measure so extensive, and so hostile to some of the most established of those usages, was construed into a direct and distinct approbation of it.

We differ from both these theories, and are decidedly of opinion, that the circumstances on which they are built, when fairly examined, do not warrant any inference whatever, as to the sentiments of the people of Scotland on the expediency of the great legislative measure for altering their system of law; and that they admit of a solution more honourable to our national character than is implied in either of the hypotheses we have just stated. It is not correct to hold, that the whole arrangement of our judicial establishments was felt to be perfect, merely because no complaint was preferred, at a time when a plan for improving them was under the consideration of Parliament; in the face of the notorious fact, that its defects were very generally perceived; of which the two pamphlets we have alluded to, and a proposal for forming two courts, prepared by three of the Judges, found, it is said, in the Secretary of State's office, on the change of ministry in 1806, are, of themselves, satisfactory proofs. But it is preposterous and extravagant to infer an universal approbation of a measure, the merits of which depended on its details, from the single circumstance, that the measure was not resisted before its details were known. The silence of the people of Scotland arose from different causes. Lord Grenville's resolutions were no more than a general sketch and outline, which were to be filled up in a bill to be submitted to Parliament in the course of the subsequent session. The nation, more immediately interested in it, were persuaded, that the fullest opportunity would be afforded, of canvassing the provisions of a bill intended to alter, in any essential respect, their ancient judicial establishments; which, being called for by no sudden and unforeseen emergency, did not require any extraordinary dispatch; and they waited with exemplary, and praise worthy patience, till the picture, of which the outlines merely were presented to them, was completed, and delayed hazarding an opinion until the materials were laid before them, on which alone an opinion could safely be formed.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, the bill was read for the first time, in the House of Lords, on the 16th of February, 1807; and we shall now give a summary of its more important provisions.

The Court was to be divided into three Chambers, each consisting of five Judges; and these Chambers were to sit on successive days. To the summons, or writ, by which the cause is brought into Court, the defender was bound to give in written defences, which were to be followed by written answers; and these were to pave the way for another written pleading for each party, at the discretion of the Court or the Lord Ordinary. Trial by Jury was introduced into a very comprehensive description of cases. It was provided, that in all actions, or obligations, or other rights of a moveable nature, concluding for the payment of money, or the recovery of goods and effects, or the performance of facts; in all actions concluding for reparation of damages; in all actions of reduction, or reduction improbation, on the head of forgery or falsehood; in all actions of reduction on the head of force or fear, or on the heads of fraud, circumvention, lesion, facility, or other mental incapacity; in all actions of reduction on the heads of minority and lesion, and on that of death-bed; and in all actions of re-

duction on the acts of the Scots Parliament, 1621, c. 18, and 1696, c. 5, the first entitled, *Act against unlawful Alienations made by Bankrupts*, and the second, *Act for declaring notour Bankrupts;* the Court, on the requisition of either party, or at their own discretion, shall order the issue to be tried by a Jury, who were farther empowered to assess damages, in all cases where a decree for damages has passed in absence against the defender. Many enactments followed, for still farther extending the trial by Jury. Civil causes were to be tried at circuit courts, to be held by the Lord President of the Court of Session, or by one of the presiding Judges of the *second* and *third* Chambers. All actions competent to be tried by a Jury in the Supreme Court were to be subject to the same mode of trial before any of the Inferior Courts. And it was especially provided, that the Jury shall deliberate upon the issue before them, till they are all of one mind upon the verdict which they have to return.

As the court was constituted when this bill was prepared, the party aggrieved had his remedy in the form of an immediate appeal to the house of lords. The journey, previously felt to be abundantly tedious, was now to be lengthened by the creation of a Court of Review.

By an act passed in the reign of James V., the king was authorised, in addition to the ordinary judges of this court, to appoint three or four persons of his Great Council to be extraordinary Lords of Session, "who, according to the practice which followed, have no salary, and are not obliged to attendance; but when they come they have a vote."* In process of time, the evil of this institution, which might, from its origin, have been sufficiently apparent, came to be perceived; and a statute, formerly mentioned, passed in the reign of George I., declaring, that, when the places of the extraordinary Lords then alive shall be vacant, no nomination shall be made to supply such vacancy. The bill we are now examining provided, that it should be lawful to his majesty to appoint an extraordinary Lord of Session, agreeably to the constitution of the Court, as established in the reign of James V., the act of the last century being repealed. This personage was to preside in the Chamber of Review, in the same way and manner as the Chancellor of Scotland did preside in the Court of Session, by the ancient law of Scotland; and to him were to be added the Presidents of the three Chambers, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who was declared, by statute, an extraordinary Lord of Session. To this tribunal it was competent to appeal against every judgment of the Court of Session, within a year from the date of the judgment; and no sentence of any Scottish court could be brought under the cognizance of the House of Lords, unless it was first submitted to this new judicature. The bill was concluded with certain minute regulations, of comparatively subordinate interest and importance.

It cannot be fairly alleged, we conceive, that the germ and first principles of this most comprehensive bill were not contained in Lord Grenville's resolutions; although its more material provisions were inveloped in language so general and am-

* Supplement to Spottiswood's History, p. 35.

biguous, as to convey to the people of Scotland no accurate notion of the changes intended to be made in their ancient code of law. The resolutions bore, on the contrary, so distinct an allusion to its enactments, and in the order they held, that it is difficult to avoid suspecting the bill had been prepared before the resolutions were drawn; and if this was the fact, the manly course of procedure would have been, to lay the bill on the table of the House in summer 1806, that its whole bearings might have been maturely considered by the country to which it related, before the next Session of Parliament. But these resolutions were exhibited as the outlines of a picture to be afterwards finished, as the basis of a measure of which a correct estimate could not be formed till its architecture was completed: they were so described by the official friends, and probably the real authors, of the measure in this country, for the avowed purpose of avoiding a premature discussion of its merits; and, for the reasons we have assigned, a respectful reserve was observed by all classes of the people. If, however, the bill was not to be communicated to the public in 1806, either because, contrary to our conjecture, it was not then prepared, or for some other reason which its authors considered to be sufficient, opportunity ought to have been afforded for that full and free enquiry which was so anxiously coveted; the more intelligent of the community ought to have been allowed to form and express a deliberate opinion on a project so varied, extensive, and important; every circumstance which could be construed into precipitation, which could be supposed, even by the most prejudiced, to indicate a desire of stifling the detailed examination of a measure deeply affecting the rights of an independent nation; every semblance of undue influence, or of mystery and concealment, ought, both in Parliament and out of doors, to have been most sedulously avoided.*

The bill, we have said, was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed, on the 16th of February,

* Extract from the Edinburgh Courant of 12th March, 1807. The paper gives an account of certain proceedings of the Faculty of Advocates relative to this bill, and goes on in these words: "It was our intention to have delayed any notice of the proceedings on the foregoing interesting subject till they had finally closed; but we find that this tardy mode of information is not suited to the anxiety of the public. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that too early, or too general, a publicity cannot be given to the progress of a measure in which all ranks of the community are so deeply interested.

"We have always understood that the freedom of the press, whether derived from the rights of the subject, or the tacit forbearance of government, is the same in this country as in England. That the exercise of this freedom with us has been more moderate and circumscribed, is owing to the habits and manners of the country, and not to any servile compliance on the part of those who have the management of it. There is a point, however, beyond which moderation degenerates into tameness. We are perfectly satisfied that there is no serious intention of hampering the press in this country; but we must deprecate every interference that has a tendency to it. For our parts, we shall persevere in that line of conduct we have hitherto pursued, viz. to avoid wounding the feelings of individuals, but, on no consideration, to withhold that information from the public which the public have a right to receive."

1807. The 7th of March was fixed for the second reading, and the 16th for its commitment. Of the general nature of its provisions some idea may be formed from the summary we have given above. Their importance we shall not at present dwell upon; but, confining ourselves to an humbler view of the subject, we would shortly state, that, in the original, the bill extended to forty folios; that it could not be sent to the press till after the 16th of February; and that the intention was, to obtain the sanction of the House of Lords to its principle, on Monday, the 7th of March. If the discussion of it was to be confined within the walls of that house, the members could not fully understand a new and complicated subject in so short a period; but when it is recollected that the nation had a right to be made acquainted with it; that, from respect to the legislature; from a reluctance to hazard an opinion on a great project, of which only the embryo was exposed to their view; and in compliance with the wishes of those, who, with the approbation of his majesty's government, assumed the superintendance of the plan in this country,—the whole kingdom, and particularly several of its bodies the best qualified to judge of its consequences, had waited with laudable patience for its completion; we assert, without hazard of contradiction, that a much longer period ought to have been allowed for the examination of a measure calculated to vary the law by which they and their posterity were to be governed. In this way, and in this way alone, could it be decisively ascertained whether the silence of the people proceeded from their approbation of the entire measure. If they were satisfied with the very general reference to the provisions contained in the resolutions, they would persevere in their approbatory silence: if that silence arose from the causes *we* have assigned;—if they declined to judge of the *principle* of the measure till they saw in what manner it was to be carried practically into effect, and of its *details*, till they were laid before them in the bill, where alone they could be found;—a period for deliberation ought to have been granted, suitable to the difficulty and importance of the subject presented to their attention. We have no hesitation in again affirming, that, in the period actually granted, all deliberation was not only useless, but absolutely impracticable.

Nor ought it to be forgotten, that, from the whole process, preparatory to the introduction of the bill into Parliament, the Judges of the Supreme court were carefully excluded. We are by no means of opinion, that to them every scheme for altering the law, in any of its departments, ought to be communicated; or that, if their approbation was withheld, the bill we are now examining, ought, on that single ground, to have been abandoned; but, recollecting the avowed objects of it, that it was described in its title to be a Bill, "for better regulating the Courts in Scotland, and Administration of Justice therein, and establishing Trial by Jury in certain civil Causes," it was due to them, and the country whose laws they administered, to request their sentiments on a measure in which, it is to be presumed, they were peculiarly versant; because, to use the words of Lord Hale, "no persons are so fit to be employed in the first digestion of such a business, but such as know

best what belongs unto it, and how far may be gone with safety and convenience: and as it were an unworthy thing, especially in a judge, to prefer his own interest or profit, or the interest of courts, or officers of courts, above the public benefit; so it were an unworthy thing to suspect such a business in those who are entrusted with the lives, liberties, and estates of the people, in their judicial employments."

This course, which respect to the judges themselves might have dictated, is indispensably necessary in every extensive reform in the law of Scotland. Several of the English judges have seats in the House of Lords; by the constitution, they are all assistants to that House in their judicial capacity; and many of the most eminent of the profession are members of the other House of Parliament. These advantages, which have conduced so decisively to the amelioration of the law of England, have been denied to Scotland since the Union. None of her judges has a seat in either of the great councils of the empire. Unless, therefore, their assistance is required when important changes of the law are in contemplation, the kingdom is deprived of the advice of those best acquainted with its interests, at the period when that advice is most valuable: and accordingly, in the year 1747, in the course of which was projected the most extensive alteration in the law of Scotland, next to the present, ever submitted to the consideration of the British Parliament, the House of Lords directed *the Judges of the Court of Session*, "to prepare the draught of a bill for remedying the inconveniencies arising from the several kinds of heritable jurisdictions, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; and for making more effectual provision for the regular administration of justice throughout that part of the united kingdom, by the king's courts and judges there; and to cause such draught of a bill be laid before the House, at the beginning of next Session of Parliament." Yet this bill, calculated, in the opinion of many, to subvert several fundamental principles of our law, intended, by the confession of those who framed it, to regulate the courts, and their administration of justice, was prepared, and brought into Parliament, without the slightest communication with the oracles of that law it was meant to reform.

Although the real practical merits of the bill are to be estimated only from a careful examination of its provisions, we must be permitted to think, that, even on a general view, the innovations it sanctioned were much too vapid and extensive; that too little attention was given to the genius and characteristics of the law of Scotland; and too little deference paid to the unalterable habits of the people. An established system is not to be tried by those tests which may, with perfect correctness, be applied to a new theory. A civilized nation, long in possession of a code of law, under which, with all its inconveniencies, they have found means to flourish, is not to be regarded as an infant colony, on which experiments in legislation may, without much charge of presumption, be hazarded. A philosopher is not entitled to investigate such a system by those ideas which he has fixed in his own mind as the standard of possible excellence. The only unerring test of every old establishment is the *effect* it has actually produced; for that must be held to be good from whence

good is derived. The people have, by degrees, moulded their habits to the law they are compelled to obey: for some of its imperfections, remedies have been found; to others they have reconciled themselves; till, at last, they have, from various causes, attained the object which the most sanguine visionary could promise to himself from his own perfect *unembodied* system. Let us not be understood to mean, that a superstitious regard for antiquity ought to stay the hand of a temperate reform. But the task is delicate, and full of danger; perilous in its execution, and extremely doubtful in its issue. Is there not rational ground to apprehend, that, in attempting to eradicate the disease, the sound part of the constitution may be essentially injured? Can we be quite certain that less inconvenience will result from that newly-discovered and unknown remedy than from the evil, which the juices and humours with which it has long been incorporated may have neutralized? That, after a thorough reformation has been achieved, it may not be found necessary to counter-work the antidote itself, by having recourse to the very error we have incautiously abjured? We are taught, by great authority, that "possibly they may espy something that may in truth be mischievous in some particular case, but weigh not how many inconveniencies are, on the other side, prevented or remedied by that which is the supposed vicious strictness of the law; and he that purchases a reformation of a law with the introduction of greater inconveniencies, by the amotion of a mischief, makes an ill bargain. As I have before said, no human law can be absolutely perfect. It is sufficient that it be best *ut plurimum*; and as to the mischiefs that it occasions, as they are accidental and casual, so they may be oftentimes, by due care, prevented, without an alteration of the main." *

Every great reform, we farther conceive, ought to be taken at a point somewhat lower than the necessity seems to require. Montesquieu has a chapter, of which the title is, *Qu'il ne faut pas tout corriger*. Our improvement ought to contain within itself a principle of progressive improvement. We are thus enabled to see our way distinctly before us; we have, at the same time, under our eyes, the ancient malady, with the palliatives by which the hand of time has controlled its natural symptoms, and the effects arising from the process intended to remove it; and our course, whether we advance or recede, will be safe, and confident, and honourable: whereas, by taking our reform at the utmost possible stretch of the wrong complained of, we cannot fail to bring into disrepute the order of things, as established, without any corresponding certainty that our innovations will produce the result which our sanguine hopes have anticipated; and we thus deprive ourselves of the chance of a secure retreat, in the event of our failure.

There are many obvious considerations, too, which merit our attention, when examining the expediency of transferring to one part of our island the rules which have been found beneficial in the other. For the reasons we have briefly hinted at, a legislator will, in the *first* place, be disposed to eradicate, with

* Lord Hale on the Amendment of the Laws.

a diffident hand, usages that have struck their roots deep and wide,—which have grown up and mixed themselves with some of the most important concerns in life,—and of which the evil, whatever it be, has been lessened, by circumstances that frequently escape the eye of a careless observer. In legislating for an ancient people, the question is not, what is the best possible system of law, but what is the best they can bear. Their habitudes and prejudices must always be respected; and, whenever it is practicable, those prejudices, instead of being destroyed, ought to be taken as the basis of the new regulations. It is manifest, in the *second* place, that, to justify a legislator in imposing on one nation the code of law, and especially the forms and procedure in the administration of justice, that prevail in another, it is not enough that they have been found practically good in the country from which they are proposed to be transplanted. The adoption even of an untried system is not to be determined by its abstract perfection; but no system of great antiquity is ever theoretically perfect. The greater part of its excellencies have been produced by circumstances, some of them altogether accidental, others arising from causes which cannot be traced, and many of them incapable of being distinctly perceived. Its defects have been remedied, and its vices and errors removed, by a variety of correctives produced by the immediate necessity of the case, which, gradually increasing in number, and improving in quality, imperceptibly ameliorate the original design. An establishment like this, it is obviously not easy to borrow. It is only in its natural soil, where it has long been planted, that the tree can be expected to flourish: there only are to be found those peculiarities which have contributed to its beauty and vigour. In every transfer of the kind we are now contemplating, there is danger that many of the circumstances to which the practical excellence of the system is to be ascribed may be left behind; nor ought it to be forgotten, that to such deviations as have been found unavoidable, the people, in the lapse of ages, have gradually accommodated themselves, and *that their ancient laws and customs have been twisted and woven into them as a part of their nature.* *

Without dwelling longer on these general remarks, naturally suggested by the whole general tenour of this bill, we shall now proceed to examine its more material enactments.

The first of these, as they stand in the bill, though certainly not the first in point of importance, is that by which the court was to be divided into three chambers. Five of the judges, of whom two were to be Lords of Justiciary, were to form a Chamber, three to be the quorum; and the Chambers were directed to sit during the Session, (or in termtime,) on successive days.

The chief reason assigned for the introduction of a Chamber of Review, the nature and merits of which we shall bring fully before our readers, was, the necessity of preserving uniformity in the decisions of three separate and independent courts; and were the expediency of so many judicatories first established, it might be competent to enquire, whether any contrivance for securing uni-

* Hale.

formity of decision was necessary, in addition to the supreme appellate tribunal, and whether that provided by the bill was the best that could be devised for that purpose. We do not admit that the evil thus anticipated sanctioned the cure meant to eradicate it. In our humble opinion, the three Chambers, with all their crossings and jostlings, would have proved less grievous than the coarse and inconvenient machine by which they were to be pressed down into a semblance of uniformity; and, consequently, we deny both the premises and the conclusion of the argument. But the bare statement of that argument naturally suggests a preliminary enquiry. In so far as the Chamber of Review is rested on three courts, it must be shewn, in the first instance, that their establishment is necessary, or at least positively advantageous, otherwise the tortoise, on which the elephant stands, is itself without support; and nothing to us can be clearer, than that these projected by the bill would have proved highly injurious.

The corrective, as it appears to us, went far beyond the mischief proposed to be redressed. The undivided court, it is agreed by all, did not, and could not execute with sufficient dispatch, the business with which it was entrusted, partly owing to its standing alone, and partly to the vices in its constitution, especially the number of persons who composed it. The arrears, however, though incapable of being discharged by itself, were not very large. Contemplating the measure as it was brought before Parliament, we are not, perhaps, entitled to avail ourselves of subsequent experience acquired from the bill since passed into a law; but, without the benefit of that experiment, which has set the question for ever at rest, the conclusion was precisely the same. Could it have been made out that the number of undecided causes exceeded those which were decided, in the proportion of three to one, the proposed regulation would not even then have been justifiable on the score of necessity; for, it must be evident, that a court, consisting of three, or at most, of five Judges, is capable of executing much more than three times the quantity of business that could be performed by one court of fifteen. But the former court was, by no means, reduced to so hopeless a state of bankruptcy. It is notorious, that the annual arrear was not equal to one-twentieth part of the annual dispatch; and, if any intermediate measure between the erection of one court and of two had been practicable, that would have met all the exigencies of the case. This being unattainable, the obvious expedient remained of a division into two, unless some positive clear advantage can be said to have resulted from that which actually was adopted. But it was meant, by the confession of its most ardent admirers, to avoid or cure an *evil*, and not to acquire a *benefit*.

Let us remember, however, in what manner the jurisdiction of the three courts was to be carried on. Dispatch being the object, the plain and direct course was to have authorised them to proceed at the same period; but, by that provision, which directed them to sit on successive days, the functions of one only were in exercise at the same time; those of the remaining two being completely spell-bound during two-thirds of the term.

We have already said, that the creation of two courts, whatever might

be their constitution, was unnecessary. As they were constituted, several serious inconveniences would inevitably have resulted from them.

There was reason to anticipate from them consequences decidedly injurious to the judicial character. It is doubtful, in the *first* place, whether the Scottish bar could have afforded fifteen men possessed of qualifications adequate to the duties with which, by the new distribution, the courts were to be charged. The number of the court, as formerly established, does not solve this difficulty; for each individual judge was now to be brought more prominently under the eye of the public; his employments were to be more various and important; and the motives which are thought to have sometimes influenced the party in power to advert, in the disposal of seats on the bench, to other considerations than that of professional eminence, must have, in a great measure, ceased with the old court. Admitting, as we do, the benefit of this consequence, we would, on the other hand, avoid a system requiring from its nature a more abundant supply than is to be found in the market. If we are right in supposing, that, under the new arrangement, the time of the courts would not be sufficiently occupied, we need scarcely remark, secondly, that the judges would be degraded from their natural rank and order, and would be regarded as the possessors of sinecures at once burthensome and useless.—And it is implied in the proposal to erect a Court of Review, that much mischief would arise from the inconsistent judgements of three independent tribunals, because it was to *remedy* that mischief, that this measure was contrived, instead of *preventing* it, which the framers of the bill had it in their power to do, simply by declining to create that multiplicity of judicatories to which the evil was indebted for its birth.

But the merits of this branch of the enactment would be imperfectly understood if we did not take into our view that astonishing part of it which enjoined the courts to meet alternately. To whatever side we look, whether we regard the independence of the profession of the law, the dignity of the judges, or the interest of the country, the object of this provision is equally inexplicable. It defeated one benefit likely to arise from a number of courts, by continuing an undivided bar. The judges, feeling their time not sufficiently occupied, must have contracted habits of indolence, and would have been presented to the public as mere pensionaries, deprived of that respect and worship which the mind naturally pays to their high and honourable functions. The progress of the machine was stopped during two-thirds of the short season allotted for its activity. The sittings of each court would not have amounted to six weeks in the year; and, by the cessation of two days, which must have occasioned repeated adjournments in the discussion of a single cause, the whole procedure would have been disjointed and torn in pieces, the judges and counsel must have been loaded with labour of the most irksome description, and parties subjected to the penalties of unnecessary delay, anxiety, and expense. If three courts had been a part of our ancient juridical establishment, which it was impossible or inexpedient entirely to remove, and they had outworked (as they speedily must) the materials with which they were supplied, this contrivance for impeding the celerity

of their motion, and producing an artificial inertness, would have been intelligible; but we are unable to devise the reason for parcelling the old court into three separate tribunals, and for suspending the energies of two of these by the very same bill.

The next great department of the plan was the Court of Review, proposed to be interjected betwixt the three chambers of the Court of Session, and the court of ultimate jurisdiction. We have already explained briefly the nature of its constitution; but the measure requires a more detailed examination.

We have said, that this formidable tribunal was to consist of five persons; the Presidents of the three chambers, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and another high officer, who was to preside in the Chamber of Review, in the same manner as the Lord Chancellor did preside in the Court of Session prior to the Union; his majesty being authorised to appoint the two persons last mentioned, extraordinary Lords of Session, agreeably, as was said, to the constitution of that court, as enacted by the statute of the fifth parliament of King James V. Here every case was to be tried before it could be submitted to the House of Lords. After the appeals from judgements of the Court of Session, as formerly constituted, were discussed, the presidents of the chambers were incapacitated from sitting and voting in appeals from the judgements of the chambers to which they belonged. The Lord Chancellor (for so we may term him) had one vote, but no casting vote. In case of an equality of opinions, the judgement appealed from remained unaltered. The Chamber of Review was empowered, in any case of extraordinary difficulty, to state general questions of law upon which the opinions of the judges of all the chambers might be required; and those judges, it was provided, shall be *bound* to *attend* the Chamber of Review, in order to deliver their opinions accordingly.

There is room here for much and various meditation; and we must, in the *first* place, take leave to say a few words on an enquiry much agitated at the time, whether the arrangement was reconcilable to the fair construction of the act of Union between the two kingdoms.

By that solemn treaty, it was provided, that no alteration shall be made in laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the subjects within Scotland; and further, that the College of Justice shall, after the Union, remain in all time coming as it is now constituted by the laws of Scotland, and with the same authority and privileges as before the Union, with a proviso, however, that such regulations for the better administration of justice, are still competent, as may be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. To those who agree with us as to the nature and probable effects of this part of the bill more immediately under our contemplation, a very anxious discussion of the question we have alluded to above, may seem rather curious than practically necessary; since, on our hypothesis, the whole plan ought to be rejected on the broad and satisfactory ground, that, so far from tending to the evident utility of the subjects in this kingdom, it was greatly inexpedient, or rather positively and extensively pernicious. In that view, it falls within the *exception* of the compact, and, independently of the compact, it did not merit the sanction of the legisla-

ture. The other branch of the question cannot, however, be overlooked. It is our duty to advert to it as forming a part of the history of the bill, and as being in itself extremely important. We shall, therefore, venture to offer our sentiments, under an unfeigned conviction of the difficulties which attend it, and of our inability to throw any additional light on a subject, of which opposite opinions have been entertained by eminent statesmen and lawyers.

It must be admitted, we think, that a legislative measure, of which the conformity to the Articles of Union, and the expediency to the subjects in Scotland, are both liable to rational *doubt*, ought not to pass into a law. No Scotsman who understands and values the true interests of his country, will be disposed to scrutinize a proposal substantially beneficial, by a strict and captious reference even to that sacred compact; the end to be attained will induce him to turn his eyes away from a speculation not tending to any tangible good; he will be averse from pleading against himself the stipulations of an agreement framed for his own advantage. But, if the consequences likely to result from the measure in contemplation are of an ambiguous description, he is then justified in betaking himself to that enquiry; and, if that shall likewise appear to be involved in obscurity, the prudent and honourable course is to reject the innovation.

We are not of that description of persons who think that injustice was done to Scotland at the period of the Union, by unduly limiting the quantity of her representation, or that it is clear there was any just ground for that cry once so popular among our ancestors, that "the laws, liberties, estates, and whatever was near and dear to them, were left entirely to the determination and absolute disposal of the British Parliament; in which they being but to have but a small representation, supposing their own members to be always unbiassed and impartial, they should always be overruled, outvoted, oppressed, and subjected; that now they were to be slaves, and must run to Westminster to vote with a handful of members, who would never be able to carry a question, or to make any weight there, but just, for form's sake, to sit in the House, and be laughed at." * Whatever principle was adopted as the basis of legislative representation, whether the number of the people was to be taken, the proportion of taxes paid, or an estimate from both, (each of which theories had its partizans) it must not be forgotten, that the share allotted to Scotland must have been lower than that granted to the other contracting party; and, in the event of any jealousy emerging between the two countries, the English members would be more disposed to avail themselves of their superiority, had the numbers been nearly equal, than they possibly could on the principle that was actually adopted. Such is human nature. In the one case, a contest might be provoked and exasperated by the mere doubtfulness of its issue; in the other, there is no motive to a contest of which a victory, unhonoured with triumph, cannot fail to be the result. The real interests of Scotland, it may be thought, will be more securely guarded, by an implicit reliance on the generous feelings of our generous

* De Foe's History of the Union, pp. 222, 225.

brethren of the south, who have ever repaid confidence with kindness, than by establishing an order of things calculated to excite rivalry, and all those feelings which hold no affinity with generosity.

If we are right in this, Scotland ought to be patiently heard when she pleads, that, in violation of the Articles of the Union, the code of her ancient laws is brought into danger, and more especially ought she to be listened to with attention, when she maintains that regulations confessedly English, and of which, perhaps, the chief merit is that they are English, are against the meaning of that treaty to be impressed into the heart of her law, at the hazard of displacing the whole, or an essential branch of it. A plea like this merits the most serious investigation, and ought not, but on due consideration, to be repelled. It is the voice of the weak against the strong, of the few against the many, of a party entitled to protection, though unable to protect herself, imploring the mercy of a power capable of affording that aid she solicits. Every plan, in a word, ought to be avoided, that may seem calculated to make Scotland feel her own inferiority, and to give to her sister kingdom, united with her in a voluntary association, the insolent air of a conqueror, imposing his laws and customs on a colony which the fate of battles has laid at his feet.

These remarks are not altogether unworthy of our remembrance, when we are enquiring if the bill now under our consideration, abstracted from its utility, is agreeable to the Treaty of Union, and are entitled to some degree of weight, if that question shall, on its own merits, seem to be involved in doubt and difficulty, which we fairly acknowledge it to be.

We are aware that the Court of Session, while it is declared to remain as constituted, and with all its existing authority and priviledges, was, nevertheless, to be subject to such regulations as should be made by the British Parliament. Though the import of this provision is sufficiently intelligible, the extent and application of it are liable to much doubt. Nothing, however, can, in fair and honest construction, remain competent to the British Parliament, except matters of mere regulation in the Court of Session. The authority and priviledges of the court, as it existed in 1707, must be preserved inviolate; and, if the innovations sanctioned by this bill, did diminish that authority, or encroach on those priviledges, we do not see how they can be reconciled to the treaty between the two nations. For, to use the language of De Foe, "By the 19th article, the Court of Session, or, as it is called, the College of Justice, with the Court of Justiciary, are effectually established and confirmed; their being and *constitution* cannot be touched, *no, not by the Parliament*; they are indeed to submit to *regulations*, and it cannot but be reasonable it should be so; *but none of these regulations can affect them as a court.*"* Did these regulations affect them as a court? Under this bill, did the Court of Session enjoy the same authority and priviledges as it did before its introduction?

The Court was *supreme* within Scotland, in every sense of the word. In practice, there lay an appeal to the House of Lords, and that ines-

* De Foe's History of the Union, p. 449.

simable priviledge was granted by a special clause in the Claim of Right, an authority constitutionally as sacred as the Act of Union itself; but its decrees were reviewable in no other tribunal. This supremacy was now to be at an end. The Court of Session was rendered an inferior judicature; the value and importance of its judgements were lowered; its Judges were degraded in their rank; and another court, separate in its nature, vested with higher authority, and uniting in itself all the exterior circumstances by which the people are apt to be captivated and awed, was placed over their heads. We do not at present examine the policy, or even the constitutional legality of that part of the bill which gave to the embryo Chancellor, and the Chief Baron of Exchequer, the title of Extraordinary Lords of Session. To this we shall briefly allude afterwards. It must be acknowledged, first, That the court was distinct from the three chambers of the old Court of Session; and, secondly, That it was superior to all of them, having authority to reverse their sentences, and to summon the Judges, as the House of Lords summons the Judges of England, whenever they deemed their attendance necessary. By whatever colouring the project might be disguised, of whatever materials this new creation was formed, it cannot be denied, that this is another tribunal interposed betwixt the House of Lords and the Court of Session; and consequently, there is strong ground for doubting whether it can honestly be regarded as one of those our forefathers had in view, one requisite of which was, that the authority and priviledges of the Court of Session were to remain unimpaired.

If the addition of the two Extraordinary Lords did not strengthen, it certainly did not weaken, or remove, the objection founded on the articles of the Union; and let us consider for a moment, what would be thought of a court similar to that provided by the bill, in every particular, except that it did not contain an appointment of those exalted personages. A certain proportion of the judges, as has been well observed, for example, the six Lords of Justiciary, five of whom, *ex officio*, are Lords of Session, might have been declared a Chamber of Review. They might have been termed a chamber, or division of the court, merely. If, however, these judges could reverse the interlocutors of their brethren, sitting in each of the chambers, who had no right to communicate with them except when their *attendance* was *required*; if they could adopt, for the regulation of their proceedings, the standing orders of the House of Lords, in regard to appeals, rejecting the forms prescribed by our own acts of parliament, and acts of sederunt; and if every case submitted to that house, must first be heard and decided by them; it will be difficult seriously to deny that they, in common sense, would form a Chamber of Review, to which the Court of Session is subordinate. Under such a system, what would become of the articles of the Union? The Court of Session could not then, in any reasonable interpretation, be regarded as the Supreme Civil Court; and it cannot be maintained, that it was changed, as to its supremacy, by the ambidextrous expedient of bestowing the title of Extraordinary Lords of Session, on two members of this new tribunal.

It was separately urged, that the appointment of a Lord Chancellor for Scotland, different from the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, was illegal and unconstitutional; and by some, it was thought, that the creation of extraordinary lords, amounted, in truth, to another violation of the Union, inasmuch, as in their description, power, and number, they differed essentially from those recognized by law, before the act of Geo. I. The objection to the constitution of the court itself, both in the view we have just now stated, and in the still more interesting view we have still to consider, that of utility, appear to us so very strong, that we are not inclined to discuss, with much labour, either of these considerations The first is of little general importance. * The second is, perhaps, not altogether free from doubt. On one hand, it is true, that betwixt the year 1554, when Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, the head of a family well known in the history of the times, was appointed an extraordinary lord, to the æra of the restoration, many persons obtained that office who were not lords of parliament; and, in point of law, we think that the statute of George I., abolishing the office, may be repealed without infringing the Act of Union. It is equally true on the other, that no person, without a title of dignity, was appointed from the institution of the College of Justice, to 1554, or from the restoration, till the dangerous power of creating extraordinary lords was taken from the crown early in the last century; and that the contrary practice prevailed during a time in which no man will be desirous to look for precedents, and originated from causes not highly honourable to the country. The precise merits of these arguments, we deem it unnecessary to investigate. We have laid before our readers the reasons that incline us, upon the whole, to think that this bill was, in more serious respects, inconsistent with the Union Treaty; and when, to these, we add the pernicious effects it could not have failed to produce, we think the nomination of two officers, made to suit an emergency, and bearing names of portentous sound to every Scotsman who values the independence of his country, and the purity of her laws, important though it be, still is a matter of subordinate interest.

We hasten, therefore, to consider these effects; and by offering a summary of the views entertained on a subject that, from its nature, was fully canvassed, we shall make our readers acquainted with the reasons which convince us, that the inconveniences of this branch of the plan were various, great, and unavoidable, burthensome to the people, and injurious to the law, while its advantages were altogether false and delusive.

If we have explained, intelligibly, the progress of a cause, from its commencement, till its fate is unchangeably fixed in the House of Lords, very strong reasons will be required

* It would be easy to show, that the office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland was for ever abolished by the Act of Union, and that it cannot be revived without a violation of that Act. It might farther be shown, that the appointment of Lord Seafield to that honour, in 1713, and his protest against President Dalrymple, in the following year, arose from circumstances that do not affect the soundness of our general proposition; but the enquiry would neither be very entertaining or useful.

for any addition to the length and expence of the journey; and a serious increase of both was produced by the Court of Review. Had its constitution been perfect, it was still a new inner-house, with a strange name; enlarging the labours of litigation, degrading the three chambers, and metamorphosing them from courts, who judge of causes ripe for their decision, into little clusters of ordinaries, of no real utility, either in the preparation or determination of causes, since the causes depending before them were previously *prepared* in their transit through the outer-house, and were to be *judged* by that supereminent tribunal to which they were hastening.

But the workmanship of this new inner-house was extremely defective, neither calculated to settle doubtful points in law, nor to obtain the confidence of the people. When the appeals from the undivided court were discussed, the Chamber of Review could consist only of four persons, the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Baron, and the Presidents of the two chambers, from which the appeal did not originate. These four judges might be unanimous; and when they unanimously *affirmed* the interlocutor of the inferior chamber, we do not deny that its authority, as a legal precedent, was strengthened; but they might unanimously *reverse* an unanimous judgment of the inferior judicature; and in that event, we doubt extremely, whether the mere superiority of rank, would have counteracted the deference justly due to the opinion of the Chamber of Session. By a change in the Court of Review, one of two judgments, precisely similar, might be affirmed, and the other reversed. These, however, are suppositions too favourable to be regarded as tests of the difficulty we are now examining. Three of these eminent persons, the Chancellor, the Chief Baron, and one of the Presidents, were empowered to overturn the most deliberate judgments pronounced by any of the chambers. Would the unsuccessful party be deterred, by that reversal, from seeking his remedy in the House of Lords? Would the country have been disposed to acquiesce in the judgment, as decisive of the law of the case? According to the provisions of the bill, two of these persons might have been entirely ignorant of the law of Scotland; * and to them was committed the power of controuling the whole judicial proceedings of the kingdom. The people of this country are less likely than those of any other to be captivated by the empty splendour of a name. A judgment, overturning the deliberate opinion of four or five professional men, compelled, by their daily practice, to acquire skill in the science of law, required another recommendation than that it was pronounced by an officer with an imposing title, since they are not ignorant, that "no name, no power, no function, no artificial institution whatever, can make the men of whom any system of authority is composed, any other than God, and nature, and education, and their habits of life, have made them."

In examining the probable consequences of the Review Chamber, we ought, further, to take into our con-

* It was generally understood that this defect was to be remedied; but our objection, even with that alteration, would not have been removed, though it would have been weakened.

templation, the nature of the duties imposed on its members. The Chief Baron was still to have his share of those of the Court of Exchequer. The three presidents of the chambers were bound to execute their several inferior departments, to go the circuits, and if the Lord Justice Clerk was one of them, the chief burthen of the criminal business of the kingdom rested on him. From this arrangement, several disadvantages might be apprehended. The industry of these four judges could not be equal to the discharge of their multifarious duties. The causes must be determined by a fluctuating, and ever-varying tribunal, or the pleadings must be suspended for intervals, to the great delay of decision, and the infinite embarrassment both of the judges and the counsel. From the same circumstances, an undue influence would speedily be acquired by the chancellor. Not to mention the offensive superiority of his rank, he was the only member of the court who was never withdrawn by other avocations from its peculiar duties; and, in this way, if the whole judicial authority did not gradually centre in him, he must unavoidably have acquired a more powerful preponderance, than ought ever, except in the court of the last resort, where the anomaly is only justified by its necessity, to be enjoyed by one man.

And we think ourselves particularly bound to state, that the bill did most clearly violate that regard to individual justice, which ought to distinguish every act of the British Legislature. The Chief Baron, in addition to the appropriate duties of his office, as the head of the Revenue Court, was to be burthened with the labours of an ordinary judge in a new judicature; thus, at once subjecting him to services for which he did not stipulate, and lowering his rank and public estimation. The President of the College of Justice was to be so no longer but in name. He was to be placed at the head of one of the three chambers of co-ordinate jurisdiction, all equally inferior to the new court created by the bill; in the chair of which, an officer was to be placed, who must soon have monopolized a dangerous degree of power; and, by his rank, and other adventitious circumstances, must have overshadowed those degraded persons who were preposterously termed his colleagues. His labours were to be increased by those of the Court of Review, and, as we shall see, from the remaining parts of the bill, he was to be still farther tasked, and his official dignity still more lowered, by sending him to try civil causes at a circuit. These considerations, though affecting individuals alone, are not to be overlooked. The eminent persons we speak of were entitled to the undisturbed possession of all the rights and immunities attached to their franchise, as when they agreed to accept of it; and of all these, they were to be deprived, without their knowledge, when the bill was brought in, and against their declared opinion, after its contents were communicated to them as a part of the public. If this objection shall appear to be affected, or fantastic, we request those who differ from us, to consider what would be thought by the English bench, and English bar, of a proposition producing the same consequences to the chief justices of any of *their* courts.

But it is fair to turn the other end of the glass, and enquire what were the advantages anticipated from this part of the system. We have adverted to two of them, the uniformi-

ty of decisions among the different Chambers, and the establishment of the law of the country fixed on principle, and independent of minute circumstances. Both these, it is obvious, could be produced only by a well-constituted court, and our observations on the constitution of this court apply with equal force to the advantages expected from it. The third advantage was the diminution of Appeals to the House of Lords. In this Court, it was said, exempted from the labour of jury-trials, a greater degree of attention cannot fail to be bestowed, and the necessity and temptation to appeal will be diminished.

In this doctrine it is assumed, that the frequency of appeals, a great and growing evil, is to be ascribed entirely to something in the form or proceedings of the Court of Session; a proposition we do, in the most unqualified manner, deny. Some appeals the faulty constitution of the undivided Court may have produced; but the far greater number now remaining undiscussed, are to be ascribed alone to the manner in which judicial business is, and, without a great change of system, must be, conducted in the House of Lords. To look for a remedy for these in the Court of Session, is to mistake the cause and seat of the distemper. Other appeals are taken merely for the purpose of delay; and this motive must continue to operate while two hundred causes remain on the list of the House of Lords, of which a very small number is anually decided. There is another class of judgments complained of, in the hope that they may be tried by the principles of the law of England, rather than by those of that code by which alone they ought to be governed. In questions involving doubtful points of law, which it is of importance to set if possible at rest, the parties, as has been observed, might have been deterred from appealing, unless the patrimonial interest be considerable, by the additional expence to which this new tribunal would involve them; —but in none other could it produce that effect, because it could not have attracted a greater degree of confidence, and because the propensity to litigation is increased by the succession of courts, to which, from one to one, the litigant has access.

Another great department of this most comprehensive plan still remains for our consideration. The Bill was entitled, "An Act for establishing Trial by Jury in certain Civil Causes;" and we have laid before our readers the formidable enumeration to which this species of trial was to be extended. By far the larger proportion of the enactments were intended to bring into operation, and subject to controul, the delicate and hazardous machinery of the new engine, which, in a great class of cases, was at once to supersede the forms by which the national judicatories had long regulated their proceedings. Such particulars of the plan as are suitable to a work like the present, we shall afterwards examine. We shall only at present repeat, that, besides the causes which were to be tried by a Jury in the Court of Session, it was provided, that Circuit Courts were to be tried twice a-year by the Presidents of the three Chambers, and that trial by jury was introduced into all the inferior courts in Scotland.

In canvassing the expediency of an individual measure, we may well spare our readers the fatigue of discussing the general merits of this mode of trial;—a speculation extremely diffi-

cult to those who, like us, have not known it by intimate experience, and long since exhausted. In Criminal and Revenue questions, tried between the Crown and the Subject, it merits every eulogium which can be bestowed on it. In the latter the Scottish system is as complete as that of England, the law as to these being the same in both parts of the island; in causes properly criminal it has attained the same point of perfection; and there almost is but one opinion, we believe, as to the expediency of supplying its deficiencies by bringing every case of the same description under the operation of the same admirable institution. For our own parts, we are disposed, for a variety of reasons, to attempt the same experiment on a scale considerably broader, and to try, by means of a jury, certain issues that are purely civil. With all these concessions, however, and under all these explanations, we must still doubt whether the jury-provisions *in this bill* were not liable to formidable and unsurmountable objections.

We throw out of our view, as foreign to the discussion, a topic to which some influence was attached, —that in establishing Trial by Jury in civil causes, nothing was aimed at but the revival of an usage familiar to the practice of our ancestors. In the sense which the remark implies, the fact is not historically correct. The inquests known in Scotland prior to the creation of the Court of Session, had no resemblance but in name to that institution to which it is assimilated; they were a coarse and imperfect machine, suited to the times when it had its origin, destitute of most, if not of all, of those peculiarities on which the admirers of this mode of trial found their panegyric; and it has been unknown in Scotland for nearly 300 years. To consider the jury-establishment proposed in this Bill, or any other jury-establishment which, in these enlightened days, any legislator would suggest, as the enactment of an ancient law, as the re-animation of a form which has slept for upwards of two centuries, is a palpable fallacy;—the measure may be productive of good, but still it is undeniably an *innovation*.

We would farther submit, whether the fact, supposing it historically true, warrants the remark for which it is cited. The policy adopted in this Bill did not present to the people of Scotland an usage in favour of which any prejudice existed, independent of its intrinsic merits. The generation, which is supposed to have been acquainted with this institution, had long since gone by; the habits connected with it were forgotten as completely as if they had never been; and a Tribunal, framed on a quite different model, had centuries ago superseded those simple Courts, in whose proceedings something which bore the name of an Inquest participated. The prejudices in favour of jury-trial *in civilibus*, which may be conjectured to have prevailed before the establishment of the Court of Session, were lost in the lapse of ages; and therefore, in every intelligible acceptation of the term, the projected experiment was *new*. Nor ought it to be overlooked, that great circumspection was necessary in any attempt to engraft jury-trial on the form of a court made after a different frame, judicial forms being so interwoven with the system of rights and the essential rules of law, that any alteration in the one is extremely apt to extend itself to the other.

We feel it very difficult to associ-

ate with this subject any idea of political or personal liberty; both of which have been supposed to be secured, and even to be rendered more valuable, by means of the trial by jury in questions of private right. It is perhaps owing to our want of information, or to the phlegm and frigidity of our national character, that we cannot participate in that enthusiasm which the very name of this institution is said to excite in many a patriotic bosom. We can listen to the cabalistic sound of *Trial by Jury*, which has produced effects only to be paralleled by those of the mysterious words uttered by the Queen of the City of Enchantments, in the Arabian Tale, and retain the entire possession of our form and senses. We understand that sentiment of a celebrated author, that this barrier against the usurpation of power, in matters where *power* has any concern, may probably avert from our island the fate of many states that now exist but in history; and we think this great possession is peculiarly valuable in Scotland, where the privileges of the Public Prosecutor are not controuled by those of a Grand Jury. The merits of the establishment we are now examining are to be ascertained by a different test. It is merely a contrivance for attaining the ends of private justice, for developing the merits of a civil question in which individuals are interested; and that contrivance is the best which most speedily and effectually serves the purpose for which it was framed. In causes of that description no shield is necessary against the invasion of power; the issue is to be investigated without leaning or partiality, for whatever is unduly given to one party is unduly wrested from the other; and unless we take under our consideration those advantages which time or accident may have introduced, we see not what superiority can in the abstract be supposed to belong to this as a judicature for the determination of all or the greater number of civil actions. We discover no ground for suspecting that the judgments of a few well-educated and upright men may be influenced by any undue bias; that an interest merely patrimonial is more safely lodged in an obscure and evanescent body than in a dignified, independent, and permanent Tribunal, versed in the science to be administered, and responsible for the decisions they pronounce;—and we suspect that a philosopher, contemplating both in his closet, will augur more danger from a system which devolves on one set of men the responsibility of doctrines taught them by another, than from that system which attaches to the Judges all the consequences of the law they deliver. That by means of the Trial by Jury, there is preserved to the people that share which they ought to have in the administration of civil justice, is a topic we may forbear to discuss, until the right so to be preserved is made manifest to our comprehension. In courts of civil authority, we seek for nothing more than a fair and equal application of the immutable rules of justice; and in an enquiry regarding the establishment of such a court, we must dismiss from our attention many topics, to which, in their proper place, we should be among the readiest to defer.

When we turn to the legislative proposal that has suggested these remarks, too obvious to be of any utility, and too often repeated to be liable to question, we find that, with the whole of its accompanying forms, it is altogether English. An exact copy of a model had been taken,

which, after being smoothed and decorated by English artists, after the English manner, was to be forced down into the heart of a machine, the movement of which was governed by powers and principles altogether dissimilar. We shall not repeat the general observations we have already submitted on the great hazard of this species of reform, by which the law of one civilized and independent country is made to bow the knee to that of another; and an alliance was to be formed betwixt two systems, proceeding from different sources, guided by different rules, and in which uniformity, if at all attainable, must be attended with those inconveniencies which happen "in the interval between the promulgation of the new law, and the full and perfect knowledge thereof in those who are concerned in that law."* We are more disposed to illustrate the truth of them by noticing some of the provisions to be found in the Bill itself.

The enumeration of causes to be tried by a jury was highly exceptionable.

The first thing that must strike the most careless observer, is the *extent* of that enumeration. This may have been deemed necessary by those who have identified in their minds the liberty of the subject with trial by jury, in matters of private right; but they who consider it merely as an establishment for attaining the ends of justice, and who value it precisely as it is calculated to secure that object, would adopt the precautions under which all new experiments are introduced; and to these we have already had an opportunity of adverting. The constant and universal operation of jury trial was the *rule*, and the cases to be decided in the ancient mode were the *exceptions*, and within the rule it required little subtilty to bring almost every possible subject of litigation; that sort of trial was to be granted on the application of either party; and it was extended, as we have already mentioned, to all the inferior courts in Scotland, which are numerous.

The consequences of this were evil and various. The experiment itself could not be fairly so tried. Its extent must have proved fatal to it; for, no opportunity being afforded of attempting it in detail, that part of the measure which certainly was practicable, and probably would have been found expedient, would have been immediately condemned, by being coupled with the branch which must inevitably have failed. Another difficulty must have arisen from the dispositions and qualifications of those to whom the management of the machine was unavoidably committed. Many of the Judges were averse to jury trial; few, if any of them, approved of that sanctioned by the Bill; and as the success of a new measure frequently depends as much on the operator as on its own merits, a favourable issue could not be anticipated to an attempt commenced with a preconceived expectation of its total failure, by those in whom such an opinion must have led to the failure. When we advert to those provisions which leave the species of trial in the option of the party, and to those extending it to the inferior courts; and when we remember that the expence of summoning a jury, being pretty much the same in all cases, must be a grievous burthen in those involving a small

* Hale.

patrimonial interest; we must be sensible that this became a most formidable engine of oppression to the poor in the hands of the rich. The same provisions, as they enabled a litigant in the inferior courts to bring a cause, at any stage of it, before the Court of Session, to be tried by a jury, must have had the double effect of superseding, or of rendering nearly useless, the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs in their several counties, and of overwhelming the Supreme Court with numerous and petty disputes. There are other difficulties arising from the constitution of the Scots Court of Admiralty, which do not seem to have attracted the notice of those who framed the Bill; but these, with other matters of detail, we think it unnecessary to dwell upon.

The *selection* of causes, we humbly think, was likewise injudicious. No attempt was made to distinguish the cases cognizable by the Court of Session as a Court of Equity, from those to which it was competent as a Court of Law, although they were necessarily governed by dissimilar modes of procedure. In those subject to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court, it was indispensible that the facts to be tried should be ascertained by the Court itself, and remedies and modes of discovery must be resorted to, quite unsuitable to a trial with the aid of a jury. Actions were to be tried by a jury, in which the evidence of witnesses was inadmissible by the law of Scotland, and yet the rule excluding that species of testimony was left untouched. There is another class, in which, for the most cogent reasons, execution is allowed to take place in the face of averments, which, if proved, have the effect of establishing clearly the injustice of the decree so allowed to be carried into execution. We allude to those important questions that take their rise from the extended commerce and improved agriculture of this flourishing country. Under this Bill the whole of these questions were submitted to the decision of a jury; and as by the simple expedient of putting together a plausible story, a debtor was enabled to retain his money, and a tenant to continue his possession, we may easily conceive the extent of idle litigation which this branch of the Bill would produce, and the hardship to which it would subject the creditor and the landlord.

Connected with the first topic to which we have adverted,—the number of cases in which jury-trial was introduced,—was the establishment of Circuits. This might be advantageous after the benefit of the hazarded experiment had been *proved*; attempted in its infancy, this project could scarcely have failed to overlay and extinguish it.

Throughout the whole of this enquiry we should bear in mind, that in many respects, and in those more especially deserving our present attention, the national character of the two kingdoms is radically different. In England, the province of a jury, limiting them to the consideration of the *fact* as distinguished from the *law*, has long been understood; and it is seldom that they think themselves warranted to disregard the charge of the Judge who presides at the trial. In this country it is doubtful if a jury would be found so passive an instrument. The middling classes are better educated than those of the same description in England; they are more sagacious, conceited, disputatious, and irritable; much fonder of the exercise of power, and infinite-

ly less disposed to bend to the authority of their superiors. We shall not take upon us to conjecture whether time and experience would have discovered antidotes to these dispositions. It is clear that at first they must have produced much inconvenience, absurdity and injustice; and we think it probable that the machine must have stopt, and that the Bill would have been repealed, before the means of carrying it into execution had been matured.

The proposed regulation, that the juries shall be unanimous in their verdict, the only other provision in the Bill, which we think it necessary particularly to notice, was suggested by views of policy which we do not profess to understand. It is hardly conceivable, that the unanimity of a Court, especially consisting of so large a number as twelve persons, should ever form part of a *speculation* on the best possible system of law; a requisite, which seemed either to prevent the possibility of giving judgment on the case, or to compel some of the Judges to acquiesce in a result of which their consciences disapproved. It is peculiar to the constitution of England, into which it found its way from the operation of circumstances impossible to be traced, more interesting to the antiquarian than to the philosopher; and accidental circumstances may very possibly have disarmed it of all the inconvenience and absurdity, which in its own nature it seems calculated to produce, and have rendered this apparent anomaly positively beneficial. It is not without much consideration, that a contrivance, deriving its existence and value from no principle in our common nature, produced by causes to be found in the history of an individual country, ought to be given to a nation which can only appretiate it from its abstract merits, and which is imbued with prejudices tending to exaggerate all its imperfections, and to neutralize whatever of beneficial it may chance to contain. *

Its chief recommendation, that it would secure from every juryman an attentive consideration of the cause at issue, would not, we are afraid, overbalance the obstacles created by the deep-rooted dislike of the people to an innovation inexplicable to their understanding, and adverse to their religious opinions. Their national character would prevent them from acquiescing, through mere indolence, in the views entertained by others, and sufficiently prompt them to investigate before they decided. Of all this, the experience of juries in criminal cases, where a majority determines, affords satisfactory proof.

The other arguments adduced in support of this measure are still less convincing. The practical benefit of an absurd theory may deter a wise and cautious reformer from *abating* an *ancient* anomaly, the good effects of which have been known; but it is scarcely a decisive reason for introducing an anomaly; for on such a scheme the absurdity is certain, and you take your chance of its practical advantage. This is one of the rea-

* "The unanimity of twelve men, so repugnant to all experience of their conduct, passions and understandings, *could hardly in any age have been introduced into practice by the deliberate act of the Legislature.*'—Christian's *Notes to Blackstone's Commentaries*, Part III. c. 23.

sons urged in support of the unanimity of juries.

This establishment, it was likewise supposed, would prevent an invidious discovery of the names and votes of the jurors, and exempt them from the resentment of the party against whom their verdict is given; and would operate as a check on the litigiousness of parties who may be encouraged to move for a new trial, on knowing that a verdict prejudicial to their interests was carried by a narrow majority.

We question the correctness of the first remark. We do not see for what reason the unanimity of the verdict should prevent a disclosure of the proceedings of the jury while they are inclosed; and we believe it will be found, that, in causes before the Court of Exchequer, the opinions of individual jurors may be learned with as little difficulty as in verdicts on criminal cases, returned by a majority of voices. Supposing, however, the remark to be true, we ought, before attaching any great importance to it, to ascertain, whether a Scots jury would not be disposed to brave all the consequences of the discovery of their votes, rather than be compelled to surrender their freedom of opinion, and to concur in a verdict contrary to their sense of the truth of the case.

The soundness of the second position is at least equally doubtful. It may be thought, that, in a mere question of private right, the parties ought to be afforded an opportunity of distinguishing a verdict that is really unanimous, from a verdict which, though carried solely by one vote, is declared to be unanimous by the force of the statute in that case made and provided. The costs of failure are the only legitimate check to intemperate litigation; and, in involving the whole proceedings in mystery, we resort to an expedient more suited to the personal convenience and indolence of the judge, than to the ends of substantial justice.

If these views, or any considerable part of them, be correct, much benefit could not be anticipated from the project sanctioned by the bill. It set afloat a spirit of change that must speedily have extended itself to every branch of the law of Scotland. The system of jury trial, in particular, settled on so broad a basis, must have occasioned great individual injustice, and incalculable perplexity to the whole profession of the law, judges, counsel, and solicitors. The bill did not, and could not, contain a detail of all the collateral aids requisite for the effectual operation of so vast a machine. Every instant new cases and new combinations of circumstances must have emerged, for which it was necessary immediately to provide; and, as no part of the scheme bore any congeniality with the ancient body of the law, the judges were deprived of the great benefit arising from analogy, and would have been compelled to solve the difficulty by the first scrambling expedient that suggested itself, deduced from no preconceived opinion, and moulded by no principle drawn from the stores of their professional experience. That very experience would have proved the source of embarrassment. The attempt was more likely to have proved successful, if committed to men of respectable talents, less versant in the peculiarities of the law of Scotland, than it would have been in the hands of judges, decidedly inimical to it, whose minds were imbued with doctrines, that, instead of lighting them on their journey,

served only to bewilder and lead them astray. The probability is, as we have already hinted, that the measure would soon have been abandoned, as impracticable, and the bill repealed. But the waters would not have quietly returned to their former channel. Not to mention the mischief which in the *interim* many individuals must have suffered, the foundation of ancient establishments would have been broken up; principles, hitherto venerated as sacred, would have been violated; while a precedent was given to injudicious and intemperate tampering, that, at some future period, might have led to novelties equally great, and equally hazardous. In other respects, too, the country must have been injured. A number of offices were to be erected, some of them offensive from their splendour, and all of them united together, productive of great public expence; the holders of which, though the duties to be performed came to an end, had a right to expect indemnification from the state.

We have mentioned, that the bill was brought into the House of Lords on the 16th of February, 1807, by Lord Grenville, who was then prime minister; to the purity of whose motives, we join our feeble voice to that of the country, in yielding our most unqualified assent. In the course of the following month, from circumstances into which it would be preposterous here to enter, a complete change took place in his majesty's councils; in May the parliament was dissolved; and no serious attempt was made to revive a discussion that must have proved fruitless.

Soon after the new parliament met, the Lord Chancellor Eldon laid before the House of Lords a new plan for attaining the same desirable end, under the form of a bill, entitled, "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching appeals to the House of Lords." The progress of this bill, it is now unnecessary to trace. It was introduced into the House on the 10th of August, 1807, and immediately printed and circulated; the consideration of it was reassumed during the next session of parliament, in the beginning of 1808; and, after some slight opposition in both Houses, it finally passed into a law in the month of July, 1808.

We must preface our examination of this statute, by offering our tribute of praise to the spirit in which it was framed. The object of its author plainly was to avoid the danger of precipitate and extensive change in an established system of law, and to obtain the sanction of the legislature to a reform, which, if it failed in the trial, might be abandoned without inconvenience, or, in the event of a more favourable result, might be adopted as the basis of farther improvement.

As a reason for making some new arrangements in the Court of Session, and to facilitate the dispatch of business, the act assigns the great extension of commerce, manufactories, and population, and the great multiplication of transactions in Scotland, which have greatly increased the number of law-suits brought into that court. It provides, that, in future, the Court shall sit in two divisions; one consisting of the Lord President of the College of Justice, and seven of the Ordinary Lords of Session; and the other, of the Lord Justice Clerk, and six of the Ordinary Lords. One judge of each division is directed to officiate weekly, as Ordinary, in the Outer-House and Bill-Chamber.—

The Judges, in their respective divisions, or their quorum, which is four, possess the same power that formerly belonged to the whole Court. The Presidents have one voice, but not a casting voice: in case of an equality, the cause remains for subsequent discussion; and, if the voices shall again be equal, one of the Lords Ordinary, of the same division, in the order of seniority as Judges, is to be called in, to be at the discussion, and to have a vote. In cases of importance and difficulty, it is declared lawful for either Division to state questions of law arising on such cases, for the opinion of the Judges of the other; and all causes may, at the option of the party instituting them, be brought before either of the Courts. These are the most material provisions in the first part of the bill.

The second respected appeals to the House of Lords. No appeal was allowed against judgments of a Lord Ordinary, or interlocutory judgments, as distinguished from judgments on the whole merits of the cause, except by permission of the Division. On lodging an appeal, a copy of the petition of appeal is directed to be laid before the Division to which the cause belongs; and authority is given to them to regulate all matters relative to interim possession, or execution, and payment of costs; such regulations or orders not being competent to be appealed from.

These enactments, important as they are, did not provide an effectual remedy to all the evils experienced in the administration of justice, and still less did they afford an opportunity of realizing those views which speculative men had entertained for improving the whole system. The bill, therefore, farther empowered his majesty to issue a commission in favour of persons who shall make enquiry into the forms of the courts, the fees of clerks, the proceedings of inferior courts, and other matters. They were likewise appointed to make enquiry how far it might be of evident utility to introduce into the proceedings of the Court of Session, or any other court in Scotland, trial by jury, in any and what cases of a civil nature, and in what manner and form that mode of trial could be most usefully established:—The report to be made to his majesty, and afterwards to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

We regret, that, in one important particular, this statute is equally deficient with Lord Grenville's bill, no provision being made for diminishing the number of judges. It may be still competent, under the commission, to establish constantly, in the Outer-House, a certain number of the judges to be hereafter appointed to try causes individually; but, tho' we are aware of the benefit of this arrangement, we think that a diminution in the number of judges is an essential part of any plan of radical and complete reform. The objections formerly urged to the separation into three chambers, render it unnecessary for us to state our entire approbation of the arrangement made by this act: and the experience that has ensued, completely demonstrates that this arrangement is right; for the arrears left by the undivided court, were exhausted within a year after the statute passed, and the whole judicial business is now conducted without fatigue to the judges, and to the satisfaction of the country.

The branch of the bill respecting

appeals, seems as well calculated to prevent frivolous appeals, and to secure the rights of parties presenting appeals, as any regulation affecting the Court of Session that can be devised. The complete remedy is to be sought elsewhere.

It is farther proper to mention, that, by an act which passed during the same session of parliament, it was provided, that no stipend of any clergyman, which had been augmented prior to its date, should be again augmented until the expiration of 15 years from the date of the decree granting him the augmentation; and that such stipends as should be augmented after the bill received the royal assent, should not be increased for 20 years subsequent to the decree of augmentation.

Although it would be presumptuous to offer any opinion on the matters remitted to the commissioners, who have not yet made their report, we cannot conclude without expressing an earnest hope, that the trial by jury will be extended to some cases which at present are decided by the Court of Session. The prevailing sentiment undoubtedly is, that this mode of procedure is of evident utility in certain descriptions of causes; and, in deference to the public opinion, the experiment ought to be tried. In the cases to which it is suited, and we are persuaded there are such, it would serve the ends of justice, with little delay or expence to the parties, and it would most certainly tend to liberalize the profession of the law. We would extend it to all criminal actions; to all actions founded on delinquency; and other questions, depending on an issue in fact, might be settled by the verdict of a jury, provided the Court shall, in its discretion, deem that mode of investigation practicable.

We shall offer no apology for the freedom with which we have investigated both these legislative measures. We have been actuated by no motive we are ashamed to avow. We are unalterably attached to that system of jurisprudence, under the protection of which, our native country has advanced from poverty and rudeness, to prosperity and civilization; and, if we cannot improve, we would at least preserve, our undoubted and invaluable inheritance, without waste or dilapidation.

HISTORY

OF THE

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

When we take a historical survey of the human species, one of the most striking objects which presents itself is, the inequality of their progress towards knowledge and refinement. During whole ages the human intellect seems as it were asleep, scarcely an additional fact is added to the stock of knowledge, and no effectual steps taken to ameliorate the condition of humanity. Reason appears, even in the best informed, with the imbecility of childhood. Mankind hardly venture upon speculation, or if a solitary individual here and there attempt to cultivate his understanding, reveries and absurdities engross his attention, and he only distinguishes himself from his contemporaries by marking with greater precision and certainty the miserable state of the intellectual powers of his time. Other periods are marked by the peculiar activity of the human mind; by the firm and accelerated pace in which it marches on towards improvement; by the splendid discoveries which mark its progress: by the accumulation of every species of knowledge; and by the increase of the power and the comforts of society.

These alternate periods of activity and sleep may be distinctly seen in the history of Europe. In Asia, the other division of civilized society, the case has been different. The southern nations of that vast and delightful region, at a very early period, made considerable progress in the arts, and even in various departments of useful and speculative science; but here their progress stopped short. They can scarcely, indeed, be said to have declined. Every succeeding race acquired the very same quantity of knowledge which had distinguished their predecessors. But with

this quantity they have remained almost uniformly satisfied, without making any attempts to add to the stock, or improve upon the exertions of their ancestors. In Asia, the human mind can scarcely be called progressive. The understanding has been bound down by cords, formed at a very early period, and which posterity has neither had the ability nor the inclination to break.

In tracing the history of the human understanding, we must turn away from these feeble nations,—the cradle, indeed, of the human race, and where the mind at first seems to have advanced with uncommon rapidity, but where, from causes which it is not our object at present to trace, it was early shackled, and where it has been kept ever since in a state of total inactivity. We must turn to Europe,—a quarter of the world, small, indeed, in point of size, but vast and most important in the history of the human intellect.

In ancient Europe, Greece forms by far the most prominent figure. That small country, placed in one of the most delightful climates in the world; early acquainted with letters, and happy in a language admirably adapted for every purpose of science and of fine writing, at once copious, melodious, and precise; divided into a great number of small states, most of which, from various causes, got rid of the petty tyrants by whom they were originally enslaved, and established in their place free and independent cities; obliged to contend with a neighbouring despotic empire, infinitely their superior in population and in wealth,—early acquired an activity and energy of mind extremely favourable to the cultivation and improvement of the understanding. Whether the Greeks borrowed the first rude germs of the different sciences which they cultivated from the Egyptians, the Chaldees, and the Phœnicians, as is generally admitted, is not, in reality, an enquiry of much importance. They soon, at any rate, far surpassed these nations, and repaid, with accumulated interest, the treasures which they had originally imported. Mathematics is the science which the Greeks cultivated most, and which, perhaps, upon the whole, does them the greatest credit. That rigid and elegant mode of demonstration which distinguishes the ancient geometry, and of which we have so admirable a specimen in the books of Euclid, seems to have been their invention. They ascertained the properties of plain figures and of regular solids with the completest success; and no one can contemplate the splendid discoveries of Archimedes and Apollonius, without feeling the highest admiration for these immortal and illustrious men. The imperfect state of their notation of numbers, and the consequent difficulties which attended all their calculations, prevented them from establishing a regular analytical method, or from making such discoveries in algebra as rendered it of great utility in advancing the other branches of mathematics; but even in that branch of the science, their discoveries were important.

Next after mathematics, astronomy was the science which owed its greatest improvement to the Greeks. That delightful and sublime science, on which navigation, and consequently commerce, in a great measure depends, is supposed to have originated in Egypt and Persia. Though the Greek sages turned their attention to it at an early period of their history, it was late, not indeed till after the time of Alexander the Great,

before they made any great progress in it. The splendid improvements of Hipparchus, and the intricate system of Ptolemy, are known to every tyro in science.—Geography is almost the only other of the physical sciences which lies under great obligations to the Greeks. Though the imperfect state of navigation, and their consequent ignorance of all distant countries, prevented them from giving an accurate outline even of Europe and Asia, yet they established the principles of the science, and pointed out the proper method of determining the position of different places: of course, they constituted geography the rudiments of the science which it is at this day. Though optics depends upon mathematical principles, it was not much elucidated by the Greeks; but upon acoustics, at least as far as the theory of music is concerned, they wrote some curious and important dissertations. Hydrostatics, hydraulics, and pneumatics, except so far as explained by Archimedes, were almost unknown to them. They were still less acquainted, if possible, with magnetism, electricity, and chemistry. These sciences, indeed, are of modern date; even their origin as sciences scarcely goes farther back than 1600.

The branches of knowledge which, next to the mathematics, do the Greeks most credit, are poetry, oratory, and history. In these delightful branches their exertions were splendid, and completely successful. It has been said, and perhaps with justice, that in these branches they have never been excelled: It has been affirmed, and, at one period, it was the fashion to maintain it, that in these branches they never have been equalled. But a complete comparison in such cases is difficult, if not absolutely impossible. Who shall establish a standard of perfection? And supposing such a standard established, who shall point out the method of applying it? In comparing the ancients and the moderns together, the latter are in danger of not having justice done them. The very remote period in which the former flourished, and our imperfect acquaintance with the language in which they wrote, increases our admiration for them, while it diminishes our capacity of judging of their merits. Every well educated Briton can judge of the language of Milton with tolerable accuracy, and can perceive and feel his defects where they exist. But who can decide, with justice, respecting the defects of Homer's style? The diction of Milton is familiar to our ears; and words and phrases which occur in common conversation cannot but lose somewhat of their dignity when applied to the purposes of the poet. But Homer's language is no longer spoken; and even the meanest and most common phrases have acquired a dignity from age, which they did not originally possess. These, and many other circumstances which it is unnecessary to mention at present, ought to be taken into consideration when we compare the writings of the ancients with those of the moderns. Perhaps the time may come, long after the British empire has ceased to exist, long after our government, and institutions, and laws have ceased to be observed, when our language, superior in precision, equal in energy, and not greatly inferior in harmony, either to that of the Romans or the Greeks, has ceased to be spoken;—perhaps the time may come, when Homer and Milton may with propriety be compared, and when full justice will be done to one of the

greatest and most glorious of the British names, unalloyed with the dishonest illiberality of opposite politics, or the ignorant affectation of antiquarian pedantry. It has been said that the ancients have left us the best models of fine writing, of every description; and that a diligent study of these models on our part is absolutely necessary to ensure success. That they have left us excellent models in poetry and history is a truth which cannot be disputed: that these models contributed essentially to the rapid progress of the moderns in the same departments is undoubted:--they constituted a standard of taste, to which works of a similar kind might be referred; they produced a more violent emulation than would otherwise have existed, and they furnished a copious fund of knowledge, which served both to inform and to invigorate the mind. But when the moderns had produced a great number of excellent models in every kind of writing, the importance of the ancient models sunk in proportion. A British author may form himself as successfully for writing history by studying the works of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, as by the writings of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, or of Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus. And he who means to woo the tragic muse will find at least as exquisite models for imitation in the writings of Shakespeare and of Otway, as in those of Æschylus, Sophocles, or Euripides. Thomson and Cowper will not yield the palm to Hesiod and Theocritus, nor will Milton shrink into insignificance when compared to Homer. The classic and scientific sublimity of Dryden and Gray rivals and excels the far-famed compositions of Pindar. Goldsmith has struck out a new channel, which had not been traversed by any of the ancients. But in a language like ours, where a hundred poets of eminence may be produced, it would be vain and endless to continue the comparison. If Pope might be contrasted with Horace, and Young with Juvenal, to whom could we compare Spencer, or Butler, or Dryden, or Gay? From what ancient did Swift, that champion of antiquity, and slanderer of his contemporaries, who was always blaming, and generally in the wrong, from what ancient did he draw the peculiarity of his manner? Or who served Cowper as a model in his poems? He had studied Homer, it is true, and even attempted to follow him; but the attempt, as every body knows, was attended with no great degree of success. To suppose it impossible for the moderns to equal the ancients in history and poetry, is the same thing as to affirm that the human mind is inferior to what it was in ancient times, or that we employ at present an inferior vehicle of thought. The first of these suppositions is inconsistent with the superiority of our scientific acquisitions, with our improvements in the arts, and in our political establishments; the second can hardly be maintained by any one who will be at the trouble to study and compare the languages of ancient and modern Europe.

In mentioning the branches of science which the Greeks cultivated, zoology ought not to be omitted, nor the name of Aristotle, one of the most eminent philosophers who adorned that scientific country, forgotten. His history of animals is entitled to very great praise, and is the only monument remaining of the taste which Alexander the Great displayed for the progress of knowledge.

The treatise of Theophrastus on stones deserves also to be mentioned. It was to a translation of that book that Sir John Hill was first indebted for his reputation. Dioscorides, tho' commented on at such length, and with such ingenuity, after the revival of letters, deserves hardly to be mentioned. He can be considered only as a collector of receipts, and a publisher of the nostrums of his day, with little botanical knowledge, and hardly any discrimination. Hence the difficulty of understanding him, and the impossibility, in many cases, of making out the plants to which he alludes.

The Romans, notwithstanding the splendour of their conquests, and the wisdom of many of their institutions, when we contemplate their scientific acquirements, must be ranked far below the Greeks. Not a single mathematician of eminence graces their annals. They were nearly as ignorant of astronomy. Julius Cæsar, indeed, wrote on the subject; but though his work be lost, we may conclude, from his active ambition, that his progress in that peaceful science could not be very great. Accordingly, in his reformation of the calendar, he had recourse to the assistance of a Greek. The poem of Manilius is rather upon astrology than astronomy; and, at any rate, Manilius was not a Roman. The only book of science which the Romans have left us, is the Natural History of Pliny; a vast monument of laborious industry, the fruit of much reading, ill digested, and of much observation, ill arranged. To him we are indebted for our knowledge of many of the most important arts practised by the ancients. His descriptions are often imperfect, and often so obscure as to be unintelligible. In his accounts of shells, animals, vegetables, and minerals, it is often impossible, after the most attentive examination, to make out the species to which he alludes. But, with all its imperfections on its head, the Natural History of Pliny is a most valuable work, and furnishes us with much curious historical information respecting the natural sciences, which, except for it, would have absolutely perished.

The preceding observations were intended to shew the progress in science made by the ancients. Let us now consider the improvements which it has received from modern cultivation.

The different sciences (excluding metaphysics and moral philosophy) may be conveniently enough comprehended under four grand divisions, namely, Natural History, Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, and Chemistry.

I.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Natural History is an arrangement and description of all the beings belonging to this earth, and subdivides itself into three branches,—Botany, Zoology, and Mineralogy; according to the three great kingdoms of nature,—plants, animals, and minerals.

I. Botany.—Plants constitute so agreeable and important a class of objects, that they must at all times have attracted the attention of mankind: they would soon distinguish those vegetable productions which could be used as articles of food, and learn to shun those that were hurtful or poisonous. But among the

ancients, botany, as a science, made scarcely any progress. Theophrastus has given us a short description of plants: it is scanty and imperfect, but, considered as a first attempt, displays the hand of a master. Neither Pliny nor Dioscorides deserve to be mentioned among the list of botanists. The real founder of botany, as a science, was Conrad Gesner, who was born at Zurich, in 1516, and died of the plague in 1565. He first suggested a methodical arrangement of plants, according to classes, orders, and genera, from the different structure of the flowers; an idea which all true botanists have pursued ever since, and to which the whole progress which has been made in the science is, in reality, owing. The idea originally started by Gesner was taken up and successively improved upon by Cæsalpinus, Morison, Ray, Rivinus, and Tourneforte, till at last the happy arrangement of Linnæus was contrived and published, and rapidly superseded all the preceding. It was not at first received into France: that nation, proud of their Tourneforte, was too much attached to his system, to give it up at once. It gradually fell, however, into disuse even in France; and at present the Linnæan system is followed in that country, as well as in every other. Jussieu, a French botanist of the highest eminence, has lately contrived a natural system possessed of the greatest merit, and absolutely necessary to the general botanist. In consequence of the great zeal for botany, excited chiefly by the ardour of Linnæus, and the numerous voyages and travels which have been undertaken to collect plants, the number of species has increased enormously, and cannot, perhaps, be rated much lower than 30,000. The general botanist cannot recollect the whole of such an immense collection, except by artificial means. Hence the importance of Jussieu's system, which classes them all in a comparatively small number of groups, all the genera belonging to each of which are so intimately connected in structure, that they serve to call each other up into the mind. Great improvements have been made also, of late, in the arrangement and description of several of the Linnæan classes and orders, and in none more than in the musci, which have been subdivided into a considerable number of new genera, which greatly facilitates the investigation of species. The scientific botanists of our own country have borne a conspicuous part in these improvements. Not to mention the unrivalled herbarium of Sir Joseph Bankes, which has been of so much importance to the science, and the botanic garden at Kew, certainly the richest in the world, nor the vast number of new plants brought to Europe in consequence of our voyages to the south sea, the labours of the Linnæan Society constitute an important era in botany. A vast number of new and important observations have made their appearance in the transactions of that learned body, and the names of Smith, Goodenough, Turner, Brown, Salisbury, &c., &c. are universally known. But in a general view of this kind, it is hardly possible to notice the additions and improvements which have been introduced into the arrangement and classification of plants. It will be more entertaining, as well as instructive, to take a view of the improvements introduced into the physiology of plants in these modern times.

The anatomy of plants was begun and brought to a considerable de-

gree of perfection by the celebrated Dr Grew, who was appointed to prosecute that subject, and even received a salary from the Royal Society. His discoveries on that subject were read to the Royal Society, in different papers, between the years 1670 and 1677, and published at the expence of that illustrious body. A second edition of it appeared in 1682, in folio, with eighty-three plates. This work has never since been reprinted. It is now scarce, and highly valued. About the same time, the Royal Society published a dissertation on the same subject, by the celebrated Malpighi, much shorter, and not so comprehensive as Grew's, but also very valuable.

The next important addition to our knowledge of the functions of plants was made by Dr Hales, in his Vegetable Statics, first printed in 1727. This work contains many admirable experiments on the motion of the sap in trees, on the moisture absorbed and emitted during vegetation, and on the importance of air to the vegetation of plants, as well as to animals. Many curious additions to our knowledge of the functions of plants, and even their anatomy, were made by Duhamel. His Physique des Arbres must be considered as one of the most important productions of the last century. It is not free, indeed, from mistakes; but the experiments which it contains are valuable and well conducted. To Bonnet of Geneva we are indebted for some valuable information respecting the functions of the leaves, and the motion of the sap. But to no person does vegetable physiology lie under more obligations than to the celebrated Hedwig. He examined the flowers of mosses, with a degree of perseverance and sagacity truly astonishing, and has explained the nature and structure of these minute and curious organs in a very satisfactory manner. He has been enabled to correct the errors into which Dillenius had fallen, and which had misled Linnaeus, who was not much accustomed to microscopical observations. Mirbel and Decandolle have added somewhat to our knowledge of the structure and functions of vegetables; particularly of the grasses; but the most important and celebrated modern cultivator of vegetable physiology is Mr Knight, who has published many excellent dissertations on the subject in the Philosophical Transactions, and has improved and corrected the opinions of former philosophers, especially of Duhamel.

Considerable light has likewise been thrown upon the functions of plants by the recent researches of modern chemists. The names of Saussure, Sennebier, Priestley, and Ingenhousz are particularly conspicuous.

The functions of the larger plants have been chiefly attended to: those of the smaller are of more difficult investigation, and less progress has been made in it. The following may be considered as a tolerably accurate sketch of the leading facts which have been ascertained in vegetable physiology.

All plants originate from seed. The whole doctrine of equivocal generation, at one time so fashionable, has been long exploded. The actual existence of seeds has been demonstrated in all plants, except the lichens and algae. The fructification of the first of these genera has been imperfectly examined; that of the algæ is still entirely unknown. But analogy leads us to believe that these singular plants grow from seeds as well as the

mosses and ferns. Though the parts of fructification of the mushroom tribe have been but imperfectly examined, yet it has been ascertained that these plants form seeds, which vegetate like other seeds, only with much more rapidity; and fungi are often propagated by means of seed.

Seeds are composed essentially of three parts,—the cotyledons, the radicle, and the plumula. The *cotyledons* constitute the greatest part of every seed, and consequently give it its shape: they may be distinctly seen in the garden bean. The two kidney-shaped masses into which it divides when the coats are taken off are the cotyledons of the bean. Some seeds contain only one cotyledon, as those of the grasses; most seeds contain two, as the bean, the pea; some, as the garden cress, contain six: in some, no cotyledons can be distinguished; but all of these seeds are too small for accurate examination, even by means of microscopes. Advantage has been taken of this variation of the number of cotyledons in seeds. Vegetables have been arranged according to the number of cotyledons which their seeds contain: the arrangement is curious, and, in many respects, highly important, as the nature of the plant varies very much with the number of its cotyledons.—The second part of the seed is the *radicle*. It may be seen in the garden bean, when deprived of its coats, issuing out between the two cotyledons, at the hollow part of the bean, a little below the eye. The third part of the seed is the *plumula*. In the garden bean it may be seen passing inwards between the cotyledons, as if it were a continuation of the radicle. The cotyledons contain a quantity of food laid up for the embryo plant; the radicle, by the process of germination, is converted into the future root, while the plumula becomes the stem of the young plant.

Seeds for germination require moisture, and a temperature somewhat higher than the freezing point: they require also the contact of air. If kept moist, without the contact of air, they soon putrefy, except they be protected by oil, as is the case with the seeds of the cruciform plants. Light is injurious to germination, chiefly by the heat which it produces.

Seeds, when properly placed for germination, absorb moisture, and swell; at the same time, they absorb a portion of the oxygen of the atmosphere and give out a quantity of carbonic acid exactly equal to the oxygen absorbed. The food laid up in the cotyledons becomes a milky liquid. In this state it is absorbed by a set of vessels spread through the cotyledons, and carried to the radicle; the radicle, thus supplied with food, increases in size, and is converted into a root. By the time the root is completely formed, the food in the cotyledons is usually wasted: but their utility still continues: they now rise out of the earth, put on the form of leaves, and are what are usually called the seminal leaves of plants. The roots now absorb food from the earth: but this food, before it can be applied to the purposes of vegetation, requires to be digested. For this purpose it is conveyed, by a set of vessels, to the seminal leaves, where it undergoes digestion: it is then carried to the plumula, which, in its turn, increases in size, rises out of the earth, becomes the stem of the plant, and puts forth leaves. As soon as the plant has put out leaves, the cotyledons, or seminal leaves, become useless. Accordingly,

they decay, and drop off. But the plant cannot be deprived of them at an earlier period, without destruction.

The young tree, thus perfect in its parts, continues to absorb food by its roots from the earth. This food is in a liquid form, and, from the experiments of Saussure, Einhoff, and Braconnot, seems analogous in its properties to what is called vegetable extractive by chemists. This sap is conveyed in appropriate vessels through the wood, and chiefly, if not wholly, that part of the wood called the alburnum, up to the leaves, where it is digested, and converted into the peculiar juice, or the *succus proprius* of the plant. From the experiments of Hales it appears that the sap moves in these vessels with considerable force; for it balanced a column of mercury above 32 inches long. Duhamel endeavoured to show that it moves in these vessels equally well either from the root to the leaves or the leaves to the root; for, by planting the branches of young trees in the ground, and exposing the roots in the air, he converted the branches into roots, and the roots into branches, and, of course, reversed the usual direction of the sap. Hence it was concluded that these vessels are destitute of valves. But Mr Knight has shewn that the experiment of Duhamel succeeds but imperfectly, and that the sap moves much more readily and easily from the roots to the branches, than in the opposite direction.

In the leaves the sap undergoes the process of digestion; for the leaves in plants answer the double purpose of the stomach and lungs of animals. A very considerable portion of moisture is exhaled by the leaves: this serves to concentrate the vegetable matter contained in the sap, and to fit it better for the purposes to which it is applied. It has been ascertained, by the experiments of chemical philosophers, that the leaves during the day absorb a quantity of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, that they decompose it, retain the carbon and a portion of the oxygen, and emit the rest of the oxygen in the state of gas. This decomposition is just the reverse of combustion; so that the leaves of plants have the property of unburning carbonic acid gas: by this they increase the quantity of carbon in the sap. It appears also, from the experiments of Saussure, that they emit at the same time a quantity of azotic gas. Thus, during the daytime, the leaves of plants absorb carbonic acid gas, and emit oxygen gas and moisture.

Their functions during the night, or in the dark, are quite the reverse. They then absorb moisture from the atmosphere: they absorb also oxygen gas, and convert it into carbonic acid, which is partly retained, and partly emitted. Hence the reason why plants will not vegetate except in contact of atmospherical air. Less oxygen is absorbed by evergreens than by those trees which lose their leaves in winter; and these trees absorb more than herbaceous plants, whether terrestrial or aquatic. By these processes the sap is converted into the peculiar juices of the plant, analogous to the blood in animals, and in that state it is distributed all over the plant, for the purposes of vegetation. There is a set of vessels for the purpose, proceeding from each leaf towards the root: these vessels are situated in the bark, and all of them move downwards. Hence, if the leaf at the extremity of a branch be pulled off, the portion of the branch be-

tween the extremity and the next leaf receives no nourishment, and of course dies. It appears, from the experiments and observations of Mr Knight, that after the plant has completed all the processes of vegetation for the summer; after it has acquired all the addition of size, and has put forth its blossoms, and formed seeds, the digestion of the sap still continues for some time. The peculiar juice thus formed is laid up in the alburnum till next spring; then it is taken up by the new sap, and serves for food, ready digested, to form the new leaves. Were it not for this wise provision of Nature, new leaves could not be formed, and vegetation, of course, would be at an end. Such are the phenomena of the digestion of vegetables, as far as they have been observed. Some of the other vegetable functions deserve to be mentioned.

It has been completely established that the flowers are analogous to the organs of generation in animals; that the antherae are the male organs, and the pistil the female; that seeds are never formed, or at least are not capable of vegetating, unless the yellow pollen of the antherae be deposited on the stigma of the pistil. It has been rendered probable that the pistil is perforated, and that the fructifying matter is conveyed through the perforation to the germen. This sexual system originated in Britain, and has been fully established by the most unequivocal experiments.

It is remarkable that, in what position soever the seeds are deposited in the earth, the radicle always sinks downwards, while the stem as constantly shoots upwards. Many attempts have been made to explain this common but remarkable fact. Light was usually considered as the chief agent. But Mr Knight has demonstrated, by a decisive experiment, that the phenomenon is owing to gravitation. For when gravitation was prevented from acting, by keeping the seeds continually in motion, the stems no longer ascended, nor the roots descended.

II. Zoology, one of the most obvious, inviting, and interesting branches of knowledge, was longer neglected than almost any other. Aristotle is almost the only ancient philosopher, who devoted himself to the study of it, and what he has left us on the subject, is, perhaps, one of the most valuable parts of his writings. He divided animals into viviparous, and oviparous, including, in the first class, all quadrupeds, and in the last, birds, fishes and insects. This division, he was sensible, was to be taken with some latitude, as there are some quadrupeds, lizards for example, which are not viviparous, and some insects and fishes which are viviparous, though not quadrupeds. Aristotle continued the sole writer on zoology, till, in the 16th century, Conrad Gesner, the father of botanical science, published his voluminous History of Animals. He followed the arrangement of Aristotle, separating the oviparous from the viviparous quadrupeds. The ornithology of Gesner is peculiarly good. Many discoveries were made by that laborious man, which were copied by succeeding writers on the subject, often without acknowledgement. The work of Aldrovandus, who succeeded him, is chiefly a collection, while that of Johnston may, without impropriety, be denominated a copy. Splendid books on fishes were published by Salvianus, and by Rondeletius, in 1554. The first book on insects was published by Dr Mouffet, an English physician, in 1634.

It was the joint labour of several able men, among whom may be mentioned the celebrated Gesner.

Such was the state of zoology, when the illustrious Harvey appeared, and boldly called in question and rejected one of the fundamental doctrines of the Aristotelian philosophy—the doctrine of *equivocal generation;* a doctrine confessedly unworthy of Aristotle's great name, but which no one had the courage to controvert. It had been long bandied about in the schools, and had given birth to many absurdities and physical quibbles. Harvey's doctrine, *omnia ab ovo*, was not acceded to without much controversy. Philosophy, however, at last prevailed, and Harvey had the merit of laying the foundation of physiology, and of introducing that spirit of enquiry, which has been since prosecuted with such eminent success. His treatise on the formation of the chick in ovo, is deservedly considered as a master-piece of investigation; and the theory of generation, which he founded on it, is still considered as the most plausible which has been offered to the world. The notions of Harvey were adopted by Redi, whose experiments, to disprove equivocal generation, deserve the highest praise. This absurd hypothesis, for it is entitled to no better name, is not yet absolutely banished from the world of letters; but it has been discarded for many years, and Harvey's maxim adopted by the most enlightened, cautious, and candid physiologists. If, in our day, the doctrine of equivocal generation has been adopted by Girtanner, Delametherie, and one of our own countrymen, we may ascribe the reason, without much hesitation, rather to an over-weening desire to attract notice, and procure distinction, than to a conviction produced by a rigid and cool investigation. The adoption of paradoxes, and of opinions, which run counter to the generality of mankind, has in all ages afforded an inviting road to distinction; a road most commonly traversed indeed by minds of an inferior rate; but which geniuses, even of the first order, have not always had the good fortune to avoid. Mr Hume, whose abilities were of the highest rank, and whose general honesty of conduct was indisputable, affords a humiliating illustration of this remark. For it will scarcely be denied, even by his greatest admirers, that most of the paradoxes and absurdities adopted by this celebrated philosopher, were embraced in the first place, with a view to excite controversy, and attract attention.

Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was much more splendid and important. It produced a controversy of the most violent kind, and was embraced by no contemporary physicians (at least at first,) who were beyond the age of forty. This controversy would not deserve to be mentioned at all, if it were not for the humiliating view which it gives us of human nature. This obstinate perseverance, however, of old men in the opinions which they have embraced when young, whether right or wrong, is not so injurious to the progress of science as might at first sight appear. On the contrary, it seems to have been implanted in human nature for the best of purposes, and, when properly regulated, is of the greatest importance. It is during the period of youth, when philosophers enter with ardour into the career of science, that their invention is the most vigorous, and that real progress is made in the investigation of nature. As they ad-

vance in years, their prejudices augment, and the opinions which they have imbibed are retained with the most obstinate pertinacity. But by this time, they are succeeded by a new race, in a great measure free from the prejudices which they have imbibed, and eagerly desirous to distinguish themselves by their new views and their new discoveries. There is danger, that the ardour of these young philosophers should make them too little scrupulous about the adoption of novelties, and the abandonment of old opinions, and that error and absurdity should find their way into the temple of science, and clog and retard the vigorous flights of the human intellect. To prevent this fatal propensity of the young, is the province of old men. By combating every new opinion, and refusing to assent to every new fact, they occasion a more rigid and scrupulous investigation, and thus, in general, the seed is sifted from the chaff.

Harvey's discovery of the circulation led to a complete investigation of the blood-vessels, and of the mechanical means by which the circulation was carried on. Much curious matter was brought to light on the subject, which soon led the way to the humeral pathology, carried to so great a length by Boerhaave, and the physicians in the beginning of the last century.

Dr Willis, professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, may be considered as the first writer who gave a good description of the brain and nervous system. It deserves attention, and redounds not a little to the credit of our countrymen, that, for the discovery of the circulation, and the account of the nerves, confessedly two of the most important parts of the animal structure, anatomy is chiefly indebted to the enlightened exertions of British philosophers. If our countrymen do not always hold the first rank in botany and zoology, as mere describers or system-makers, their exertions in the physiological parts of these sciences are pre-eminently conspicuous. In the physiology of plants, what writers stand higher than Grew, Hales, and, in our own day, Mr Knight? And in the physiology of animals, what is more important than the doctrine of generation, of the circulation, and of the nervous system? all first investigated and explained by our illustrious countrymen. To enumerate the important discoveries made in anatomy, about the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, would lead to details quite inconsistent with the limited length of this treatise; and a bare enumeration of the names of the anatomists who distinguished themselves in that splendid career, would be useless, as they are too celebrated not to be familiar to every person who has received a liberal education. It would be unpardonable, however, not to mention the discovery of the lymphatis system, by Rudbeck and Bartholin, because it has contributed essentially to the subsequent physiological systems which appeared during the 18th century in such numbers, and with such ephemeral effect.

Systematic zoology profited not a little by these great discoveries.—The two most eminent systematic zoologists of that age, were the two illustrious friends, Willoughby and Ray. A work on fishes, and another on birds was projected, and in part completed by Willoughby, but he died before their publication. They were edited and published by Ray, at the expence of the Royal So-

ciety, and constitute two works of the greatest importance. Probably a considerable part of both was added by Ray, though that cannot be certainly known. Ray, dissatisfied with the Aristotelian division of animals, invented another, founded on the structure of the heart; which, though open to objections, is, at the same time, deserving of very considerable praise. He divided animals into *Sanguinea* and *Exsanguinea*. The first class he subdivided into such as are furnished with lungs, and such as breathe with gills. The animals with lungs are subdivided into those whose heart has *two ventricles*, and those whose heart has only *one ventricle*. The latter division contains *reptiles*; the former *quadrupeds*, *whales*, and *birds*. The animals with gills include all the *fishes*, properly so called. The *animalia exsanguinea* were divided into *greater* and *lesser*. The latter division contained the *insects*; the former was subdivided into three genera,—the *Mollea* or *Mollusca*, as *cuttle-fish* and *polypi*; the *Crustacea*, as *crabs* and *lobsters*; and the *Testacea*, or *shell fish*.

It may be necessary, perhaps, to mention Leuenhoeck, in consequence of the great celebrity which he acquired in his lifetime, and the total neglect into which his refuted theory of generation has fallen. He was an excellent observer, and the author of many important discoveries, which have been quietly received, without remembering the original inventor.

About this time, Dr Lister published his celebrated work on shells, which was a master-piece in its day, and still continues essential to the conchologist.

Though the writers on zoology at this time were so numerous that it is impossible to notice them all, it would be unpardonable not to mention Reaumur, who immortalized himself by his admirable work on insects, and Swammerdam, whose anatomical observations on that minute tribe of animals are scarcely less admirable. Let us hasten to the time of Linnæus, who established the system of zoology at present universally followed. It is little else than a reformation of the system of Ray. He divided animals into six classes;—*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insectæ*, and *Vermes*. The number of species belonging to each of these classes, in the twelfth edition of Linnæus's system, is as follows:

	Genera.	*Species.*
Mammalia, -	47	557
Aves, -	87	2686
Amphibia, -	10	366
Pisces, -	66	889
Insectæ, -	121	10896
Vermes, -	118	4036
		19430

Since that period, however, a great many additional species have been added. Very few species of mammalia have been discovered, nor, indeed, could such discoveries be looked for. Some, however, have been added, chiefly from the continent of New Holland; and some of these new species are of a very singular structure. For the account of them we are chiefly indebted to Mr Everard Home of London, who has enriched comparative anatomy with so many valuable additions, and whose connection with Sir Joseph Bankes, and with the Royal Society of London, give him such excellent opportunities to extend the bounds of that important branch of anatomy.

Several additions have been made to the birds, chiefly from the same

quarter. Some new amphibia have been discovered, even in our own country, within these few years. Indeed, from the shyness of these animals, and the places where they live, it is obvious that many of them must be still unknown. The same observation applies still more forcibly to the fishes. Living in an element which conceals them from our view, and often at depths which it is difficult to reach, it is obvious that many of them may escape our attention. Accordingly, new species of fish are discovered occasionally: Several, indeed, have been observed, even on the south coast of England, by Colonel Montague, within these few years: And many erroneous particulars respecting some long known are corrected by the more accurate observations of modern naturalists. Indeed, when an error once makes its way into a book of natural history, it is difficult to get rid of it. Naturalists, for the most part, servilely copy each other, and the error passes unsuspected from book to book, and from age to age. Even the figure of the common Greenland whale given in all books, as appears from an accurate drawing lately given to the Wernerian Society by Mr Scoresby, is very inaccurate; and we have no evidence that the animal described by our best systematic writers as the Greenland whale exists at all. Many errors may be pointed out in the work of Lacepede on fishes, the latest and most elaborate writer on the subject. The same observation applies to our countryman, Dr Shaw, and, indeed, to all systematic writers, without exception. A late dissertation, by Mr Everard Home, on an animal cast ashore on the north of Scotland, and pretty accurately described by several persons who saw it, and actually measured its length and other dimensions, affords a striking proof of the facility with which systematic writers fall into error. Mr Home insists upon it, that the animal in question was not a new species, as had been supposed, but merely the *squalus maximus*; and to make out this point, he does not scruple to reduce its length to about one half of the measurement actually taken, and to add as much to its other dimensions. If naturalists are to be indulged in such liberties, any species whatever may be reduced to what species soever we please, without difficulty or obstruction.

The insects are much more numerous than any of the other classes, and, from the great changes to which they are liable, it is by no means an easy task to classify them. Many species, of course, are still wanting; but this branch of zoology has made astonishing progress of late years. When Fabricius, one of the most celebrated and successful systematic writers on insects, first began to write on the subject, he declared that the arrangement of insects was not farther advanced than that of plants was, when Gesner first wrote on the subject. But in his last writings he acknowledges that it had made prodigious progress, and that it was now on a footing with the other branches of zoology. As his classification of insects is unfinished, it is impossible to determine the number of species which it contains; but in those departments which he has completed, his species are much more numerous than those in the twelfth edition of Linnæus.

As to the vermes, as many of them live in the sea, it is obvious that our knowledge of them must still be incomplete. Many of the species belonging to this class were long con-

sidered as plants. Peysonnel was the philosopher who first suggested the contrary notion. The subject was fully investigated by our celebrated countryman Ellis, whose work on the zoophites is by far the best which has yet appeared, and essential to the student of that difficult and curious department of nature.

In the preceding rapid sketch, we have omitted altogether the names of many illustrious writers on the various branches of zoology. Many British writers of eminence, indeed, have not been mentioned. But even a cursory view of this fertile region of knowledge, provided any thing like justice were done to the writers on it, would occupy a volume. The bare list of writers on some of its branches, given in the Linnæan Transactions, fills several hundred quarto pages. This, we trust, will be considered as an apology for the unavoidable omission in the preceding review. We could notice only those men whose eminence was such as to produce splendid improvements in the science. How numerous must the writers on zoology be, when such names as Pennant, Cuvier, and Blumenbach, could be entirely omitted?

III. MINERALOGY, the third and last branch of natural history, is attended with much greater difficulty than either botany or zoology. Its progress, accordingly, was much slower. Theophrastus, among the Greeks, has left us a treatise upon stones, of considerable length. It treats chiefly of the precious stones, and contains several interesting particulars about the uses to which these bodies were put by the ancients. But as hardly any other description is given of these substances except their colours, and as minerals of very different natures have frequently the same colour, it is often difficult to make out the particular minerals to which Theophrastus alludes. Much pains have been bestowed on the subject by modern writers. The most successful annotator of Theophrastus, upon the whole, is Sir John Hill. Most of the historical details respecting the precious stones which have appeared in the recent German authors have been borrowed from his translation. The last two books of Pliny's Natural History are wholly employed in giving an account of stones. He describes a great variety of marbles and precious stones, and gives many curious historical details respecting the uses to which they were put. The names of minerals which occur in Pliny are much more numerous than those in Theophrastus, and vast pains have been taken to make out all the different species to which he alludes; but the commentators on Pliny have, in general, been less successful than those on Theophrastus, so that a very great part of his details are in a great measure lost to us.

Avicenna, who flourished in the 10th century, wrote a short treatise on minerals. It is very perspicuous as far as it goes, and is remarkable for containing the very same division of minerals into four classes which is still used by the moderns. Very little is to be found in it, however, which does not occur also in Pliny. The real founder of mineralogy, as a science, was George Agricola, a Saxon miner, who wrote about the middle of the 16th century. He did not, indeed, attempt to compose a system; but he has given us ample historical details respecting the art of mining, and the state in which the different minerals occur. He first pointed out the method of describing minerals

and introduced so much learning and such a vast collection of facts into his different works, that succeeding writers for many years did little else than copy him. He wrote in Latin, and was under the necessity of coining a variety of new words, to express substances unknown to the ancients. This induced him to publish a catalogue of all the names which occur in his writings, together with a German translation of each, giving the name by which the substance was known among the German miners. This vocabulary is of considerable importance. It renders the whole of his works very easily intelligible, and even assists us in making out many minerals mentioned by Pliny and Theophrastus.

It is hardly necessary to mention the different writers on mineralogy who succeeded Agricola for many years, as the improvements which they introduced are of little importance. The early writers on botany and zoology described tolerably, and generally succeeded, either by figures or descriptions, in making the species to which they alluded intelligible to their readers. But the early writers on mineralogy do not describe at all. They merely give the name of the mineral, its colour, and the use to which it was applied. Hence their writings convey but little information, and are hardly of any utility to the student. Linnæus published the first sketch of his system in 1736, and an improved edition of it appeared in 1768. It is by far the most imperfect of all the systematic writings of that illustrious man. But it contains two particulars which it may be worth while to notice. He describes the form of crystallized minerals with considerable care, and thus first turned the attention of mineralogists to crystallization. The second particular is his account of petrifactions, which is by no means deficient, and perhaps has not yet been surpassed by any succeeding writer. Cronstedt, a celebrated Swedish philosopher, first introduced a chemical arrangement into mineralogy. His system appeared in 1758, and the principles of the classification which he adopted have been followed ever since.

In examining and arranging minerals, one of the greatest difficulties which presents itself is, to determine and define the species. Plants and animals being organized beings, each species has a particular form and a particular structure, which may be observed and described without much difficulty. In them, accordingly, similarity in structure constitutes a species. It even frequently happens that a species in these kingdoms of nature may be characterised by the peculiar form of some particular organ, so that the essential character of a species may be given in a single phrase. Many examples of such species will occur to the recollection of every botanist and zoologist. But minerals, not being organized beings, cannot, with propriety, be said to have any particular structure sufficient to characterise the species. Hence the difficulty, in the first place, of dividing minerals into species, and, in the second place, of ascertaining to what particular species any mineral under examination belongs. Two methods of proceeding have been adopted, which have, in consequence, divided modern mineralogists into two distinct schools. The first method was first suggested by Bergmann, but has been prosecuted much farther, and brought to its present state of perfection, by the Abbé Hauy, a French philosopher,

who has acquired a very great and merited reputation. This method applies to all crystallized minerals, and likewise to several minerals having a foliated fracture, but not distinctly crystallized. The same species of mineral often crystallizes in different forms. Thus the number of different forms in which calcareous spar has been observed amount to no fewer than 616. But from each of these crystals, by mechanical division, a nucleus may be extracted, which, in all cases, has the very same shape. The same thing may be done in every other mineral species. To the nucleus thus extracted the name of primitive form has been given. Now the rule followed by the school of Hauy is to consider every mineral which has the same primitive form as belonging to the same species. Hauy has shown how the primitive form may be deduced, with considerable certainty, by calculation, provided the shape of the secondary crystals be accurately known, and instruments have been invented for measuring the angles of such crystals, because these angles constitute the most important elements of the shape of the crystals. This method appears at first sight unexceptionable. It is extremely elegant and simple. It has been most happily applied in a variety of cases, and has even led to discoveries of considerable importance.

This method, however, simple and excellent as it appears at first sight, is liable to three objections, which detract considerably from its utility. 1. It applies only to crystallized minerals, and affords no assistance towards ascertaining the numerous minerals which have no regular form. Hauy gets over this objection with great facility. He says, that crystallized minerals alone deserve the name of species, and that the amorphous are mere mixtures, and may, of course, be neglected by the mineralogist. It happens, however, unluckily, that by far the greatest proportion of minerals is uncrystallized, and that many of the most important for their utility are always in that state. Now, as the purpose of mineralogy is merely to enable us to discriminate minerals from each other, to know them when they are presented to us, it is too obvious to require illustration, that a method which would be of no use to enable us to discriminate many of the most important minerals, cannot, with propriety, be made the foundation of a system.

2. The second objection to the method of Hauy is, that minerals not unfrequently occur which belong to different species, and yet have the same primitive form. Thus common salt and sulphuret of lead have each for their primitive form a regular cube. This renders the method defective, and makes it necessary to have recourse to other characters, besides the primitive form, to distinguish the different species from each other. There are several instances, also, of the same mineral having occasionally more than one primitive form. Thus calcareous spar and aragonite are composed each of exactly the same materials, in exactly the same proportions, namely, lime and carbonic acid; yet the primitive form of the one is a rhomboidal prism, and of the other a hexahedral prism. The same anomaly occurs in the ores of titanium. These exceptions, it is true, are but few. They stand, however, in direct opposition with Hauy's system; and all attempts to explain them have entirely failed.

3. The third objection to the me-

thod of Hauy is, the uncertainty of precision when the primitive form is deduced by calculation, as is done in the greatest number of cases. The calculation always begins by assuming the truth of some hypothesis or other, founded upon supposed views of the simplicity of nature; as, for example, that the secondary crystal is formed from the primitive by superinduced layers, whose edges diminish by one, two, or a certain number of rows of particles. Now, as the whole of the reasoning is founded upon this primary hypothesis, as this hypothesis is assumed at pleasure, and as no means of ascertaining its truth is in our power, it is obvious that we may obtain at pleasure a multiplicity of results. The theory is rather to be considered as a mathematical fiction than as an established truth. It greatly resembles the astronomical cycles and epicycles of the ancients, which, though very different from the real motions of the planets, served the useful purpose of enabling astronomers to calculate the position of the heavenly bodies.

The second method of determining mineral species was established by Werner, to whom mineralogy lies under very great obligations. He first invented a technical language, by which the properties of minerals can be accurately described and compared. This language is excellent, and it has been adopted, more or less, by every writer on mineralogy, since its original publication, in 1774. According to Werner, all minerals having the same properties or characters belong to the same species. Most of the characters of minerals have a certain range. Thus, for example, the specific gravity varies from little more than half the weight of water, up to about eighteen times the weight of water. The hardness, another of their properties, is not less various. Now, Werner allows each of the properties of a mineral to vary in the same species within a certain range; but whenever it goes beyond that range, it indicates a different species. It is this definite variation (if we may use the expression) which constitutes one of the most important, but most difficult parts of his system, and which renders it dangerous to establish a new species without the examination of a great number of specimens, in order to determine the suite of characters with the utmost precision. It is this circumstance, also, which has occasioned the obloquy and ridicule which has been sometimes thrown upon the Wernerian descriptions. Werner himself has not published a system, but left it to his pupils. Many of them did not properly appreciate the suites of characters which constitute so important a part of all his descriptions: They have introduced absurd and incompatible suites; and hence the description sometimes appears ridiculous. This fault belongs entirely to the pupil, and not to the master.

Mineralogy consists, in fact, of two parts: 1st, Of a description of minerals; 2d, Of an account of the structure and relative position of the rocks which constitute the crust of the earth, as far as it can be penetrated. The second branch has made a very great progress within these few years. For this progress we are chiefly indebted to the Germans. Agricola began the study: Lehman made a great step, by distinguishing between the primitive and secondary mountains; but Werner was the first who reduced the whole to system,

and who showed, by a very full induction of particulars, that all the rocks have a relative position with respect to each other, and that this position is the same in every part of the earth. A similar idea had struck Whitehurst, and he endeavoured to prove it in his Theory of the Earth; but his knowledge was not sufficiently extensive to enable him to enter into such an investigation with success. Werner's opinions have been developed chiefly within these twenty years, and the subject has been since prosecuted by his pupils with much industry and success. The greatest part of Germany, Hungary, and Poland, has been examined: Norway has been partly travelled through; and Humboldt has given a most interesting account of the structure of Mexico and great part of South America. Different portions of Italy, Switzerland, and France have also been examined; and a most interesting and valuable account has been just published, by Cuvier and Brogniart, of the structure of the environs of Paris. This account is all an addition to Werner's system, as the country round Paris consists of formations much newer than any which he had an opportunity of examining. The examination of our own country has also been begun, and much curious and useful information acquired, chiefly by the examinations of Professor Jameson, and one or two of his pupils. Several facts, also, have been brought to light by Colonel Imrie. Mr Playfair and some of his associates in theoretical opinions have also traversed a considerable part of Britain; but unfortunately their knowledge of rocks was so imperfect, and their minds so tainted with theoretical opinions, that implicit reliance cannot be put in the descriptions which they have given. Such is a short sketch of the improvements in mineralogy. Minute details would lead to too great length, would be fatiguing, and inconsistent with the plan of this treatise.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

Though the origin of the mathematical sciences is ascribed to the Egyptians, the progress made in them by that nation cannot have been great, as a considerable number of years elapsed before the Greeks, though assisted by all the learning of the Egyptians, were able to surmount the mere elements of geometry. The discoveries of Pythagoras, and other early Grecian mathematicians, are but imperfectly known; but the facts which have come to our knowledge are sufficient to prove that their investigations were confined to mere elementary propositions. It was not till the time of Plato, and the formation of the Academy, that mathematics assumed that imposing and sublime aspect which has drawn the admiration of succeeding ages to the sages of Greece. Plato himself was the most skilful mathematician of the age in which he lived; and the great importance which he attached to that branch of knowledge excited the emulation of his disciples, and contributed materially to the improvement of mathematics. The most important discovery of that period was the knowledge of conic sections. Some have ascribed it to Plato him-

self; but, at all events, many of the most important properties of these curves were known in the Academy very soon after the time of Plato. To the Academy likewise we owe the invention of geometrical loci; an invention of the greatest importance, which has been happily elucidated by some modern mathematicians. To the Academy, also, we owe the discovery and application of the analytical method of investigation practised by the ancients, which has been so fully explained by Dr Simson. Though not so convenient as the method of the moderns, it must be admitted to possess considerable value, and far surpasses in elegance the most refined methods of modern mathematicians. Two problems were investigated by the school of Plato, which have acquired great celebrity, and deserve, therefore, to be mentioned. The first was the method of doubling a cube, and the second was the trisection of an angle. Neither can be solved except by means of curves of a higher order than the circle. The ancients have given us different solutions of both problems, remarkable for their ingenuity.

After the conquests of Alexander the Great, and the reduction of Egypt under a Grecian monarch, Ptolemy Philadelphus established a school of mathematics in Alexandria, which flourished for many ages, and continued even to cherish and to relish mathematical books after superstition and tyranny had wasted the human powers, and sunk the world into darkness and ignorance. The Alexandrian school produced several mathematicians of the highest powers. Euclid, perhaps, may be mentioned as one of the earliest of them. His Elements consisted of the propositions discovered by his predecessors, arranged with such admirable skill, and so closely dependent upon each other, that they still constitute the best introduction to the study of mathematics. Many objections have, indeed, been urged against them, and many attempts have been made to substitute a more methodical arrangement; but these attempts, tho' made by some of the most eminent mathematicians of modern times, have been, by general consent, considered as inferior in elegance and precision to the original treatise of Euclid. They are generally more concise, indeed, and enable the student to become acquainted with the elements of the science with less labour. But every person who has a mathematical genius, or who wishes to acquire the difficult and important art of writing clearly, and reasoning accurately, and precisely, and conclusively, will suffer a material injury if he remain ignorant of the Elements of Euclid. In this country, it has always been the first book put into the hands of the student of mathematics; but, on the Continent, it has been superseded by modern treatises, drawn up in a different taste. Hence, probably, the superior relish which British philosophers still have for the enchanting elegance of the Grecian school; and hence, probably, the reason why their philosophy is less mixed with gratuitous hypotheses, and their mixed mathematical inductions more chaste and rigidly severe; while, on the Continent, many philosophers of high eminence are satisfied with the first hypothesis which presents itself, and seem to think that all consequences mathematically deduced from these hypotheses must of necessity be true:

Not considering that the legitimacy of a conclusion depends, not merely upon the reasoning, but upon the foundation from which that reasoning was deduced. If that foundation be unstable, the whole fabric, however skilfully reared, and magnificently constructed, must tumble to the ground.

Another, and a more splendid ornament of the Alexandrian school, was Apollonius, a native of Bythynia; a man, it is said, of a vain, arrogant, and envious disposition, but of the most sublime genius, and certainly the greatest mathematician among the ancients, if we except Archimedes. He wrote many works; but the most celebrated, and the one for which he is chiefly indebted for his reputation, is his work on Conic Sections. It was divided into eight books. In the four first he collected all the propositions concerning the conic sections known before his time. The four last books were his own, and contain many propositions of extreme difficulty, and which could only have been investigated by a man of the highest powers and the most patient industry. For many years we were only in possession of the first four books of this work. At last the next three were found in an Arabic manuscript. The eighth is entirely lost; but an account of its contents may be found in Pappus; and from that account Dr Halley restored it: And, if we consider the great skill of this philosopher in the geometry of the ancients, and the uncommon industry which he possessed, it is probable that his supplementary book is not inferior to the original of Apollonius, and that, therefore, we need not regret much the loss of that original.

Another mathematician of the Alexandrian school, of great and deserved celebrity, is Diophantus. The period when he lived is not exactly known, though it is supposed to have been about the middle of the fourth century. He is considered by some as the inventor of algebra, though he does not claim the invention himself and therefore others are of opinion that it was known before his time. It appears, from his work, that he understood the method of solving quadratic equations; and algebra, as he used it, seems to have been pretty much in the state that it continued till Vieta introduced the use of letters. Diophantus expressed the square of a number by the letter δ, the initial of δυναμις, and the cube by the letter κ, the initial of κυβος. He had no mark for addition; subtraction was indicated by an inverted ↓. Diophantus was the first person who invented the method of investigating indeterminate problems; to which invention he is chiefly indebted for his reputation. The subject has been prosecuted by many modern mathematicians, but by none with more elegance and success than by Euler and La Grange.

Some years before the time of Apollonius lived Archimedes, the greatest mathematician among the ancients, the glory of Greece and of human nature. He stands as distinguished, and towers as far above his contemporaries, as Newton does above the moderns. He struck out for himself a path entirely new, which may be considered as in some measure the embryo of some of the most splendid mathematical discoveries of the seventeenth century. The discoveries of this illustrious mathematician are universally known. His

quadrature of the circle and parabola, his investigation of the properties of the spiral which bears his name, are perhaps the most important of his works. He himself was most pleased with his investigations respecting the sphere and cylinder, as we learn from his request that these figures should be engraven on his tombstone. His Arenarius is a curious treatise, as it makes us in some measure acquainted with the arithmetic of the Greeks; a branch of knowledge much more difficult in ancient times than at present. Euclid treats of it at full length in four books of his Elements.

Diophantus may be considered as the last of the Grecian mathematicians. His successors in the Alexandrian school, unless Pappus be considered as an exception, satisfied themselves with writing commentaries on the works of their predecessors, and never thought of extending the bounds of the science, or of applying themselves to new investigations.

The Romans produced no mathematicians during the flourishing period of their empire; and the few men who prosecuted the study in the dark ages that followed the destruction of the western empire are scarcely entitled to notice. There is one man, however, who lived in the tenth century, whose name deserves to be recorded, in consequence of a most important benefit which he conferred upon Europe,—a benefit to which the subsequent rapid progress of analytical mathematics is in a great measure owing. This man was Gerbert, a native of France, raised by his merit to the papacy, and distinguished by the name of Silvester the Second. The Saracens were at that period to the Europeans what the Egyptians had been to the ancient Greeks,—they were the source from which all scientific knowledge was imbibed. Gerbert, who had a violent passion for knowledge, travelled into Spain, and studied, at Grenada, under the most learned men of the age; and, in a short time, it is said, he became more learned than his masters. On his return to France, he brought with him the knowledge of our present numerals, and of our present system of numeration; and by that means this admirable invention was made known to the Christian states. The period of their introduction is commonly stated to be the year 999. If so, the knowledge of figures must have advanced pretty rapidly in Europe; for Wallis mentions the date 1050 cut out upon an oak chimney-piece in England, and still visible in his time. It is clear that the knowledge of figures at that time must have been general in England, otherwise they would not have been chosen for such a purpose.

We may now pass over several centuries; for hardly a single mathematician appeared in Europe; and the Arabians, who at that time were much more civilized than the Christians, and who cultivated mathematics with considerable ardour, can be scarcely said to have advanced the science beyond the pitch which it had reached under the Greeks, unless algebra is to be considered as an exception; and even with regard to it, there is good reason to hesitate before we admit any great improvement from the Arabians.

The fifteenth century is the true period of the revival of learning and philosophy in Europe. What greatly facilitated, if it was not the real

cause of the rapid progress of the western world, was the revival of Greek learning, and the knowledge of the admirable writings left us by the ancient Greeks. This was chiefly occasioned by the emigration of a vast number of Grecians into Italy, in consequence of the inroads of the Turks, and the final subjugation of the eastern empire. The passion for the Greek language became excessive, and, about the end of the fifteenth century, it was as well understood by the learned, in general, as Latin is at present. Italy and other parts of Europe were soon filled with an army of translators and annotators; all the Greek mathematical works were published and commented on; and thus the mathematical world was at once put on a footing with the best days of the Alexandrian school. The only original writer on mathematics in the fifteenth century, that deserves notice here, is Regiomontanus, who distinguished himself eminently as a translator and commentator, and published an enormous number of books. To him the mathematics are said to be indebted for our present system of decimal fractions, the immense importance of which is known to all the world. He published likewise a treatise on trigonometry, hardly inferior to any treatise of the present day, if we except the advantage which the moderns derive from the subsequent discovery of logarithms.

Italy, at that period, led the way in all the arts and sciences. The mathematics lie under the deepest obligations to the exertions both of her rulers and of her men of science. One of the most remarkable mathematicians of the sixteenth century was Tartalia, a man who raised himself from the most abject situation to one of the most respectable stations in the country. He even taught himself to read and to write; and such was his poverty, that he was obliged, as he tells us himself, to pilfer the copy lines by which he learned the figures of the letters. He was professor of mathematics in Venice. To him we are indebted for the method of solving cubic equations, commonly known by the name of Cardan's rule. Cardan was his intimate friend; and, after the discovery, Tartalia communicated it to him, under a promise of secrecy. Cardan, instead of keeping his engagement, published the method as his own; which occasioned, as might have been expected, a very violent quarrel between the two friends, which continued during the remainder of the life of Tartalia. Algebra lies under considerable obligations to Cardan himself. He first gave the demonstrations of Tartalia's method, and pointed out the *irreducible case*, which Tartalia himself had not observed. Cardan was the first person who pointed out negative roots of equations.

Louis Ferrari, an inhabitant of Milan, at first the servant, and afterwards the secretary and pupil of Cardan, was the discoverer of the method of solving biquadratic equations. His attention was drawn to the subject by Cardan, who wanted the solution of a difficult question, proposed to mathematicians for solution by an adventurer called John Colla.

Vieta, to whom algebra lies under so many obligations, was born in Poictou, about the year 1540. He was *maitre des requêtes* at Paris.

Notwithstanding that employment, he found leisure to devote a considerable portion of his time to mathematical investigations. He often sat, it is said, for three days together, hardly ever rising from his table, employed all the time in the most laborious investigations. One of the greatest of his improvements was the introduction into algebra of letters, to denote known as well as unknown quantities. This may seem a trifling improvement to those who are but superficially versed in algebra, but to skilful analysts it will appear of very considerable importance. Algebra owes to it some of its most important advantages and improvements.

We may now pass on to the seventeenth century, the golden age of mathematics, the most splendid era of discovery that ever has, or probably ever will, grace the annals of mathematics. The science advanced from improvement to improvement with the most accelerated pace; and, at last, methods of investigation so general and so commodious were introduced, that the sublimest and most difficult discoveries of the ancients are little more than child's play to a modern mathematician. The first improvement of importance that deserves to be mentioned is the discovery of logarithms, by Baron Napier of Merchiston, near Edinburgh. He was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died, in Edinburgh, in 1618. He devoted the latter part of his life to the study of mathematics, and contrived many inventions, all directed to facilitate trigonometrical calculations. Logarithms constituted the last and most important of these. Indeed their importance in facilitating calculations can scarcely be rated too high. Infinite almost are the advantages which have resulted from their use, in almost every department of the science. The logarithms which first suggested themselves to Napier were what are now called hyperbolic logarithms. But he soon perceived the advantages that would result from introducing the kind which at present constitute our common tables. He died before he was able to put his project in practice, but not till he had suggested it to Henry Briggs, at that time professor at Gresham College, London. Briggs devoted himself to the laborious task of constructing a table of logarithms according to this new plan. The table was published, in London, in 1624. In his tables of the sines and tangents he was assisted by Gunter, who was likewise a professor at Gresham College, and the inventor of the instrument well known by the name of Gunter's scale. Gellibrand completed this table, and published it in 1633, some years after Briggs' death. Vlacq, a Dutch mathematician, translated these books into French, greatly increased Briggs' first table, and published the whole on the Continent, soon after they made their appearance in Britain. Various editions of these tables, with alterations and improvements, were published from time to time. One of the best is the book published by Dr Hutton of Woolwich, in which he has given an excellent history of the labours of mathematicians relative to logarithms. A very beautiful stereotype edition has been lately published, in Paris, by Calet. It was corrected with great care, and is remarkably accurate.

In the year 1635, Cavalleri pub-

lished his celebrated method of indivisibles, which constituted the first step in the sublime discoveries of that period. Cavalleri was born at Milan, in 1598. He entered when young into the society of Jesuits, and, exhibiting uncommon genius, was sent by them to study in the university of Pisa. He was in possession of his method of indivisibles by the year 1629; for the professor of astronomy at Bologna dying that year, Cavalleri started as a candidate, and presented his method of indivisibles as a proof of his claim. The proof was admitted as valid, and Cavalleri got the chair. This method consists in conceiving lines and surfaces to be composed of certain very minute elements; and the proportion of these elements to each other is investigated. Thus the surface of a right cone is composed of an infinity of circles, diminishing regularly from the base to the apex; while that of a cylinder consists of an infinity of circles, which continue of the same magnitude.

The important researches of Fermat, Roberval, and other French mathematicians, respecting the tangents of curves, and other difficult problems, ought not to be passed over in silence, were it not that they would occupy more room than we can well give them in this cursory treatise. This induces us, also, to pass over the history of the cycloid, a curve first discovered about this time, which possesses very curious properties, and which acquired great celebrity, in consequence of the discussions and controversies which the discovery of these properties occasioned, and the famous challenge which Paschal gave to all the mathematicians of Europe, respecting the solution of some of the most remarkable of these properties. It is with reluctance that we pass over the discoveries of these philosophers, and of Gregory, Huygens, Ricci, Borelli, and many other illustrious men, who lived during this period. But we can notice those only who introduced material changes and improvements into the methods of mathematical investigation.

Descartes, who ran so brilliant a career in almost every department of philosophy, derives the part of his reputation which still remains from his improvements in mathematics. His *Geometry* constituted in some measure a new era in the science, and undoubtedly suggested several of the remarkable improvements which soon followed the publication of that admirable work. René Descartes was born in Fontaine, in 1596, and displayed such an eager curiosity and intelligence, even from his infancy, that his father called him his *philosopher*. He passed the early part of his life in travelling for philosophical information. His passion for liberty induced him to settle in Holland, where he published the greatest part of his works. He died, in 1650, at the court of Queen Christina of Sweden, to which he had been invited by that enlightened princess.

The Geometry of Descartes appeared in 1637, and contained a multiplicity of new and happy ideas; but the most important undoubtedly was his method of describing curves algebraically, by the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate. This expression is called the *equation of the curve;* and he pointed out the method of investigating with facility, in most cases, the properties of the curve from this equation. This improvement may be considered as in some measure the commence-

ment of the *New Geometry*, in contradistinction to the ancient. By the moderns every thing is performed by algebraic symbols, while the ancients took the more laborious method of comparing lines and surfaces with each other. It will be allowed by every one, that the modern method is much easier to the mathematician, and that he is capable, by means of it, of going much farther in mathematical investigations than the most indefatigable and profound philosopher who confines himself to the method of the ancients. It will be allowed, at the same time, that the ancient method is much more elegant and satisfactory to the reader, and, perhaps, it is rather to be lamented, that it has of late been so entirely laid aside by the most profound mathematicians of modern times.

We must now turn our attention to Britain, where a constellation of the most illustrious mathematicians appeared, who enriched the science with an infinite number of discoveries, and at last made the most important addition to it which it has ever received.

Harriot, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, lived in the family of the Earl of Northumberland, where he devoted himself to algebraic investigations, and made some important additions to the theory of equations. He first clearly explained the negative roots, and showed the way in which the higher equations are formed. His Algebra was not published till after his death. The merit of this work has been universally acknowledged; or, if it has met with any detractors, they have appeared in France.

Dr Wallis, professor of mathematics at Oxford for more than fifty years, was born in Kent, in 1616, and bred a clergyman. His mathematical studies, as he informs us himself, were pursued without a master; and indeed were not much cultivated at that time in England. Dr Wallis was one of the most extraordinary men of his age. His memory was prodigious; he could, while in bed in the dark, extract the square root of a number consisting of 50 figures, and write down the result next morning. His knowledge was not confined to mathematics alone; his Grammar, and his method of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, are generally known and admired. His most splendid and important work was his *Arithmetic of Infinites*, first published in 1655. It may be considered, perhaps, as in some measure an improvement of Cavalleri's method of indivisibles; but it was much superior either to that method or to the subsequent improvements of Fermat, Roberval, and other French mathematicians. It is impossible to give any idea of Wallis' method in the short space to which we are obliged to confine ourselves at present: but we cannot avoid mentioning one particular, which, simple as it may appear, has been of the greatest service to mathematicians. Dr Wallis was the first who showed that x^{-1} was the same thing as $\frac{1}{x}$, x^{-2} the same as $\frac{1}{x^2}$, &c. This substitution greatly facilitates calculation.

Dr Isaac Barrow, who was professor of mathematics at Cambridge, ought not to be passed over, not only because he first brought Sir Isaac Newton into notice, but because one of his improvements ap-

proaches very closely to the fluctionary calculus, and would probably have suggested that calculus, had it not been already invented. Dr Barrow was born in London, in 1630. He was a clergyman, and devoted much of his time to the study of divinity; and his Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity are still very much admired. His writings are distinguished by a remarkable conciseness, which does not, however, injure their perspicuity. He was a zealous loyalist; but, like many of his brethren, was overlooked by Charles II. after his restoration. This induced him to write the following distich, which seems to have produced a good effect:

Te magis optárat redituruṁ, Carole, nemo,
Te reducem sensit, Carole, nemo minus.

He died in 1678, at the age of 48. His *Lectiones Geometricæ* were published in 1669, and contain the most profound investigations on the dimensions and properties of curve lines. His *method of tangents* in particular borders very closely upon the fluctionary calculus, and indeed differs only in the notation.

Such was the state of mathematics when Sir Isaac Newton appeared. This illustrious philosopher was born at Woolstrop, in Lincolnshire, in 1642. At the age of twelve he was sent to school at Grantham. Some years after, his mother brought him home to superintend his domestic concerns; but his mind was so bent upon study, and so averse to the occupations destined for him by his mother, that it was necessary to send him back again to Grantham, and thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he commenced his mathematical career: He merely cast his eyes upon Euclid, and understood all his propositions as if they had been axioms. He then read the *Geometry* of Descartes and the *Arithmetica infinitorum* of Wallis, and not merely understood them, but, carrying his ideas beyond those of the authors, he made a great number of important discoveries during the perusal. Barrow, at that time professor of mathematics at Cambridge, and an excellent judge, became acquainted with his merit, resigned his situation as professor, and procured it for Newton, who was only twenty-seven years of age, but whom Barrow characterises by the appellation of *Mirabilis Juvenis*. His mathematical discoveries became known chiefly by means of Barrow. He had discovered his *fluctionary calculus* at the age of twenty-four, as appears from the *Commercium epistolicum*; and he drew up an account of it soon after his appointment to the mathematical chair, with the intention of publishing it. But the opposition which his optical discoveries, published in the *Philo ophical Transactions*, met with from all quarters, and the captions disputes in which they involved him, gave him so much disgust, that he dropt his design, and his book on *Fluxions* was not published till many years after. Notwithstanding this seeming carelessness of his reputation, his mathematical discoveries became known chiefly in consequence of the epistolary correspondence in which Oldenburg and Collins involved him. His reputation became very great. At last Dr Halley prevailed upon him to publish his *Principia Mathematica Philosophiæ Naturalis*. This sublime work, the greatest effort of hu-

man ability that has ever appeared, was published in 1687, and soon raised the reputation of the author to the highest possible pitch. In 1696, the Earl of Halifax procured him the situation of Director of the Mint, a situation which he held for a considerable number of years. Soon after he was appointed President of the Royal Society, and was re-elected annually to the same office till his death. In 1705, he was knighted by Queen Anne. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till he reached his 80th year. About that time he became afflicted with the stone, and suffered excruciating pains from that dreadful disease till the time of his death, which happened in 1727, in the 85th year of his age

The geometrical discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton are so numerous and so brilliant, that it would be impossible, without occupying too much space, to enumerate them all. The binomial theorem, one of the earliest of his discoveries, is certainly, in point of utility, entitled to particular mention. Many other curious and important improvements in algebra will be found in his Universal Arithmetic, a book which deserves the most profound attention of every mathematical student. But his fluctionary calculus so far surpasses all his other mathematical discoveries in importance, that they in some measure sink out of sight. It has added so much facility to mathematical investigations, that the most profound discussions of the ancient geometricians, which, when treated according to their methods, appear almost beyond the reach of the human intellect, can now be resolved with the same facility as elementary propositions.

The most eminent mathematician in Britain at that period, after Newton, was James Gregory, who followed Newton closely at the heels, and, being informed of some of his discoveries by Collins, succeeded in detecting the methods which Newton had employed in his investigations. This required a stretch of sagacity little inferior to that of the original discoverer. Even the method of fluxions was detected by this indefatigable mathematician, whose premature death was an irreparable loss to the science.

Newton had made all his discoveries before Leibnitz turned his attention to mathematics. Leibnitz was born at Leipsic, in 1646. He was educated at home, and, at the age of 15, began with inconceivable ardour to cultivate every branch of knowledge. In 1673 he went to London, and thence to Paris. During that journey he contracted an acquaintance with different eminent mathematicians, and began to cultivate the science with more attention. He entered into a correspondence with Oldenburg and Collins, who communicated to him various curious discoveries of Newton; and at their request Newton wrote him two long letters, in which he gives a particular detail of the method which he followed in some of his investigations. Some years after he paid a second visit to London, and had various interviews with Newton. He made many important mathematical discoveries; but his reputation chiefly depends upon his *differential* and *integral calculus*, made known to the world in various articles inserted in the *Leipsic Acts*. This calculus is precisely the same with the *fluctionary calculus* of Newton. The nota-

tion indeed is different, and the metaphysics of the method (if such an expression is allowable) is much less perfect than Newton's, but in every other respect they are precisely the same.

This singular coincidence in the two methods gave origin to a most violent controversy between the British and continental mathematicians. Some of the younger British mathematicians accused Leibnitz of having stolen his method from Newton. Leibnitz complained of this to the Royal Society, of which Sir Isaac Newton was president. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject. This committee carefully examined all the letters which had passed between Leibnitz and his correspondents in England, and published the whole, under the title of *Commercium Epistolicum*. A long account of this book was published in the Philosophical Transactions, supposed to have been drawn up by Newton himself. No censure is passed upon Newton, and, from the severe manner in which Leibnitz is treated, the reader is impressed with the idea, that, in Newton's opinion, the accusation was well founded.

The dispute did not, and indeed could not, terminate here. Leibnitz answered with considerable bitterness, and his two friends the Bernoullis taking up the quarrel, Newton was treated without ceremony, and in a way that did but little credit to these celebrated men. So many years have elapsed since this dispute was agitated, and the calculus has made so much progress, that we may now give our opinion upon it without so much risk of being led away by those prejudices which actuated all those who were engaged in the quarrel. There can be no doubt that Newton was in possession of the fluctionary calculus long before Leibnitz discovered his differential method, indeed long before Leibnitz had made any great progress in geometrical investigations. This is now generally acknowledged, and indeed cannot well be denied by any person who will take the trouble to examine the *Commercium Epistolicum*. There can be no doubt that Collins and Oldenburg were very liberal in their communications to Leibnitz of the discoveries of Newton and other British mathematicians; that Newton himself gave him much information, and even announced his fluctionary calculus, but in a manner so guarded and obscure, that it was difficult to make any advantage of the communication. The only question remaining is, whether Leibnitz's calculus was not founded on this communication, obscure as it was. Now, it is very possible, indeed probable, that Leibnitz was aware from the first that Newton had discovered a peculiar and important method, and that this knowledge made him anxiously endeavour to find out a similar method. The communications of Newton, obscure as they were, may have served him as a clue, and facilitated his labours. But even if we allow this to have been the case, as is sufficiently probable, the merit of Leibnitz, instead of being diminished, is rather enhanced. Gregory appears to have discovered the fluctionary calculus merely by having been put in possession of some of Newton's series; and why should we suppose that Leibnitz was not endowed with as much sagacity as Gregory? Indeed, from the methods of Barrow and Wallis, the step to the fluctionary calculus was not very long,

and might have been made by a man of inferior abilities to Leibnitz. Had Leibnitz done nothing more than merely publish the differential method, he might have been accused of plagiary with considerable colour of truth; but the improvements which he made in the calculus, and the application of it to the most difficult and important problems, demonstrate that his mind was capable of making the discovery by its own powers.

Upon the whole, we may conclude, without much risk of mistake, that Newton was the original discoverer of the fluctionary method, and that it was a knowledge of the existence of some calculus of great importance that turned Leibnitz's attention to the subject, and of course occasioned the discovery. But Leibnitz does not seem to have known the nature of Newton's method, which, indeed, had been carefully concealed from all the world. Had Newton published his Treatise on Fluxions when it was first drawn up, Leibnitz's discovery would never have been made, and the exclusive credit of the invention would have belonged to Newton; but when a man conceals, for many years, an important discovery from all the world, it is but justice that a competitor should appear, and deprive him of a part, or of the whole, of his credit. Newton, either from false modesty, or some other less worthy motive, materially injured the progress of the science by his concealment, and was punished accordingly.

The differential calculus was made known to the world, in the Leipsic Acts, soon after 1677, and for several years the knowledge of it was confined to Leibnitz and the two Bernoullis. It remained a kind of enigma to all other mathematicians, who were anxious, but unable, to fathom the mystery. At last John Bernoulli, while on a visit to Paris, taught the principles of it to the Marquis de l'Hopital, who made it known to the world by his Treatise on *infinitely small Quantities*, a book of great celebrity, and long resorted to as a classical treatise on the subject. The first improvements in the calculus were made by Leibnitz and the two Bernoullis. It was the publication of the second volume of the works of Wallis, in 1699, that first made known to the mathematical world Newton's discoveries in their full extent; for Wallis published the correspondence between himself and Newton, and explained the formulas under which he had formerly communicated to Collins his method of fluxions and fluents. For a long time Newton continued a silent spectator of the exertions of mathematicians to improve the new calculus, but, in 1704, he published his treatise *De Quadratura Curvarum*, in which he explains, at considerable length, his method of fluxions, and gives rules and tables for finding fluents in a variety of cases. His Treatise on Fluxions was not published till after his death.

The fluctionary calculus met with some opposition at first both on the continent and in Britain; but the opponents of it were generally but little acquainted with mathematics, and were in every case very completely refuted. In France a violent dispute was begun, and carried on for some years, by Rolle and Galois; but their captious objections were fully answered by Varignon and Saurin. In Britain, Bishop Berkeley, in his *Minute Philosopher*, attacked

the doctrine of fluxions with great severity, and endeavoured to show that Sir Isaac Newton did not understand his own positions. A number of answers were written, the best of which is that by the celebrated Robins. It was Bishop Berkeley's attack that seems to have induced Maclaurin to publish his Treatise on Fluxions, in which he obviates every possible objection in the most satisfactory manner, and deduces the whole principles of the art from rigid demonstrations, made after the method of the ancients. The book is diffuse and difficult, but of sterling value, and has been the instructor of various men of genius, who afterwards figured as writers and improvers.

A great number of mathematicians flourished in Britain soon after the commencement of the last century, and contributed essentially to the progress of the science. De Moivre, Halley, Brook Taylor, Cotes, and Simpson, were the most eminent of these. Cotes was a professor in Cambridge, and stood very high in the estimation of Newton, who lamented his premature death, and was wont to say, "That if Cotes had lived we should have known something."

The doctrine of fluxions is divided into two parts, the *direct* and *inverse*, or, as they are termed on the continent, the *differential* and *integral calculus*. The first is comparatively easy, and was soon brought to a great degree of perfection. The second is much more difficult, and advanced more slowly, and in consequence of much more laborious exertions. In a general view, like the present, it would be impossible to trace the progress which these branches made during the last century, or even, indeed, to notice all the eminent mathematicians who appeared in different countries. But it would be impossible to pass over in silence the name of Leonard Euler, the man to whom modern mathematics lies under more obligations than to any other. He was the son of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Basil, and was born in 1707. His turn for mathematics appeared very early, and he was sent when young to the university of Basil. Here he attracted the particular notice of John Bernoulli, who, finding that he far outstripped his fellow-students, gave him a private lesson every week, regulated his reading and his studies, and foretold the eminence which he would one day acquire. He was at first intended for the church; but his father, who was a man of learning and liberality, was easily prevailed upon to give up that plan. Euler having been an unsuccessful candidate for a professorship at Basil, resolved to quit his country. He repaired to Petersburgh, in quest of a settlement, where his friends the Bernoullis had been for some years. After many disappointments, he was at last appointed professor of natural philosophy; and when Daniel Bernoulli removed from Petersburgh, he succeeded him as professor of mathematics. In 1741, he complied with a very pressing request of Frederic II., and resided at Berlin till 1766, when he returned to Petersburgh. In 1733, in consequence of a very laborious set of calculations, which he made in a hurry, to satisfy the wants of the academy, he was thrown into a fever, and lost the sight of one of his eyes. Soon after his return to Petersburgh, in 1766, he became totally blind. In this state he lived till 1783, when

he died. His activity was not in the least diminished, and he produced several of his most laborious and valuable works during his blindness. The amount of his works is quite enormous: Complete treatises by him on both branches of the fluctionary calculus, and on various other subjects, were published separately. The order and luminous arrangement and simplicity which every where appear in these works are truly admirable. Though they treat of the most difficult and sublimest parts of mathematics, they are every where intelligible, even to men of very ordinary abilities, even without the help of a teacher. Euler has been called the Euclid of the fluctionary calculus, and he is not inferior to that ancient philosopher in precision and arrangement, while he far surpasses him in genius and invention. So fruitful was his pen, that he supplied the Berlin and Petersburgh academies with a variety of papers for many years successively, and left at his death an ample store, which the Russian academy has scarcely yet exhausted. A bare list of his dissertations, or even a catalogue of his mathematical discoveries and improvements, would far exceed the bounds of this paper.

France produced likewise a considerable number of eminent mathematicians, who not only contributed essentially to the progress of the science, but raised considerably the literary glory of their country. Clairaut, D'Alembert, Condorcet, Bossut, Manpertuis, &c. are too well known to require any particular details.

During the eighteenth century several important additions were made to the calculus, and new methods added, of considerable importance. The following are the most important of these: 1. The method of increments, invented by Dr Brook Taylor, and greatly improved by succeeding mathematicians, especially by Euler. 2. The arithmetic of sines and tangents, invented by Euler. Though this is sufficiently simple, and even elementary, yet it deserves to be mentioned, on account of its great importance, as is sufficiently known to every mathematician. 3. Method of partial differences. Some hints of this method may be found in the writings of Nicolas Bernoulli, but it was, properly speaking, invented and systematized by Euler. D'Alembert afterwards invented it, without being aware of the labours of Euler, and applied it to various physical problems. It constitutes one of the most difficult parts of modern mathematics. 4. The *method of variations*, invented by La Grange, and brought by him to a great degree of perfection.

La Grange, born in Piedmont, but long resident in France, is by far the most eminent mathematician at present alive, and the man to whom, next to Euler, the modern analysis lies under the greatest obligations. He has spent a long life in the most laborious investigations, and has published a great number of most interesting and profound works; one of the most important of which is his *Theorie de Fonctions Analytique*. The second mathematician in point of eminence seems to be Gauss, whose *Disquisitiones Arithmeticæ*, published at Leipsic in 1801, have raised him to the highest eminence. This book is very remarkable;—every thing in it is quite new, even to the language and notation. De La Place, as a mathematician, claims the third place,

though, perhaps, as a philosopher, he is entitled to the first. Besides La Grange and La Place, France can at present boast of various other mathematicians of considerable eminence, as Le Gendre, Prony, La Croix, &c. To this last we are indebted for the most complete treatise on fluxions which has yet appeared. We wish we could compliment him upon his arrangement; but in this respect all his works appear very deficient. In his algebra, for example, he begins with equations, before he has explained the first principles of the subject. In Britain, it must be acknowledged that the number of eminent mathematicians at present is greatly diminished. The cause of this it would perhaps be difficult to explain, and we do not mean to attempt it. How far the present state of the English universities will account for this change of taste would deserve enquiry. Perhaps in no other country in Europe is a certain sprinkling of mathematical knowledge more generally diffused, though few aspire at a thorough knowledge of the subject. Still, even at present, the country is not destitute of eminent mathematicians. Not to mention Hutton, Maseres, Playfair, and a few others, who may be said to have finished their mathematical career, we may mention Leslie, Woodhouse, Ivory, and Wallace, who have produced, all of them, mathematical papers of very superior value, and from whom, if they prosecute their career, as it is likely they will, we may expect works that will put them on a level with the brightest ornaments of the continent.

III.—MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

We have taken so wide a range in the two preceding branches of our history, that we find it will be impossible to prosecute the subject upon the same plan, without occupying a space much too large for a work of the size of the present. We must therefore, in what follows, confine ourselves to the merest sketch. The principal branches of mechanical philosophy (for we have not room to notice the whole) are, Mechanics, Pneumatics, Astronomy, Optics, Electricity, and Magnetism.

1. The foundation of Mechanics was laid by Archimedes, who wrote a dissertation on the balance, explained the principle of the lever, and investigated various peculiarities of the centre of gravity. His machines which he constructed to defend Syracuse when besieged by Marcellus, were celebrated for their ingenuity and power; but as he wrote no description of them, we know hardly any thing about their nature. From the time of Archimedes mechanics made scarcely any progress, till the appearance of Galileo, who made several important additions, and who first ascertained the law of accelerated motions,—a law which has been of so much importance in philosophy. Torricelli, who was a disciple of Galileo, prosecuted the subject with considerable success. Huygens, Wallis, and Wren discovered, nearly at the same time, and without any commu-

nication with each other, the laws which regulate the shock of bodies against each other, and, in particular, showed that the motion of the common centre of gravity continues the same after as before the shock. Huygens first solved the famous problem relative to the centre of oscillation. But we cannot attempt to state the successive improvements in mechanics introduced by the Bernoullis, Euler, D'Alembert, &c. The Dynamics of D'Alembert constitute one of the most valuable treatises on the subject. In the English language, one of the best treatises which we have seen is the article Dynamics, by Professor Robison, in the Supplement to the ..d edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

2. Under the term Pneumatics we mean to include (though we allow the impropriety of the arrangement) Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. Pneumatics, strictly so called, were unknown to the ancients. The weight and other properties of air continued unknown till the time of Galileo. This philosopher suspected that the weight of the air was the cause of the rise of water in pumps. The subject was investigated and ascertained by Torricelli. The experiments were repeated and extended by Pascal, who first suggested the method of measuring heights by means of the barometer,—a method afterwards brought to perfection by De Luc, Shuckborgh, Roy, &c., in our own times. The mechanical properties of air were chiefly investigated by Boyle, who thereby laid the foundation of pneumatics,—a science which has been since prosecuted with considerable success by various philosophers. The doctrine of acoustics, and even the scientific part of music, is connected with it. Both have received considerable additions within these few years. Chladni, Young, La Place, Malus, &c., are the persons to whom we are chiefly indebted for the recent improvements in the science.

Hydrostatics began first to be cultivated by Archimedes. His treatise *De Humido Insistentibus* has been preserved by means of an Arabic translation. In it he explains the statics of liquids in a very satisfactory manner. The doctrine of specific gravities, and of the loss of weight sustained by a solid weighed in a fluid, is here laid down very clearly. Archimedes's screw for raising water is a well-known engine, the invention of which required some knowledge of hydrostatics. About a century after Archimedes lived Ctesibius and Hero, the inventors of pumps, syphons, and the well known curiosity called Hero's fountain. Watermills were known in the time of Augustus: Wind-mills are a later invention, supposed by some to have been brought to Europe by the crusaders, by others to have been invented in France or Holland. The first modern treatise on hydrostatics that deserves attention is Pascal's book on the *Equilibrium of Liquids*, in which he treats his subject with great simplicity and clearness. Newton, in the second book of his Principia, gives the doctrines of hydraulics, such as they have continued ever since, and refutes the whimsical hypotheses of Descartes. Since that period many additions have been made by Bernoulli, Maclaurin, D'Alembert, and, above all, by Euler, who has given us a complete treatise on the subject. We cannot even give a list of the various books which have

appeared on navigation; but our readers will obtain much historical information on the subject by consulting the different treatises by Professor Robison, in the 3d edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

3. Astronomy took its rise among the Egyptians and Chaldeans. It was from them that the Greeks borrowed their first notions of the science. The motions of the planets, and even the real theory of the solar system, were known to Pythagoras and some other of the ancient sages; but astronomy, as a science, cannot be said to have originated till the time of the establishment of the Alexandrian school. Here a set of men were collected, and furnished with proper apparatus for making observations. Hipparchus may be said to have laid the foundation of astronomy, such as it is at this day. His discoveries were numerous and important, and his observations, considering the instruments he employed, ingenious and exact. The procession of the equinoxes, the length of the year, the difference in length between the vernal and autumnal equinox, and the autumnal and vernal, were some of his discoveries. He first gave a theory of the planetary motions, and constructed solar tables: He first drew up a catalogue of the stars, and determined their position. Ptolemy, who followed him, at the distance of about 300 years, in the same school, was no less useful to astronomy, and acquired the most unbounded reputation. He discovered the evection of the moon, and drew up a complete account of every thing known in astronomy in his Almagest, which, for more than twelve centuries, was the standard, and constituted the creed of astronomers. His system is well known. He placed the earth in the centre of the universe, and made the sun and planets revolve round it in circles, and with a uniform motion. He endeavoured to account for the irregularity of the motions observed by means of epicycles, in which the planets were placed. These were continually multiplying, as observations increased; and thus his system became continually more involved and confused.

Copernicus, a native of Thorn, and a clergyman, who devoted himself to astronomy in the fifteenth century, was aware of the confusion of the Ptolemaic system, and, searching the opinions of the ancients, he at last convinced himself that what is now called the Copernican system is the true one. The sun is placed in the centre, and the earth and other planets revolve round him. The earth revolves round its axis once in 24 hours, which occasions the apparent revolution of the heavenly bodies in that time. This system is now universally admitted; but at that time it was opposed by the church as inconsistent with Scripture, and it made its way in consequence very slowly.

Galileo, the pride of Italy, and the glory of the sixteenth century, greatly extended the bounds of astronomical knowledge. No sooner was the discovery of the telescope announced, than he constructed one, and turning it towards the heavens, reaped a rich harvest of new facts. The phases of Venus and Mercury, similar to those of the moon, the bands of Jupiter, the satellites of that planet, the spots of the sun, were all announced by him within a short time. He convinced himself of the truth of the Copernican system, and wrote a book in defence of it. This

drew the attention of the inquisition, who summoned him before them, and obliged him to publish a recantation of his philosophical opinions. Some time after he wrote a new book on the subject, and, to save appearances, threw it into the form of a dialogue, in which a Copernican and Ptolemaist dispute upon the subject. The arguments of the Copernican were by far the strongest. The inquisition were provoked at this book, summoned him again before them, obliged him to recant anew, and condemned him to perpetual imprisonment. But he was released within a year, by the influence of the Duke of Tuscany, on condition that he did not withdraw himself from the dominions of Florence, that he might be always in the power of the inquisition, in case of a renewal of his heretical opinions.

Soon after this period flourished Ticho Braché, a Norwegian by birth, and one of the greatest astronomical observers that ever existed. By the influence of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, himself a distinguished astronomer, Frederic II. of Denmark gave him a small island at the entrance of the Baltic, where he erected an observatory, and spent twenty-one years in assiduous observations. After the death of Frederic he was deprived of his situation; but the emperor Rodulphus took him under his protection, and he was employed in a new series of observations when he was arrested by the hand of death.

His papers fortunately fell into the hands of Kepler, one of the most extraordinary men of that age, so fertile in men of genius. He drew from them three discoveries of the utmost importance, which constituted the foundation from which the real theory of the planetary motions was afterwards deduced. These were, 1. That all the planets revolve round the sun in ellipses, having that luminary in one of the phoci. 2. That the radius vector of the planets describes equal spaces in equal times. 3. The squares of the times of the revolution of the planets round the sun are as the cubes of the greater axis of their orbits.

It would occupy too much room to detail the exact and numerous observations of Hevelius, the splendid discoveries of Huyghens, Cassini, and other French academicians, and the useful and ingenious labours of Flammsteed, Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, and other celebrated British astronomers. We shall just touch upon the discovery of the doctrine of general gravitation by Sir Isaac Newton, his happy application of it to the planetary system, and the complete establishment of the doctrine by the labours of subsequent astronomers and mathematicians. It occurred to Newton, that as a stone falls equally at the surface of the sea and at the summit of the highest mountain, gravitation might extend to the moon, and retain her in her orbit; that, in like manner, it might extend from the sun to the planets, and retain them in their orbits. One of Kepler's laws enabled him to assign the rate at which gravity diminished according to the distance. He calculated, according to the supposition, the space through which the moon would fall by gravity in a given time, and assigned it in parts of the earth's diameter. He was not in possession of an accurate measure of the earth at first. Hence his quantity thus found did not agree with what it ought to

have been, supposing gravitation alone to influence the fall of the moon. This induced him to lay aside the hypothesis. But when Picard had measured a degree of the meridian with considerable accuracy, he resumed the comparison, and found that the space, when properly corrected, corresponded with the theory. This induced him to draw up an account of his theory, and, at the request of Dr Halley, he published his *Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis Mathematica*, in 1687. In this admirable work he gives a full theory of central motions, refutes the hypothesis of Descartes, and shows that all the phenomena exactly correspond with his own doctrine. The planets move in consequence of an original projective force, combined with a gravitation towards the sun and towards each other. In this work he was only able to sketch, as it were, the first rudiments of the planetary motions, as the result of his theory; but his successors have gone farther, and, in consequence of the improvements in mathematics, have been able to deduce correctly all the motions of the planetary bodies as consequences of the doctrine of gravitation, and thus to construct tables of an unexpected accuracy.

For a considerable number of years discoveries in practical astronomy were in some measure at a stand; but in consequence chiefly of the excellent instruments constructed by Dr Herschell, a great many new discoveries have been recently made in the heavens. Dr Herschell began these himself, by detecting the new planet commonly distinguished by his own name, its satellites, and some new satellites of Saturn. Since that time no less than four new planetary bodies have been discovered, all very near each other, of a very small size, and situated between Mars and Jupiter. These little planets have received the names of Pallas, Ceres, Juno, and Vesta.

4. Optics can scarcely be said to have made any progress among the ancients. They knew that light moves in straight lines, they constructed burning glasses, and they were acquainted with the fact, that globular glasses magnify objects. Hardly any progress was made in optics till the fifteenth century. Porta, a Neapolitan gentleman, discovered the camera obscura; and soon after, Antonio De Dominis began the explanation of the rainbow. Kepler first gave a satisfactory account of vision, from the structure of the eye. Snellius discovered the law of the refraction of light. This law was first published by Descartes; but Huyghens informs us that he had seen the manuscripts of Snellius, and had by that means become acquainted with the law.

The first great step in optical instruments was the invention of spectacles. The inventor is not known. Attempts have been made to show that they were known to the ancients; but these attempts have entirely failed. The telescope was discovered about the beginning of the sixteenth century, in Holland; but authors are not agreed about the inventor, nor about the circumstances which led to the invention, though all allow that they were accidental. The microscope is supposed to have been invented in Holland, by Drebbel, in the year 1618. Sir Isaac Newton is the philosopher to whom we are chiefly indebted for the science of optics, such as they exist at present. He discovered the different

refrangibility of the rays of light, and explained the phenomena of colour. He accounted for the refraction of light in a satisfactory manner, by the general doctrine of gravitation. His system of optics, published in 1706, is one of the finest specimens of legitimate inductive philosophy that has ever appeared.

The principal discovery since his time is the achromatic telescope, by Dolland, in consequence of a theory of Euler, which produced a discussion between him and Dolland. Dolland, trusting to the accuracy of Newton, refuted Euler's theory; but upon repeating Newton's experiment, it turned out different from what he had expected. The result was, the discovery of the achromatic telescope.

5. Electricity derives its name from *electron*, the Greek name for amber, and was applied to the property which amber acquires when rubbed, of attracting light bodies. Hardly any other electrical fact was known to the ancients except the electricity of the tourmalin, described by Theophrastus, but disbelieved by Pliny. Dr Gilbert was the first among the moderns who turned his attention to the subject. He found that many other bodies besides amber acquire the same property when rubbed, and he gives us an ample list in his book on Magnetism.

Mr Boyle made some experiments on the subject, but of no great value. Otto Guerricke, his contemporary, the contriver of the air-pump, deserves to be mentioned, because he was the first who attempted to construct an electrical machine. Haukesbee, who succeeded Boyle as an experimenter, in the beginning of the last century, made many electrical experiments of considerable importance, though he was very unsuccessful in his attempts to explain the cause of the phenomena which he observed.

Mr Stephen Grey may be considered as in some measure the founder of the science of electricity, such as we find it at this day. His experiments were numerous, assiduously prosecuted, and his discoveries important. He observed that electricity might be communicated from excited electrics to conductors, and conveyed to a considerable distance; and the extremity of the conductor attracts just as powerfully as the excited electric itself. He discovered that silk insulates, but that linen thread and wire do not. Mr Du Faye, about this time, made a capital discovery,—that there are two kinds of electricity: one produced by the friction of glass, and therefore called *vitrious;* the other by the friction of resins, and therefore called *resinous.* He found that bodies having the same kind of electricity *repel,* while bodies having different kinds *attract.*

Desaguliers, who succeeded Mr Grey as an electrician, did not add many discoveries of importance; but he introduced a variety of terms which still continue in common use; such as, *electric per se, conductor, non-conductor.*

Dr, afterwards Sir William Watson, at first an apothecary, and afterwards a physician in London, was one of the most assiduous and successful cultivators of electricity. The experiments of the Royal Society in the year 1747, which he planned and conducted, were magnificent beyond example, and added several important facts to the history of electricity. They demonstrated that no sensible

time elapses during the passage of electricity through a circuit of several miles; that electricity passes a great way through water; and that even dry soil may be used as a conductor. Dr Watson showed also that electricity always moves through the best conductors offered.

About this time the phenomena of the Leyden phial, which rendered electricity so famous, and drew to it the attention of all the world, were accidentally discovered in Leyden, some say by Muschenbroeck, others by Mr Cunæus. At first the phial was merely partially filled with water, and moistened on the outside. It was coated with tin-foil, and brought to its present state in London, chiefly in consequence of the experiments of Dr Bevis. Dr Franklin first gave a satisfactory explanation of the Leyden phial, and founded on it the theory of electricity which is still most generally received. He showed that as much electricity passed from the outside of the phial as was received into the inside; that the inside of the phial was charged positively, the outside negatively; that glass was impervious to electricity; and that when the inside and outside coating were brought into contact, the redundance passed from one side to the other, and restored the equilibrium. Dr Franklin considered the vitrious electricity of Du Faye as *positive*, and his resinous electricity as negative. Æpinus and Mr Cavendish first gave this theory a mathematical dress, and demonstrated that it was sufficient to explain all the phenomena.

It would take up too much room to give a particular detail of the various discoveries of Mr Canton, Mr Wilson, the Abbé Nollet, Beccaria, Mr Reid, Mr Cavallo, and various other philosophers, who added materially to our knowledge of electricity. Nor can we relate the experiments of Von Marum, with the Teylerian machine, upon the power of the metals as conductors, and upon the oxydizement of them by electrical explosions. We must omit also the disputes between Mr Wilson and the Royal Society, relative to pointed conductors as safe-guards against lightning, after the great discovery by Franklin, that lightning and electricity were identical.

But we cannot omit the name of Mr Volta, to whom the science of electricity lies under the greatest obligations. His condenser is an instrument of the greatest importance in delicate experiments. He ascertained that metallic bodies are excited to a certain degree by being simply placed in contact. Prosecuting this observation, he contrived the Galvanic battery, consisting of two metallic plates, (copper and zinc), in contact with a liquid between each. A sufficient number of such plates produces a current of electricity capable of producing more powerful effects than any electrical machine, however powerful. The effects of this new kind of electrical apparatus have been prosecuted with much assiduity and success of late years, especially by Mr Davy, who has discovered that electricity has the property of decomposing bodies, and by its agency has made some very splendid and important discoveries.

6. Magnetism, though apparently simple, has scarcely made so much progress as electricity. It was known to the ancients that the ore of iron, called Magnet, attracts iron. When the discovery was made, that if a mag-

netic rod be suspended freely, one end turns to the north, is not known; but it constitutes the foundation of the whole. The mariners' compass, which could only be employed after the discovery of that fact, was used by the Italians as early as 1260. The history of its discovery is unknown, though it is supposed by many to have been borrowed from the Arabians. Various improvements have been made upon it, the most important of them in Britain.

Columbus first observed that the direction of the needle varies in different longitudes. That it varies in the same longitude, was discovered in England; according to Wallis, by Gellebrand, in 1645; according to Bond, by Mr John Mair. The first person that collected observations on this variation, or on the *declination* of the needle, as it is called, was Dr Halley, in 1700. He published a chart, pointing out the direction of the needle in every part of the globe; and he endeavours to explain the declination, by supposing the earth to be a great magnet, having its magnetic poles at some distance from the true poles of the earth. The variations he accounted for, by supposing a great internal magnet within the globe of the earth, revolving slowly round an axis. Since that time, very copious tables of observations have been published by Mountain and Dodson, in 1744 and 1756, Lambert, in 1779, Wilke, in 1772, and Churchman, in 1794. Von Swinden also published important documents; and much curious information is communicated to the public by Major Rennel, in the introduction to Parke's Travels in Africa. Euler endeavoured to reduce the declination of the needle to calculation, and published elaborate papers on the subject, in the Berlin Memoirs for 1755, 1757, and 1766. A curious paper has lately appeared on the subject in the Philosophical Transactions, by Mr Robertson, in which it is shewn, from satisfactory documents, that there has been no variation of the compass in Jamaica during the last 140 years.

The diurnal variation of the compass was discovered by Mr George Graham, in 1724, and explained afterwards, in a satisfactory manner, by Canton. Von Swinden and Coulomb likewise gave theories, but they were less satisfactory than the explanation of Canton.

The *dip*, or *inclination* of the needle, was discovered by Norman, and little addition has been since made, either to his hypothesis or collection of facts. The inclination, as appears from a multitude of observations, is liable, comparatively speaking, to little variation. The magnetic equator, as laid down by Wilke and Lemonnier, is nearly that deduced by Biot from the late observations of Humboldt in South America. Biot has given a mathematical hypothesis, which, however, is not very satisfactory, and the most complete table of observations that has yet appeared. We learn, however, from Mr Gilpin's curious paper, lately published in the Philosophical Transactions, that the dip has been diminishing somewhat.

The magnetic laws were first generalized and explained by Dr Gilbert, in his famous work on magnetism. The law of magnetic attraction and repulsion was sought for in vain by Brook Taylor and Muschenbroeck. It was ascertained by the experiments of Lambert, Robison, and Coulomb.

Besides iron, it has been ascertained that cobalt, nickel, and chromium

possess the magnetic virtue. Pure iron cannot be converted into a permanent magnet, but Mr Hatchett has shewn that iron may be made permanently magnetic, when combined with a certain proportion of carbon, sulphur, or phosphorus; but when saturated with these substances, it loses its magnetic virtue altogether. The first attempt to make artificial magnets was by Sellers, in 1667; but it was not till 1730 that Servington Savery succeeded in making them, and in shewing them to be preferable to loadstones. Since that time many processes have been published. One of the simplest and best is that of Mr Canton.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

CHEMISTRY, though one of the most important and interesting branches of science, can scarcely be said to have been cultivated by the ancients. They were acquainted, indeed, with the method of obtaining the metals from their ores, and they applied them to most of the uses to which we now put them. Glass, soap, and various other chemical manufactures were known to them, but they made no attempt to draw up the principles of these manufactures, and to convert them into a science. The science of chemistry took its origin from a set of visionaries, whose object was to discover a substance capable of converting the baser metals into gold, and of curing all diseases, and conferring the gift of immortality upon mankind. This fancied substance was long sought for, by a set of men who called themselves Alchymists. During their researches, they stumbled upon a variety of curious and important facts, which were afterwards collected and arranged, when the visionary objects of the alchymists were abandoned. This body of facts constituted the foundation of chemistry.

The task was first accomplished by Beccher, in his *Physica Subterranea*, published in 1669. He invented an hypothesis to explain the most remarkable chemical phenomena,—a hypothesis afterwards improved by Stahl, and known, in consequence, by the name of the Stahlian or Phlogistic theory. For many years the sole object of chemists was to elucidate and confirm this theory. Various chemists of eminence appeared in different parts of Europe; new chemical facts were discovered, and new substances examined and classified. In France, Lemeri, Geoffroy, Duhamel, and Dufaye, appeared in succession; in Germany, Kunkel, Pott, and Margraff, prosecuted the subject with ardour and success. But the first great changes in the science were produced in Britain. Dr Hales led the way, by his experiments on air, and his discovery that air is emitted in abundance during the decomposition of a multitude of bodies. Dr Black made the next great step, by proving that limestone and the mild alkalies, are compounds, containing *fixed air* as an essential constituent; that when deprived of this air they become caustic, but lose their causticity when the air is restored to them. This new doctrine, first published about the year 1756, produced a violent controversy in Germany. Dr Black's opinions were controverted

by one set of philosophers, and supported by another. The dispute terminated in 1772, with a complete victory to the advocates for Dr Black's doctrine. The theory of *latent heat*, which Dr Black taught soon after, contributed as essentially to the improvement of a material branch of chemistry, and led the way to all the subsequent discussions and discoveries respecting heat, which were agitated and made chiefly in Britain.

Mr Cavendish, by his admirable paper on fixed air and hydrogen gas, published in 1765, led the way to pneumatic chemistry, by turning the attention of chemists to the airs, and pointing out the method of examining them. The subject was soon after taken up by Dr Priestley, whose happy talent for observation and uncommon assiduity enabled him to enrich the science with a vast multitude of new and splendid discoveries. The attention of all Europe was forcibly drawn towards the subject; and for many years Dr Priestley occupied the first rank among pneumatic chemists.

Two chemists of uncommon genius appeared about this time in Sweden, who acted a very important part in the rapid improvements of the science. These were Bergman and Scheele; the first professor of chemistry at Upsal, the second an apothecary. Bergman was remarkable for the extent of his views, and for the variety of new methods which he introduced into chemical analysis. Indeed he may be considered as in some measure the original contriver of most of the methods of chemical analysis still pursued. Scheele was remarkable for ingenuity in his modes of examining substances, and for a patient industry, which nothing could baffle. We are indebted to him for the discovery of several of the important agents at present employed by chemists.

Mr Lavoisier appeared as a writer on chemistry in 1772. He published a volume of essays, containing a history of what had been hitherto done in pneumatic chemistry, and a repetition and confirmation of Dr Black's experiments respecting fixed air. He was sensible by that time of the imperfection of the Stahlian theory of combustion, and the whole bent of his mind was turned towards that subject. He repeated and examined all the important experiments made in every part of Europe, and added a great variety of new ones. At last, after a laborious induction of nearly twenty years, he convinced himself that the Stahlian hypothesis is false, and that combustion consists in the combination of oxygen with the burning body. Though he announced this proposition as early as 1780, he was not able for several years to procure a single convert to his doctrine. Indeed the objections to it at that time were so powerful, that they might have been sufficient to shake even the faith of Lavoisier himself. Fortunately at this time Mr Cavendish made his two capital discoveries of the composition of water and nitric acid. These discoveries enabled Mr Lavoisier to answer the objections to his theory in a satisfactory manner. The answer was drawn up by Lavoisier and La Place, and was so convincing, as immediately to produce an effect. Berthollet, the most celebrated French chemist next to Lavoisier, declared himself a convert in 1785. This was followed by the conversion of Fourcroy; and, in 1787, Morveau, the editor of the chemical part of the Encyclopædie

Methodique, was brought over to the same party, during a visit to Paris.

Lavoisier took every method he could think of to draw over converts to his new opinions. The chemical nomenclature was confessedly defective, and various attempts had been made to contrive a better, first, by Bergman, and afterwards by Morveau. It occurred to Mr Lavoisier that the formation of a new nomenclature, founded on his peculiar opinions, and superior in precision to the old one, would be of considerable service to his cause. He associated Berthollet, Fourcroy, and Morveau with himself for the purpose; and a new chemical nomenclature was drawn up and published by this self-constituted junto of philosophers, in 1787. It was criticised with severity from all quarters, and for two years every one hesitated to adopt it. Something more appeared necessary to give it currency, and the method fallen upon was ingenious, and as likely as any to be attended with success. A new Chemical Monthly Journal was established, under the name of the *Annales de Chimie*. In this journal only the new nomenclature was employed, and it was made the vehicle of all the important discoveries made, not only by Lavoisier and his associates, but by all the chemists in Europe. Every person who wished to read this work was obliged to make himself acquainted with the new nomenclature; and the work was so valuable, that every chemist found himself under the necessity of looking into it. Thus the terms and opinions of the new school became familiar to all the world, and its superiority was such, that all the young chemists in every nation became converts very speedily to the Lavoiserian doctrine.

A violent controversy was kindled, which continued for more than two years, with great animosity, but terminated at last in a complete victory to the Lavoiserian doctrine. Mr Lavoisier availed himself with much address of a book written by Mr Kirwan in defence of the doctrine of *phlogiston*. Mr Kirwan's hypothesis had been embraced by the most eminent chemists in every country in Europe. The refutation of it, therefore, would give such an eclat to Mr Lavoisier's doctrines, that henceforth they would be irresistible. The event showed how well founded Mr Lavoisier's calculations had been. The book was translated into French, and published, with a refutation at the end of each section, written by Mr Lavoisier, or one of his associates. So complete was the refutation, that Mr Kirwan, with a candour very uncommon, and which does him the highest honour, gave up his former opinions, and became a convert to Lavoisier's doctrine. This was followed by the conversion of all the chemists in Britain, except Dr Priestley, who still adhered to the phlogistic theory. But his reputation sustained such a blow, in consequence of his retaining his old opinions, that henceforth his sentiments came to be of little estimation in chemical matters.

The German chemists did not yield so readily. Stahl being their countryman, they considered the credit of Germany as in some measure at stake, and stickled hard in defence of phlogiston. But they were obliged to shift their ground so often, and so completely, that their doctrine at last was not that of Stahl, but one of a very different nature.

Several of the oldest German chemists continued resolutely to cling to the doctrine of phlogiston; but death gradually removed them, one after another; a younger and more liberal race succeeded; and at present the Stahlian theory is as completely given up in Germany as in all other countries of Europe. The controversy is now at an end, and the Lavoiserian doctrine quietly established, as a fundamental principle in chemistry.

The science has advanced for the last forty years with a degree of rapidity beyond all calculation, and now constitutes a vast and delightful field. Lavoisier was soon removed by the horrors of the French revolution; but Berthollet and Fourcroy continued to enrich the science by their discoveries, and other younger chemists contributed their powerful assistance. The most eminent of these are, Proust, Vauquelin, Thenard, Gay Lussac, Berthollet junior, Saussure junior, &c.

In the north of Germany, chemistry has been cultivated for many years with very great success. Klaproth of Berlin is at present the most celebrated and expert analyst in Europe. Bucholz, Richter, Rose, Trommsdorf, &c., have also gained high and deserved reputation. Sweden has produced, and still continues to produce, chemists of eminence. Besides Bergman and Scheele, who have been already mentioned, Gadolin, Eckeberg, Hisinger, Berzelius, &c., have acquired celebrity.

Britain also can boast of not a few chemists of eminence, and has made more discoveries in the science than all the rest of Europe united. Professor Davy, now that Mr Cavendish is dead, has the highest reputation. His discovery of the composition of the fixed alkalies and earths is a most important step in the improvement of the science, and the new agents and new methods of investigation which he has invented cannot but lead to the most important and unexpected results. Dr Wollaston has enriched the science with a great number of important discoveries. His experiments are not more distinguished for their simplicity and ingenuity than for a degree of precision, which gives them, if possible, still greater value. But it would occupy too much room to enter into a particular detail of the merits of Smithson Tennant, Hatchett, Chenevix, Gregor, Howard, Brande, &c., men who have acquired great and well-merited celebrity, and from whose labours the science has still to expect much curious and useful information.

GENERAL VIEW OF LITERATURE,

OF THE

LIVING POETS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The importance and extent of our Historical Department has necessarily encroached upon the other branches of our Register: nor would it be either easy or desirable to comprise our literary observations into such a size as might accommodate them to the space to which we are in this volume unavoidably limited. It appears to us a better arrangement, to divide the extensive subject before us into departments, and lay our report upon one of these yearly before the public. This partial execution of our plan not only gives us leisure and room to treat at becoming length the subjects under our consideration, but promises the advantage of supplying, by its regular rotation, important matter for the same articles, as they revolve in the course of a few years. Proposing to ourselves, for example, in the following essay, to characterize generally the Poets who at present engage the attention of the public, we could hardly hope to repeat such a disquisition in our next volume, with any prospect of exciting similar interest. But poetical laurels are not perennial, although they may not wither annually; nor dare we venture to conjecture the change which a few years may make in our own respect for those whom we consider at present as the most distinguished followers of the Muses. Ere we return again to view the state of British poetry, some of the masters of the lyre may have paid the debt of nature; some, alive to the world, may yet have suffered poetical death, or literary bankruptcy; some may have fallen innocent martyrs to the envy or malignancy of criticism; and others, by a fate yet more deplorable, may have committed suicide on their own reputation. These reflections, while they reconcile us to our plan of subdividing our Review of Literature, have no small influence on the feelings with which we advance to discharge the first part of our task. We may take credit, with the same courage as other unknown authors, for the justice of our own praise and censure; we may be willing to risk the disho-

nour of false prophecy, and may be totally indifferent whether our judgment shall be confirmed by the public, or whether, when resuming our speculations, after the interval proposed, we may find ourselves obliged to make the *amende honorable*, and confess the imprudence and injustice of a sentence reversed by the universal voice of the public. But, if we shall have gained on our own account this happy degree of apathy concerning the ultimate issue of our predictions, is it in human nature to consider with indifference the changes which must shortly take place among those who furnish the subject of our inquiries? Literary fame, so eagerly, so anxiously pursued, becomes the portion of so few, and is so unequally and unfairly distributed among those who possess it, is so short-lived when obtained, and so lamented when lost, that it is scarcely possible to view the crowds who faint in the ineffectual pursuit, the few whom transient success renders objects rather of envy and detraction than of admiration, the "grey discrowned heads" upon whom its laurels have faded, without keen recollection of the *vanitas vanitatum* of the Preacher; and some wonder that the people should, from generation to generation, continue to pursue a shadow, and to "imagine a vain thing." Of all the restless impulses, indeed, with which the human heart is goaded, few surprise us more than this same longing after literary immortality. In no other race would the impotent propose themselves for the prize held forth for feats of vigour; in no other contest would the victor be rewarded, not only by the ill suppressed execrations of his less fortunate competitors, but by an inward feeling of malevolence, even among those who never thought of rivalling him; and surely in no other profession was it ever dreamed that the repetition of honourable and successful efforts did, of itself, disqualify him who made them from again claiming his share of public favour. Yet so it is in Poetry. Those with whose music, however delightful, the public ear has once been satiated, can only again hope to attract attention by changing the nature of their subject, their style of composition, at every risk of incurring the ridicule due to versatility.

A moral poet, like Pope, may indeed continue to engross the public with undiminished interest, provided he will be contented to owe the permanence of his popularity to the least moral part of his writings,—the personality of their satire. But the follower of the Tragic, of the Epic, of the Pastoral, or of the Didactic muse, must be contented frequently to change livery, if he would remain a favourite servant of the public. We have heard of an excellent comedian, who, finding his usual attractions become a little hackneyed, drew a large benefit by performing the part of Richard the Third, for one night only. But, alas! these are experiments not to be tried, even once, without danger, and never to be repeated. If the successful poet remains silent, he loses his pre-eminence by the tacit operation of forgetfulness; if he renews his efforts from time to time, it runs every risk of being forfeited, by the actual condemnation of the public, instead of imperceptibly diminishing under their prescriptive neglect. If the situation of these poets who are still tottering on the top of the wheel of Fortune's favour, or who have toppled down headlong from that envied situation, be sufficiently melan-

choly, what shall we say of those who labour to gain the uncertain eminence, with the same la-our, and the same success, as the turn-spit cur, who plies in the interior department of a similar machine! But in this, as in all his works, Providence has mercifully provided the means of reconciling his creatures to their whimsical and most infructuous labour. The best Christian does not believe more faithfully in the resurrection of the body, than these neglected minstrels confide in the arrival of a future period, when that justice shall be done to their writings by posterity, of which they have, in their own day, been deprived, by the ignorance of the public, the prejudices of fashion, the malicious arts of their contemporary rivals, the blunders of their printers, and the unparalleled sloth and partiality of their booksellers, who load with trash their counters and advertisements, while the works destined to delight future ages slumber neglected in their cellars and warehouses. This self-delusion may make these gentlemen happy, but can scarcely cloud the optics of their critics :—

———We've lived too long,
And seen the end of much immortal song.

Such expectants of immortality are in the same situation with the dethroned monarch of Rabelais, who plied as a porter at Lyons, while waiting for the arrival of the *cocquecigrues*, upon whose approach he was to be reinstated in his kingdom.

With the feelings therefore of tenderness, which the nature of poetical reputation peculiarly demands, we proceed to examine the pretensions of those to whom the public discernment or caprice has most largely assigned it.

We do not hesitate to distinguish, as the three most successful candidates for poetical fame, Scott, Southey, and Campbell. We are aware that there are many, and those too of good taste, who prefer Wordsworth, Crabbe, Rogers, Sotheby, and other names less generally known, to any of the triumvirate we have mentioned: but these are, in point of taste, sectaries and dissenters from the general faith and belief of the public at large, which, however divided upon the comparative merits of these three poets, give them, generally speaking, the precedence over their competitors. Were we set to classify their respective admirers, we should be apt to say, that those who feel poetry most enthusiastically prefer Southey; those who try it by the most severe rules admire Campbell; while the general mass of readers prefer to either the Border Poet. In this arrangement we should do Mr Scott no injustice, because we assign to him in the number of suffrages what we deny him in their value. There is another principle which, ridiculous as it may appear, has certainly had some share in ranking the partizans of at least two of these candidates for fame. It is the fashion, and a pretty obstinate one, for the followers of political party to admire the poetry of Scott or Campbell, exactly as they happen to be attached to the parties headed by our late distinguished statesmen, Pitt and Fox. We must necessarily suppose that the political principles of the two bards are, in private life, agreeable to those of the persons who seem to follow them from that cause. Yet, as we can trace very little allusion to politics in the wri-

tings of either, and know enough of both to be certain that they do not intermeddle in state matters, this criterion seems about as absurd as it would be to judge of their poetry by the street in which they bought their neckcloths and their stockings. The fact, however, is certain, and only furnishes an additional example, that party must lend her seasoning to "Lays" and to "Gertrudes," as well as to Protestant muffins, or Liberty *petits pates*. Mr Southey does not appear to number among his admirers any particular class of politicians; and if the circumstance deprives him of the support of a steady body of factious *proneurs*, it entitles his merits the more to candid attention from that part of his readers who choose to judge of poetry from poetry alone. Were we, on the other hand, to compare these three poets by their poetical attributes, we would incline, with some hesitation, to say, that Campbell excelled in taste, and correct elegance of expression; that Southey had a more rich and inexhaustible fund of poetical ideas and imagery; and that Walter Scott, if not superior to the others in fancy, possessed more forcibly the power of exciting that of his readers, by a freer and bolder style of description, embracing only the striking outlines of his picture, but giving these with full freedom, character, and effect. In point of learning, Campbell possesses classical knowledge, and Scott a large portion of that which a tenacious memory gathers from a miscellaneous course of antiquarian studies. The learning of Southey not only embraces both branches of knowledge, but in both surpasses, and, we believe, very far surpasses, that of his rivals. But this mode of balancing our triads will by no means answer our purpose of attaining a short view of the poetical character of each, with some notices of the extent and causes of their popularity.

Mr Thomas Campbell met with early popularity. The Pleasures of Hope, a work written in youth, was justly hailed as one of the brightest dawnings which had ever attended the rise of a literary character. The faults, too, were evidently those of a young man, such as it might be hoped time and study would do away. A want of compactness in its parts, here and there a tinselly expression, intimated a fancy not yet tamed; the occurrence of passages, which necessarily reminded us of Goldsmith, of Johnson, or of Rogers;—these were his faults, and they were light in the balance, weighed against the beauty of his moral precept, the unaffected dignity of his sentiment, the flowing ease of his versification, and an expression which swelled, softened, or sunk like the murmurs of an Æolian harp, as the subject rose or fell.—His reputation, therefore, rose high, and with justice, while it was rather increased than diminished by the various minor pieces which appeared in periodical or detached publications, previous to a quarto edition of the Pleasures of Hope, in 1803, to which were subjoined, the sublime poems of Lochiel and Hohenlinden. These productions carried to the height Mr Campbell's fame, for they evinced that he possessed power and spirit for the *paullo majora* of poetry, and that the Epic Muse might, with confidence, claim him as her own. It was, perhaps, partly owing to the over-stretched state of public expectation, that "Gertrude of Wyoming" has not hitherto met a reception from the public worthy of the poet's name,

er of the merits of the poem. It was ingeniously urged by a friendly critic, that the interest was of that elegant, unobtrusive, and refined nature which was not adapted to attract general admiration. But, alas! when we say a poem is too grand, or too refined, to be popular, we only weigh the solitary opinion of the critic against that of the world at large. The truth seems to be, that a story, in itself extremely imperfect, was rendered less intelligible by the manner in which it was told, and by a structure of versification, which, unless managed with uncommon address, is liable to lead to the alternate extremes of obscurity and redundance. We are satisfied it is to this cause, chiefly, that the failure of Gertrude, so far as its not instantly attaining extensive popularity is a failure, must be attributed. The readers of poetry, generally speaking, are not very nice about the subject, and like just as well to be melted with a tale of private distress, as to be roused with a lay of war. But then the impression must be made at the first perusal: they will not consent to wait till the bellows are employed to blow the flame. Like the public at every former period, they are complete egotists: it is amusement which they demand, and if they do not instantly find what they seek, they will not think it worth winning at the labour of a re-perusal. In this view, the inverted and complicated construction of the stanzas in Gertrude of Wyoming has been a great impediment to its popularity, which neither the pathos of some passages, nor the exquisite elegance, and poetical spirit which pervades the whole, have been able to counterbalance. It is whispered Mr Campbell is at present labouring upon a large poem of an epic nature. We heartily rejoice to hear it. He is in the prime of life, —in that state of literary retirement most favourable to composition,— enjoying ready access to the best judges, and, at the same time, the power of securing the command of his own time. Much may be hoped from such talents and such opportunities. There is much to be maintained, perhaps something to be recovered. Yet a numerous class, comprehending many of the critics of more strict and severe tone, place Mr Campbell first among our living poets; with what justice we do not attempt to say, but an opinion so supported wears a face at least of probability.

Mr Robert Southey, one of the highest names in English literature, stands second of the triumvirate in our casual arrangement. His life was early dedicated to poetry and learning, in preference to "preferment's pleasing paths." It can be as little doubted that he has found his own happiness in the exchange, as that his choice has given him opportunity to add to that of thousands. His most ardent admirers are of a class with whom it is difficult to argue: They are the enthusiasts—almost the methodists of poetry. There is perhaps no species of applause so congenial to the spirit, or so flattering to the author, as that which resigns the reins so totally into his hands, and allows itself to be hurried along with his rapid movements, however bold, devious, and even capricious. We dare not say, however, that the possession of this absolute monarchy over his admirers is altogether favourable to the general character of the poet. Despotic power leads, in almost every instance, to fantastic exercise of it on the part of the posses-

sor; and he who, within the circle of his partizans, feels himself exempted from the controul of criticism, is too naturally led to neglect what is trans mitted from more remote quarters. Censure is always an unpalatable draught, even when mixed and offered by a friendly hand; but when the cup is presented by one that is cold, suspicious, or unfriendly, we are afraid the salutary bitter stands little chance of being swallowed. Yet we cannot quarrel with the wild and arbitrary exercise of genius to which we owe the wonderous tale of Thalaba, and which has given rise to some anomalous luxuriancies in the more regular poem of Madoc. It seems to us that the author, giving way to an imagination naturally prolific of the fairest visions, is sometimes too much wrapt in his own aërial world to consider whether the general mass of readers can accompany his flight. The beauties of such composition are calculated for those who have the keenest and most exquisite feeling of poetic excellence, and whose pleasure is too engrossing not to purchase pardon for a thousand errors. But the aristarch reverses this rule, because it s his profession to find fault; and the common herd of readers also reverse it, for the beauties of such a tale as Thalaba are beyond their comprehension; while its want of rhyme, irregularity of stanza, and extravagance of story, are circumstances at once strange, stumbling, and obvious. The judicious critic will, we think, steer a middle path, although we acknowledge the difficulty of keeping its tenour. We conceive that such, while he felt and acknowledged the warmth of Mr Southey's feeling, while he admired the inexhaustible riches of his imagination, while he applauded with enthusiasm that generous sentiment which has ever tuned his harp to the celebration of moral and intellectual excellence, might, at the same time, be allowed to deplore the circumstances which have often hidden the light under the bushel, and limited to the comparatively small circle of a few enthusiastic admirers, that fame, which, in common justice to Mr Southey's genius, ought to have been echoed and re-echoed from all the four seas which gird in Britain. Were we asked what those circumstances are, we should not hesitate to name a resolute contempt of the ordinary and received rules of poetry, and a departure from their precepts, too shocking to all our pre-conceived opinions and expectations. We cannot stop to enquire whether Mr Southey may not, in many instances, be able to make a rational and reasonable apology for neglecting the prescriptive rules of art. It is sufficient to our present purpose, that no author, however undoubted his genius, can hope to stem the public opinion by swimming directly contrary to its current. But, besides the impolicy of this departure from the usual and generally-sanctioned practice of his predecessors, we hold that there is a gross want of taste in many of the novelties thus fixed upon. Thus, the language of bare and rude simplicity, with which this beautiful poet sometimes chooses to veil the innate elegance of his conceptions, appears to us not only contradictory to our prejudices, which have been accustomed to ascribe a particular strain of exalted diction to their developement, but in itself a great deformity. In assuming a quaker-like, and, of course, an unusual, and sometimes even a vul-

gar form of expression, Mr Southey powerfully reminds us of the precept of Boileau :—

Sans la langue en un mot, l'auteur le plus divin,
Est toujours, quoi qu'il fasse, un mechant ecrivain.

This is the more provoking, because it is obvious these aberrations are not the consequences of ignorance, which might be illuminated, but of a determined purpose and system, which we cannot hope our feeble exhortations will have any effect in subverting. Yet we wish Mr Southey would at least make the experiment of shooting one shaft with the wind, and we venture to pledge ourselves, that, without injuring himself with his most enthusiastic admirers, he will add to them thousands who are now startled at some obvious eccentricities, and care not to look deeper, and judge more ripely. If a traveller should choose to pursue his journey in a common labourer's jacket and trowsers, we are afraid that his engaging qualities for conversation, and even an innate dignity of manner, would be completely shrouded from the common eye by the coarseness of his outward raiment; and that even those who could discover his excellence through the clouds which overshadowed it, would grant their applause with a mixture of regret, that an unnecessary and rude disguise should exclude the person by whom it had been incautiously adopted, from the society in which he was fitted by nature to occupy the highest place. We have only to add, that if any one be disposed to question the rank which we think it our duty to ascribe to Mr Southey amongst his contemporaries, we beg them, before condemning our judgement, to read attentively the meeting of the Bards, in the eleventh section of the first part of Madoc, or the procession in honour of the River Goddess in the twelfth section of the second part. It is in such passages that the felicity and richness of the author's imagination display themselves, and at once obliterate all recollection of his errors. If, on the other hand, we are accused of having judged harshly of an author for whose genius we have so much reverence, we will rather submit to the censure than gratify vulgar malignity, by pointing the occasions on which he has flown with a low and a flagging wing :—were it indeed in our power, and were we as well convinced of the justice of our own criticism, as we are conscious of its sincerity and good faith, we would willingly communicate to the public only our motives for admiration, and to the authors themselves our grounds of censure; that the former might learn what they ought to applaud, while the latter might be taught to merit that applause more amply.

The author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel and Marmion may be considered as the minion of modern popularity; for the works of no living, and of few dead authors, have been so widely and so rapidly diffused.—We are, we believe, correct in stating, that upwards of 25,000 copies of the Lay have been printed in the space of six years, and 17,000 copies of Marmion since its first appearance in spring 1808. The effect of this extensive popularity has been almost ludicrous. Upon the annunciation of an expected poem, we are well assured that at least four musicians have prepared notes for unwritten songs;—two artists have been

retained to illustrate scenes which were yet to be born of the author;—and as many satirists, having blessed God and the founder, have set them down to parody a work yet in embryo. These pleasing and painful marks of notoriety go in the main to prove the same issue; for even the master of a dung-barge knows enough of navigation to discover which vessel is likely to get soonest under weigh, and to obtain her assistance, if possible, to tow him out of harbour. We have been at some pains to discover the talisman upon which this popular enthusiasm depends, but we find it more easy to express ourselves on the subject by negatives than by positive assertion. Mr Scott's fame certainly does not rest on the art of his story, for of that he has hitherto given no example; on the contrary, the incidents, both in the Lay and Marmion, are of themselves slightly interesting, and loosely put together. Neither can we consider his characters, though drawn with a bold and determined pencil, as entitling him, on their account, to occupy the distinguished rank which he holds in the poetical calendar. They are, properly speaking, the portraits of *genera* rather than of individuals. William of Deloraine, Marmion, Clara, and Constance, are just such persons as might represent any one predatory freebooter, ambitious noble, sentimental damsel, and reprobate nun, that ever dignified the pages of romance.

The features (perhaps with exception of Marmion's forgery) must be allowed to bear a striking general resemblance to the characters of these ranks in the middle ages; but there is a want of individuality. The knights and freebooters of Mr Scott are, like Sir Fopling Flutter, knights of the shire, and represent each a whole class;—and, although the poet may have been more anxious to give a general view of the period in which he laid his scene, than a picture of individual manners; and in this he has assuredly succeeded; we must still deny the praise of excellence to him who has halted in full career, and stopped short in finishing his picture, even at the most interesting point; and so thinking, we cannot give unqualified approbation to Mr Scott's skill in drawing portraits. To moral sentiment he has made little pretence: the few specimens which occur in his poetry are true, but they are obvious; and their best recommendation is, that they have uniformly a virtuous or honourable tendency, and are expressed with the unaffected simplicity and lofty feeling of one who is in earnest in recommending the truth which he delivers. The descriptive passages claim more unequivocal praise; and in this department of poetry Mr Scott frequently stands alone, and unrivalled. Instances are so numerous, that their quotation seems unnecessary: but still, even of those passages, which have been most highly praised, many do not boast the luxuriance conspicuous in the descriptions of Southey, or the elegance which is frequently displayed by the bard of Hope. To what, then, are we to attribute a charm which has interested the old and the grave, as well as gay youth and frolic boyhood? It must, we apprehend, be ascribed to that secret art which will be found to pervade the popular writings of almost every country, despite of their sins against common sense or classical criticism; that, in short, of rendering interesting the story which they have to tell, not by its own proper merit, but by the mode of telling it. It is thus that De Foe has contrived to identify the

feelings of every reader with those of Robinson Crusoe, to render his slightest wants and inconveniencies subjects of our anxious solicitude, and protract a tale, in itself the most unique and simple possible, with unabated interest, through so many pages of minute and trivial incident. In the same manner we lose the author in the admired passages of the Lay and Marmion, because he never seems to think of himself, but appears wholly engrossed with the desire of impressing on the auditor the outlines of a description which is vividly sketched in his own mind. In describing a battle, a siege, or a striking incident of any kind, he seldom brings forward objects unless by that general outline by which a spectator would be actually affected. He enters into no minute detail; it is the general effect, the hurry, the bustle of the scene,—those concomitant sounds of tumult and sights of terror which stun the ear and dazzle the eye, which he details to his readers, and which have often the effect of converting them into spectators. In like manner, in scenes of repose, he seems more anxious to enjoy than to describe them; his ideas crowd upon him, but he dispatches each of them in a line, and leaves the imagination of his reader, if it be capable of excitation, to follow forth and fill up the outline which he has sketched. To an active fancy this is a pleasant task, for which it returns to the author as much gratitude at least as is his due. A slow comprehension, on the contrary, catches the general proposition, and is pleased to escape from that more minute detail, which, however pleasing to true admirers of poetry, seems only embarrassing tautology to those who, with inert imagination, and an indifference to the beauties of protracted description, feel nevertheless a natural interest in the incidents of the tale, and in the animation with which they succeed to each other. Mr Scott, we have remarked, seems to be fully sensible of his strength in thus embodying and presenting his scene to the imagination of his readers, and has studiously avoided sliding into distinct narration. Every incident is usually conveyed by the means of indirect description; and, so remarkably is this the case, that, even when a narrative is placed in the mouth of a personage in the poem, the scene is instantly shifted, and the incidents of that very tale held up in motion and action to the reader, something a-kin to the phenomena observed in dreams, where every thing is presented to the eye, and little or nothing to the ear; and where, if our fancy is crossed by the supposed report of another course of action, that secondary train of ideas is immediately substituted for the original vision, and we imagine ourselves spectators of it instead of being only auditors. It is indisputable, that the art of thus rivetting the attention of the audience forms one great source of this author's popularity.

We must not omit to mention Mr Scott's learning, by which we mean his knowledge of the manners of the time in which his scenes are laid. The display of this knowledge has, perhaps, here and there, degenerated into antiquarian pedantry, but the possession of it was essential to the purpose of the author. *Sapere est principium et fons.* It is the true touch of manners which gives justice to a narrative poem, and discriminates it from those which are either founded upon the vague imagination of an author, or tamely copied from the model of

some more original writer. The difference can be discovered by the least enlightened, just as an individual portrait can be distinguished from a fancy sketch even by those who are unacquainted with the original. With these remarks upon the truth and spirit of his poetry, we leave Mr Scott, no unworthy member of the triumvirate with whom he has divided the public applause.

According to modern custom we should now consider the imitators, or, as the modish phrase is, the school of these respective poets; if that can be called a school where no pupil will heartily yield pre-eminence even to his pedagogue, and where each preceptor would willingly turn his scholars out of doors. Upon professed imitators we shall bestow very short consideration, as the very circumstance of palpable imitation may be considered as decisive against an author's claim to be noticed in such a sketch as we are now drawing of national poetry.

The followers and imitators of Campbell would probably rejoice more in being termed of the school of Goldsmith or Johnson: yet when we read the Pleasures of Friendship, the Pleasures of Solitude, the Pleasures of Love, and so forth,—or even when we see such titles in an advertisement,—we are naturally led to think the subjects could only have been chosen from the popularity of the Pleasures of Hope, or of the Pleasures of Memory. The latter beautiful poem probably gave Mr Campbell the original hint of his plan, though it expanded into a more copious and bolder field of composition than had been attempted by Mr Rogers, and contains beauties of a kind so different, that the resemblance of title is almost the only circumstance which connects them. The Pleasures of Memory is a gem in which the exquisite polish makes up for the inferiority of the water. There is not a line in it which has not been earnestly and successfully refined to melody, nor is there a description left unfinished, or broken off harshly. The sentiments are easy and elegant, and of that natural and pleasing tendency which always insures a favourable reception, even when destitute of novelty. We have in Mr Rogers' poetry none of Campbell's sublime bursts of moral eloquence, which exalt us above the ordinary feelings of our nature; but we are gently and placidly led into a current of sentiment most congenial to all the charities and domestic attachments of life. Yet those who have by heart the Deserted Village of Goldsmith, will hardly allow Mr Rogers' title to originality. Something he has gained over his model by an intimate acquaintance with the fine arts, and the capacity of appretiating their most capital productions. The delicacy and accuracy of discrimination inseparable from such attainments, diffuses, through his poetry, a certain shade of classical and chastened taste, which may serve, perhaps, more than any of the circumstances we have mentioned, to discriminate his productions from those of his contemporaries.

With the name of Southey those of Coleridge and of Wordsworth are naturally and habitually associated. We do not hold, with the vulgar, that these ingenious and accomplished men are combined to overthrow the ancient land-marks of our poetry, and bring back the days of Withers and of Quarles; on the contrary, to

those who give themselves the trouble of considering their works attentively, there will appear such points of distinction as argue a radical difference in their taste, and the rules they have adopted in composition. Still, however, connected as they are by habits of friendship, vicinity of residence, and community of studies, some general principles may be pointed out common to all three, and enentitling them, more than any other living authors, to the appellation of a school of productions. We regret to say, that the peculiarities which they have in common do not by any means seem to us the most valuable properties of their productions. They are all, more or less, favourers of that doctrine which considers poetry as the mere imitation of natural feeling, and holds that its language ought in consequence to be simplified as much as possible to the expressions of passion in ordinary life. To this proposition Mr Wordsworth adds another yet more doubtful,—that the language of low and rustic life ought to be preferred, because, in his opinion, the essential passions of the heart find a better soil in which they can attain their maturity, and because in that condition of life our elementary feelings co-exist in a state of greater simplicity. Now this appears to us a radical error. Those who have studied the lower orders of society, especially in a mercantile country, must be sensible how much the feelings and talents of that class are degraded, imbruted, and debased by the limited exercise to which they are confined, and the gross temptations to which they hourly give way. Even among the more fortunate inhabitants of a pastoral country, the necessity of toiling for daily bread burthens the mind and quells the powers of imagination: The few passions by which they are strongly actuated are those which are the most simple, the most coarse, and the worst regulated; nor can the expressions which they dictate be considered as proper for poetry, any more than the company of the swains themselves for the society of persons of cultivated taste, manners, and talents. The opposite opinion has led to that affectation of a simple nakedness of style, which has, in some instances, debased even the gold of Southey, and forms a far larger alloy to the coinage of his two friends, which we are about to consider.

We are, in some degree, uncertain whether we ought to view COLERIDGE as subject to our critical jurisdiction, at least under this department. He seems to have totally abandoned poetry for the mists of political metaphysics,—mists which, we fear, the copious eloquence showered from his cloudy tabernacle will rather increase than dispel. With extensive learning, an unbounded vigour of imagination, and the most ready command of expression both in verse and prose,—advantages which none of his predecessors enjoy in a greater, if any possess them in an equal degree; this author has been uniformly deficient in the perseverance and the sound sense which were necessary to turn his exquisite talents to their proper use. He has only produced in a complete state one or two small pieces, and every thing else, begun on a larger scale, has been flung aside and left unfinished. This is not all: Although commanding the most beautiful poetical language, he has every now and then thought fit to exchange it for the gratuitous pleasure of introducing whole

stanzas of quaint and vulgar doggrel. These are the passages which render learning useless, and eloquence absurd; which make fools laugh, and malignant critics "dance and leap," but which excite, in readers of taste, grief and astonishment, as evidence of talents misapplied, and genius furnishing arms against itself to low-minded envy. To Mr Coleridge we owe some fragments of the most sublime blank verse, and some lyric passages of a soft and tender nature, we believe unequalled. The verses addressed to "The Memory of a Deceased Friend," and those called "An Introduction to the Tale of the Dark Ladie," are sufficient proofs of our assertion. But these are short or unfinished performances, and others which we could quote from the same author are of a nature so wild, so unrestrained by any rules either in the conception or in the composition; forming such a mixture of the terrible with the disgusting, of the tender with the ludicrous, and of moral feeling with metaphysical sophistry, that we can hardly suppose the author who threw forth such crude effusions is serious in obtaining a rank among the poets of his country, nor do we feel at liberty to press upon him a seat of honour, which, from his conduct, he would seem to hold in no esteem.

The feelings of Mr WORDSWORTH appear to be very different. Although hitherto an unsuccessful competitor for poetical fame, as far as it depends upon the general voice of the public, no man has ever considered the character of the poet as more honourable, or his pursuits as more important. We are afraid he will be found rather to err on the opposite side, and, with an amiable Quixotry, to ascribe to those pursuits, and to that character, a power of stemming the tide of luxury, egotism, and corruption of manners, and thus of reforming an age, which we devoutly believe can be reformed by nothing short of a miracle. But in this, as in other particulars, the poetry of Mr Wordsworth accords strikingly with his character and habits. We have made it a rule not to draw the character of the man while we reviewed the works of the author, and our sketch has suffered by this forbearance, for we could have shown, in many instances, how curiously they differed or coincided. But if we durst now raise the veil of private life, it would be to exhibit a picture of manly worth and unaffected modesty; of one who retired early from all that sullies or hardens the heart, from the pursuit of wealth and honours, from the bustle of the world, and from the parade of philosophical pursuits; and who, sitting down contented in a cottage, realized whatever the poets have feigned of content and happiness in retirement. It might have been supposed, that, surrounded by romantic scenery, and giving his attention only to poetical imagery, and to the objects by which they were best suggested, the situation he had chosen was the most favourable for his studies; and that such a happy coincidence of leisure, talents, and situation, ought to have produced poetry more generally captivating than that of Mr Wordsworth has hitherto proved. But we have constant reason to admire the caprices of human intellect. This very state of secluded study seems to have produced effects upon Mr Wordsworth's genius unfavourable to its popularity. In the first place, he who is

constantly surrounded by the most magnificent natural subjects of description, becomes so intimately acquainted with them, that he is apt to dwell less upon the broad general and leading traits of character which strike the occasional visitor, and which are really their most poetical attributes, than upon the more detailed and specific particulars in which one mountain or valley differs from another, and which, being less obvious to the general eye, are less interesting to the common ear. But the solitude in which Mr Wordsworth resides has led to a second and more important consequence in his writings, and has affected his mode of expressing moral truth and feeling, as well as his turn of natural description. He has himself beautifully described the truths which he teaches us, as being

——The harvest of a quiet eye
That broods and rests on his own heart.

A better heart, a purer and more manly source of honourable and virtuous sentiment beats not, we will say it boldly, within Britain. But the observation of a single subject will not make a skilful anatomist, nor will the copying one model, however beautiful, render a painter acquainted with his art. To attain that knowledge of the human bosom necessary to moral poetry, the poet must compare his own feelings with those of others; he must reduce his hypothesis to theory by actual experiment, stoop to sober and regulated truth from the poetic height of his own imagination, and observe what impulse the mass of humanity receive from those motives and subjects to which he is himself acutely alive. It is the want of this observation and knowledge of the world which leads Wordsworth into the perpetual and leading error of supposing, that trivial and petty incidents can supply to mankind in general that train of reflection which, in his speculative solitude, he himself naturally attaches to them. A reflecting mind and a quick fancy find food for meditation in the most trifling occurrences, and can found a connected and delightful train of deductions upon an original cause as flimsy as the web of a gossamer. The cleaving of a block of wood, the dancing of a bush of wild flowers, the question or answer of a child, naturally suggest matter of reflection to an amiable and reflecting mind, retired from the influence of incidents of a nature more generally interesting. And such are Wordsworth's studies, or, as he himself expresses it,

The outward shews of sky and earth,
Of hill and valley he has viewed;
And impulses of deeper birth
Have come to him in solitude.

In this situation, the poet's feelings somewhat resemble those of a person accustomed to navigate a small boat upon a narrow lake, to whom, if he possess an active imagination, the indentures of the shore, which hardly strike the passing stranger, acquire the importance of creeks, bays, and promontories. Even so the impressions made upon the susceptible mind of the solitary poet by common and unimportant incidents; and the train of "sweet and bitter fancies" to which they give rise are, in the eye of the public, altogether

extravagant and disproportioned to their cause. We mark this with sincere regret; for though Mr Wordsworth, to the affectation of rude and bald simplicity, which we have censured in Southey and Coleridge, adds that of harsh and rugged versification, often reduced in harmony several steps below well-written prose, yet his power of interesting the feelings is exquisite, and we do not envy the self-possession of those who can read his beautiful pastorals, "The Brothers" and "Michael," without shedding tears; for it may be said of such, that they have no interest in humanity, "no part in Jacob, and no inheritance in Israel." It is therefore to be lamented, that Wordsworth should be, upon system, rude in diction and trivial in narrative; and that he should continue to exhibit traits of feeling bordering upon extravagance, and so metaphysically subtile that they are a stumbling block to the ignorant, and foolishness to the learned. But his muse is, we fear, irreclaimable, and pleads the freedom of a Cumbrian mountaineer:—

O er rough and smooth she trips along,
And never looks behind;
And sings a solitary song
That whistles in the wind.

Somewhat akin to Wordsworth in the train of his poetry, but beneath him in originality of genius, is JAMES GRAHAME, author of the "Sabbath" and the "Birds of Scotland." The most remarkable feature of his poetical character is his talent for describing Scottish scenery in a manner so true and lively as at once to bring the picture to the recollection of his countrymen. The ardent love of nature in which this power of description has its source, is uniformly combined with virtuous and amiable feeling. Accordingly, Mr Grahame's poetry exhibits much of these qualities; but his religion has sometimes a tinge of fanaticism, and his views of society are more gloomy than the truth warrants. In his moral poetry he occasionally unites, with the nakedness of Wordsworth's diction, a flatness which is all his own. In his landscapes, on the other hand, he is always at home, and more fortunate than most of his contemporaries. He has the art of being minute without being confused, and circumstantial without being tedious. His Sabbath Walks are admirable specimens of this his principal excellence. But this is a vein capable of being exhausted, and it will be for the serious consideration of the Lord of the Manor, whether it has not been already sufficiently wrought out.

Those who may be considered as belonging to Walter Scott's school of poetry, or, to speak with more propriety, those who, like him, have dealt in imitations of the ancient minstrel compositions, or have laid their scene in the days of chivalry, form a list comprehending some respectable names. Among the imitators of the old ballad, a species of composition with which Mr Scott begun his prosperous career, we might reckon JOHN LEYDEN, did not his removal to India withdraw him from our consideration. It may, however, be briefly said of him, that no man wrote better when the subject was dictated by his own feelings, and few have overwhelmed the public with an equal quantity of tinsel and *verbiage* where he substituted the resolution to write instead of the impulse which ought to have preceded his determination.

An affectation of abstruse science, and a confusion of the various hoards of knowledge, ill-arranged even by the retentive memory and powerful intellect to which they were entrusted, have a farther influence in defacing Dr Leyden's poetry. But these faults are often redeemed by beautiful and expressive language, an acquaintance with ancient manners equal to that of his friend Mr Scott, and an enthusiasm in the pursuit of such knowledge, which, while circumstances permitted, was inferior to that of none who ever entered upon the career of national antiquities. Among more professed imitators of Mr Scott, we have been able to distinguish few who merit notice in a treatise limited, properly speaking, to the year 1808. The Minstrels of Acre and the Fight of Falkirk, which have appeared about or since that period, are the only compositions of the kind which are worth mentioning; and even these are chiefly praise-worthy when they least remind us of their original. Imitation is in fact a miserable road to fame; —in those poets with whom it has succeeded, the first who treads the path carries off the merit of his followers, and a failure is attended with general ridicule.

There is a species of legendary poetry of which Dryden set the English an example in his Fables, and which has been cultivated by the authors of Italy, France, and Germany. This department comprehends modern imitations of such romantic tales as have become obsolete through change of language and manners, skilfully adapted to the modern taste, yet retaining enough of their antique guise to give them a venerable and interesting shade of simplicity. This was a study which was successfully pursued by the late Gregory Way, and in which Mr WILLIAM ROSE has more recently given us favourable specimens of his poetical talents. But although we cannot well assign a reason, this *rifaciamento* of the old romance has never been such a favourite with us as on the Continent. Perhaps the changes which have taken place in England, and the rapid increase of commercial wealth, may have early banished all remembrance of the old romances which amused our forefathers. We question much if the popularity of any one of them survived the time of the great civil war. The names of the old English romances, therefore, or of the heroes and the incidents which they celebrate, do not bespeak any favourable interest; we listen to the revival of their history as to something which has no previous claim for favour or sympathy; and, independent of such partiality, it requires little argument to show, that the tales of a rude age are rarely so ingeniously contrived as to interest the present.

There are, however, distinguished exceptions to the above general rule. It sometimes happens, that an ancient legend is so happily conducted as to unite interesting incident with simplicity of action, and supply to a modern poet the outline of a story which he cannot improve, otherwise than by shading and colouring it according to the taste of his own times. Such was the classical fable of Psyche, and such, in Gothic times, was the beautiful legend of Huon of Bourdeaux, the ground-work of Weiland's romance of Oberon. The German poet has happily found a congenial spirit in Mr SOTHEBY, whose version of this fanciful and elegant romance

is one of the best translations in our language. Sotheby has also distinguished himself by original composition; and his poem, entitled Saul, ranks him among the successful imitators of Milton. The tone, however, of this biblical history is indifferently suited to the taste of the age. The simple dignity of the scripture narrative is lost without any thing very valuable being substituted in its room; and saint and sinner see with regret talents and fancy wasted upon a subject, which both agree in considering as alien to decoration. That decoration, notwithstanding, evinces taste and genius in the artist, and Saul, though neglected by the multitude, will long continue a favourite study with those who love English blank verse when skilfully varied and modulated. This class of admirers is now diminished, as well as the number of those who put their faith, and rest their pleasure, upon the heroic couplet to which Dryden gave dignity, and Pope sweetness. The intrusion of a variety of rythms, some borrowed from the German, some from the Italian, some from the middle ages, some from the loose and unregulated Pindarics of the seventeenth century;—and still more, the general misuse of the older and more classical structure of verse, by the shoal of unskilful pretenders to the lyre, have in some measure rendered them unfashionable, if not obsolete. They are, however, natural to our language, and will resume their native superiority when they shall be employed by those who can imitate the numbers which first exhibited English blank verse, and the heroic couplet, with vigour and success. Mr Sotheby is not altogether adequate to effect this revolution, yet his efforts are not unserviceable, but resemble those of the swimmer who supports the head of a drowning person, although unable to insure his safety by dragging him to the shore.

We are now to consider a department of poetry, which, but for one luminous and splendid exception, we should regard as a huge waste, a wilderness traversed only by caitiff and ignorant barbarians, undeserving of notice, and incapable of profiting by criticism. We mean Tragedy; which Dryden considered as the most noble occupation of the muse. We mean not to call up from Limbo Lake the damned ghosts of the wretched productions which have strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage under the facetious denomination of Melo-dramas; still less the deplorable remnants from the old and established warehouses of Rowe and Congreve, which have aspired to the more dignified appellation of Tragedies. The former have had at least the merit of affording show and spectacle, and might have been tolerably entertaining to the deaf and dumb students of Mr Braidwood's Academy; while the professed tragedies are destitute of every thing excepting blood and blank verse. In this exalted region of poetry, therefore, Joanna Baillie stands not merely foremost, but altogether unrivalled, not only most distinguished, but alone. How or where the spirit of tragedy has slumbered since the days of Shakespeare and Massinger, of Otway and Southern,—by what chance their successors have waxed dull of heart and feeble of fancy, and unfit to receive the influence which they invoked;—by what strangest of strange dispensations this rich vein of poetry, strong conception of character, and vigorous

glow of imagination, have become the portion of a retired, amiable, and unassuming female, is only known to him who inspired the Jaels, the Deborahs, and the Judiths of Scripture. Of the remarkable persons we have named, and of those whose names we are yet to review, we consider Miss Baillie as by far the most wonderful literary phenomenon. In her detail of the more violent passions, there glows through every scene that knowledge of the human heart which is derived from intuitive genius alone, since it could neither be supplied by experience nor by observation. But poetic inspiration, like the wind of heaven, bloweth where it listeth; and the same dispensation which places the heart of a soldier under the rochet of a bishop, and the narrow soul of a fanatic monk in the bosom of a states man, has invested a sequestered and gentle-tempered woman with a power of analyzing the countless counterpoises and springs of the human passions, denied to sages, who have spent lives in metaphysical study, and to the more practical philosophers, who, mixing with the world, have, "with all appliances and means to boot," observed in courts and camps the secret movements by which distinguished characters and great events are matured, influenced, or achieved. Yet we are obliged to remark, that even the force of Miss Baillie's genius might, in the inferior departments of her art, have reaped advantage from a more extended acquaintance with its rules. Fielding has somewhere said of his hero, Tom Jones, that he had natural but not artificial good breeding, and was therefore apt to sin against those arbitrary and conventional regulations of elegant society, which the *beau monde* establishes from time to time, as the bye-laws of its own corporation. In like manner, Miss Baillie's execution sometimes falls short of her aim, either by her not knowing, or not attending to attributes, which have, by universal consent, whether properly or not, been accounted indispensable to the Drama. She has not hesitated in Rayner to introduce a drunken negro, and to make the catastrophe of the whole turn upon a piece of legerdemain, executed by that respectable character,—highly improbable in itself, and, in point of effect, unworthy of a pantomime, or even of a melo-drama. Her scenes, too, are frequently strangely crowded upon each other, with little attention to the unities of time, place, or action; imperfections which will be found of serious consequence, should a reviving taste for dramatic poetry ever demand the performance of the Plays upon the Passions. To these deficiencies in the technical knowledge of her art, we are compelled to add faults which apparently arise from the want of a correct and well-regulated taste. The vehemence of her language often outsteps what the rules of the stage prescribe, and the characters are made to use expressions more violent and forcible, than either elegant or dignified. The lower characters sometimes digress into coarse and clownish dialogue, and those parts of the drama which ought to be awfully sublime, are occasionally overdriven into the precincts of the horrible. In this catalogue of the imperfections of genius, we should disappoint the mean malignant stare of Miss Baillie's emulous contemporaries, (rivals she has none) did we not mention her comedies,—the common resort of critical malevolence, when the force of truth

has wrung forth a tardy and reluctant assent to her tragic supereminence:—What say you to her comedies? Such is the triumphant question to which we beg leave coolly and briefly to reply—that we think they are not comedies at all; but that if the sapient interrogators had read them with another name prefixed, they would, like us, have esteemed them good dramatic dialogues, containing some very pathetic passages, and striking delineations of character, though devoid of the stage effect, of the humour, of the comic language, and of the combination of incident, indispensable to performances intended for the stage. Having thus sacrificed to that weakness of human nature which cannot endure the unqualified praise of a contemporary, we cannot join in the other popular objections founded upon Miss Baillie's plan of illustrating a single passion in the course of each drama. It is no doubt attended with its own peculiar difficulties, especially when the passion described is of slow growth, and such as only gradually usurps its predominance over the mind. In this case, the author is reduced to a dilemma, because if she presents at once in full tide the passion of which she has not time to trace the fountain, its violence is likely, as in the plot of De Montfort, to stagger the faith of those who are either unable or unwilling to comprehend what is not explained to them in particular detail: Or if, as in Ethwald, the progress of the passion is dramatically traced from its first breaking forth, to its acquiring universal empire over the character, it is impossible to avoid gross trespasses upon the unities of time and place, and the work must necessarily become rather a dramatic chronicle than a tragedy. But these difficulties are counterbalanced by this great and important advantage, that the mind of the author, of the reader, and of the spectator, is arrested during the whole course of the piece by one strong and overmastering interest, and that not arising from an artfully conducted chain of incident, but drawn from a display of the deepest recesses of the human heart. The interest thus imparted, is of a kind far more vivid at the time, and more important on reflection, than that which depends upon the trick of the scene, or the artful opposition of characters in contrast to each other, or even than that excited by striking situation. Why is it that at a leisure moment we find a volume of Shakespeare more frequently in our hands than any other book, unless because he considered every part of the drama as subordinate to the display of passion and of character? It is to such a display, that the plan so daringly adopted by Miss Baillie, necessarily pledges her to the reader, and though we may rejoice were its execution capable of being united with every other requisite to a perfect drama, we cannot wish it should be sacrificed to the attainment of any or of all of them.

Miss Baillie's language is well calculated to support the strength and grandeur of her sentiments. It is formed upon the model of the old dramatic blank verse, with somewhat too strong an affectation of the antique. It is sometimes, as in the opening scene of Ethwald, beautifully poetical; but these ornaments are never misplaced, when the feeling demands bold and energetic expression of passion. We might speak of the art with which Miss Baillie varies her

subordinate personages, giving even to the less important such a peculiarity of language and of sentiment, as marks individuality of character. It is this art which renders the scene a mirror to nature; whose character, in manners and mind, as in the exterior points of countenance and figure, is discriminated by their endless variety. Many of those touches, though thrown in slightly, serve, like figures in the distance, to heighten the interest, and add to the reality of the whole action. The brutal Woggarwolf, in the tragedy of Ethwald, is an admirable example of this nice conduct. He is presented to us as a relentless and merciless marauder, yet with a touch of nature worthy of Shakespeare, his first exclamation, when he hears of his castle being taken, expresses apprehension for the safety of a favourite page. The gifted author well knew that the wildest characters retain, for some fondled object, a hidden reserve of blind and animal affection. In like manner, the operation of superstition upon the mind of this bandit when wounded and the last glimpse which we are afforded of him heading a monastic procession, as

> Sainted Woggarwolf once a fierce chief,
> But now a cowled priest of marvellous grace:

give a variety, and, at the same time, an effect and keeping to the picture which we can always trace in even the slightest of Miss Baillie's sketches. We could with pleasure pursue this theme much further, but our task presses, and we take a reluctant leave of this interesting subject.

In comedy, the present time has nothing to boast; and in satire very nearly as little. Some miserable attempts have been made by nameless authors, in volumes equally nameless, to distinguish themselves by sounding the rusty trump of personal scandal; but we have seen nothing which merits the generous though severe title of satire. Huddesford, who possessed some humour and power of verse, has not fulfilled the promise of his earlier poems. Gifford, to whose talents we might look for wielding the moral scourge with power and discrimination, has long slumbered over his harp; nor is there a name in Britain which we can couple with his in the department of satirical poetry.

The works of CRABBE, are, however, in some measure allied to satire, though not falling strictly under that name. This distinguished and powerful writer has traced for himself a path, which is, to the best of our knowledge, new in poetry. He has assumed for his subject, the middling and lower ranks of life; their ordinary pursuits, pleasures, cares, vices and sorrows. These he has depicted alternately with deep pathos, strong humour, and masculine morality. He has laid aside the Mincian and Arcadian reed, and, assuming for his guide Truth, not merely unadorned, but under her harshest aspect, he has even avoided drawing such pleasing pictures of low life, as he might easily have found originals for without violation of nature. Perhaps we judge incorrectly of the peasantry of England, from those with whose state and manners we have an opportunity to be intimately acquainted. But whatever vice and misery may be found in large manufacturing towns, or in smuggling villages, where the habitual and professional breach of one class of laws brings all others into contempt, and where the very staple of their traffic is the source of

idleness, poverty, and vice, we are confident that Mr Crabbe has used too dark colouring, if his poem is to be considered as a general portrait of the people of Britain. It forms, at least, a very singular contrast to the amiable, simple, and interesting scenes of lower life, which have been presented to us by the regretted Burns. But although strongly opposite in stile, manner, and subject, as the groupes of Gainsborough to those of Hogarth, we acknowledge in each the masterly hand which designs from nature. Indeed the resemblance between Hogarth and Crabbe has very often appeared to us extremely striking. Both have laid their scenes in the regions of low and vulgar life; both have presented their subjects with the squalid and disgusting accompaniments which too often attend them in sad reality. But the want of taste which does not withdraw from our view even the most unpleasing of these circumstances, is amply compensated both in the poet and painter, by the reality given to the picture; by the fund of humour employed in bringing out the comic scenes; by the power and vigour which are displayed in its more serious parts; above all, by the pleasing display of genius armed in behalf of virtue and of moral feeling. Even the defects of the painter and the poet resemble each other: There is in both a want of grace, though no deficiency in pathetic effect; and the serious and ludicrous are sometimes so closely united, as to mar the effect of each. But Hogarth was deficient in sublimity as well as in beauty, and so is not the poet so whom we have compared him. On the contrary, the dark and sublime conceptions of the visions of "Sir Eustace Grey," and the incidents in the tale entitled "The Hall of Justice," trench upon the horrible; and, far from falling short in effect, are almost too powerful for perusal. The same sombre pencil which deepens the gloom and misery attached to poverty and ignorance, has, in these tales, worked upon subjects of more exalted passion, and we behold its productions with interest of that deep and painful kind arising from the narration of a crime of enormous degree, or the sight of the execution of an atrocious criminal, when grief and pity struggle with the feelings of horror and disgust. The former feelings are excited by the tragic power of the poet, the latter by the readiness with which he exhibits in the lowest deep a lower still, by the addition of the horror of incestuous passion, or some similar aggravating enormity, to the vices and misfortunes which his verse details.

In his style, Crabbe somewhat resembles Cowper; his versification being careless and harsh, and his language marked by a quaint and antithetical turn of expression, sometimes humorous, and sometimes substituted in the room of humour. Both poets were perhaps indebted to Oldham's satires for these peculiarities, at least, as Dryden said of him, they want

> —— the numbers of their native tongue:
> But satire needs not these, and wit can shine
> Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line;
> A noble error, and but seldom made,
> When poets are by too much force betray'd.

It may be farther observed, that the labour which Mr Crabbe has bestowed upon his characters, and the laudable pains which he takes to invest them with all their peculiar attributes, is in some few instances heavy

and tedious, where the subject either excites little interest, or an interest which is not likely to be generally felt. Such heaviness attaches especially to those passages which refer to the clerical profession, and circumstances connected with its exercise. On these Mr Crabbe is very naturally more minute and particular than can be interesting to the great mass of his readers. But his roughness of style, and occasional prolixity, even his coarseness and want of taste, are trifles in the balance compared to his merits. Mr Crabbe is an *original* poet, he is *sui generis*,—and in these few words we comprehend a greater praise than can be conferred upon almost any of his contemporaries.

We should now mention the translator of Anacreon, but we are rather willing to withhold the tribute which we should have offered to his genius, than to present it accompanied with our severest censure of the manner in which it has been too frequently employed. We have heard, and we believe, that Mr Moore is determined to adopt a different line of composition; his taste and talents are indisputable; may he soon

> —— Bear no token of the sabler streams,
> And mount far off among the swans of Thames.

Lord Strangford has followed Mr Moore in his beauties and in his errors. His versions from Camoens are a remarkable instance of the art with which, retaining the sense of an original, the colour of the translator's own mind may be flung over it. A voluptuous, effeminate, and sensual style of poetry, may be considered as one of the worst symptoms of a degenerate age. The Sybarites, when they saw their destruction inevitable, are said (if we recollect rightly) to have torn to pieces those poets whose lyres had soothed them in their selfish epicurism, and alienated their minds from virtuous exertion. We would willingly inflict the same punishment, not on the persons, but on the works of those of whom we have last spoken. Let the authors survive for repentance and atonement; if they have virtue for the first, they have talents for that which ought to be its first as its most valuable fruits.

The public have not been lately edified by any precepts in verse; or, to speak in the usual phrase, by any didactic poetry. To these poems we have never been much attached, since it appears that practical knowledge can be ill taught by the metaphorical and periphrastic language of poetry; and that all which is attained by the author is the display of his own capacity for putting that into verse which would be much more intelligible in prose. Accordingly, since the days of the "Fleece" and the "Sugar Cane," didactic poems have been little attended to. Mr Shee's Rhymes on Art seem to form a respectable exception; and no doubt the art of painting is so nearly connected with that of poetry that the maxims necessary to understand the former may, better than in any similar case, be conveyed through the medium of the sister art. Mr Shee has the merit of being familiar, clear, and instructive, and his rules are, we believe, generally considered as well calculated to explain his art. As a poet we do not think him entitled to stand in a high rank, nor are we inclined to

deny him what is generally termed a respectable one. The mention of this gentleman naturally reminds us of the heavy loss which both painting and poetry have sustained in the death of Hoppner;—a man whose original and expanded genius cultivated both arts with success. The small collection of tales which he gave to the public in 1806, as he modestly expressed it, "rather to show his love than his skill," possess a humorous gravity and whimsical felicity of expression, superior to any thing of the kind which has since appeared. They are admirable, in particular, when contrasted with the hard and laborious parturition which Mr COLEMAN has produced, the string of puns which he wishes to be considered as comic stories. The extreme toil which it costs that poor gentleman to be facetious, damps our disposition to be amused by his wit, as completely as it would spoil our enjoyment of a gala dinner to be conscious that we were eating up the whole year's revenue of our hospitable landlord.

Another painter, WESTALL, a man of feeling and imagination, has published a poetical miscellany, the merit of which seems to illustrate our general proposition, that the alliance between poetry and painting is more than fanciful. His genius is not, however, of the highest order, and his verses are too like those of Warton and Dyer to claim the praise of originality.

There is a capacity for poetry that hovers between taste and genius, and which, in a polished age, dictates more verses than a higher degree of talent. These, of course, have different degrees of merit, as they are the offspring of the heart or of the head, of feeling or of fancy, of real power of poetical expression, or of the mere desire to imitate what we admire, by the assistance of a memory stored with common-places from other poets. As we rise in the scale, we find many whom only the pressure of business, or the pursuit of pleasure, or perhaps literary indolence, more powerful than either, has prevented from aspiring to more distinguished honours. Here we may notice the Hon. WILLIAM SPENCER, whose beautiful *vers de societé* give us an high idea of his talents, mingled with regret that the avocations of a fashionable life should have occupied hours in which these talents might have been employed to his immortal fame. He has contented himself, however, with the unambitious pretensions of a sonetteer and writer of occasional verses. These little manuscripts which flit around the higher circles of the *gens comme il faut*, which are transcribed by fair hands into red morocco souvenirs, and secured with silver bolts, like the bower of Fairley fair in the old ballad, may perhaps plead privilege against critical execution. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that Spencer has, in many instances, succeeded in imitating that light, gay, and felicitous expression of occasional poetry in which the French have hitherto been considered as unrivalled. The verses in the English Minstrelsy, beginning, "Too late I staid," are a happy instance of the delicacy of point and *tournure* which the Parisian *bel esprit* placed his highest ambition in attaining. Mr Spencer has also taken the legendary harp with success, and sung us the ballad of Beth-Gelert. We pray devoutly that *dejeuné's* in the

afternoon, and *petit soupers* in the morning, and all the *et ceteras* of idle occupation which fill up the hours between them, may leave this gentleman more at liberty in future to exert his talents and learning in pursuits more worthy of him.

Astrand by the side of Spencer, on the island of Alcina, but higher on the shore, and with less chance of floating, we view with concern the wreck of M. G. Lewis. Upon this author the cup of pleasure and fashion has produced a more baneful effect than upon the former. Spencer is only lulled by the draught into voluptuous indolence, but Lewis has been stimulated to ill-judged and capricious exertions totally unworthy of his natural genius. His first work, though he was indebted to the German for the most striking incident,* and though it was liable to yet stronger objections upon the score of morality, was indisputably the work of a man of talent. What he borrowed he made his own, not by altering and disfiguring, but by improving and beautifying it; and we were willing to hope that the warmth of his descriptions were owing to the want of judgment of a very young man. In this hope, let us do Mr Lewis the justice to say, we have not been disappointed,—he has done all in his power to obliterate the memory of this original error; but he has not put off the boy in other respects, He continues to overwhelm us with puerilities, ghost-ballads, ghost-romances, and diablerie. We do not unite with the common cry, in denouncing all use of this supernatural machinery in poetry. There is a feeling implanted in our nature responsive to it, and which therefore may be legitimately appealed to. But it is a spring which soon loses its force if injudiciously pressed upon, and Mr Lewis has used it unsparingly. He is not sufficiently attentive, besides, to investing his tales of wonder with circumstances of probability. The poet who employs in his art the generally received superstitions of any country, has a right to demand our attention, because, though these were false in themselves, they were, nevertheless, believed to be true. But Mr Lewis has dragged together hobgoblins from every coast and climate, as if there had been a general gaol-delivery at Pandemonium, or as the whole demons banished of yore to the Red Sea had at once returned from transportation. The same puerility of taste has infected Mr Lewis's writings in other respects. He accumulates images of horror till they excite disgust, and expects to impress us with terror by details of the shambles or charnel-house. In another situation, a course of salutary criticism might have gradually amended Mr Lewis's taste, and weaned him from his German lust after marvellous narrative, hyperbolical language, overstrained passion, and distorted imagery. But, moving in a circle where his talents naturally attract the admiration which would be generally bestowed upon them were they exerted with more prudence, we have little hope that our animadversions will be of any use to him.

* The story of the Bleeding Nun occurs, with very little variation, in the popular tales of Musæus, under the title of *Die Entfuhring*, i. e. The Elopement.

Mr Reginald Heber may, we fear, be considered as one whom a too easy situation in life is likely to seduce from the service of the Muses, his proper and natural mistresses.—The answer of the wealthy veteran, *Ibit qui perdidit zonam*, has a force in poetry as well as in military enterprise. He who hopes to acquire, by his talents, that distinction which is the road to fortune, is compelled to place himself frequently before the public. But the man of affluence naturally shrinks from the trouble necessary to assert his literary rank, and from exposing himself to virulent criticism and unceasing cabal. He feels that whatever the vulgar suppose, the real pleasure of the poetic talent consists in the power of calling up and arraying imaginary groupes; and that the toil of arresting the glittering visions, of embodying them in verse, and clothing them with suitable language, is usually unsatisfactory labour. But the author of "Palestine" and of "Europe" ought not to think so. The former, a juvenile work, had the faults natural to early compositions. There was a profusion of epithet, an affectation of balanced and sounding versification, and a pomp of eloquence which sometimes exceeded the classical standard. In "Europe," Mr Heber's latest composition, the unfortunate turn of events, which has baffled the prophecy of the poet, and the sagacity of the statesman, casts an unpleasing gloom over the subject. We do not like to look back upon disappointed hopes and successless efforts, when we remember the glow of expectation which originally preceded our disappointment. Under these disadvantages, however, Mr Heber's essays place him in a fair rank for poetical fame; for he has a richness of language, command of versification, and strength of ideas, that may lead him to high and distinguished eminence. We sincerely hope that neither the duties of his profession, nor the opiate of ease and affluence, will prevent his again claiming the public notice, or occasion his sinking into the genteel and occasional versifier.

There are other *dilletanti* authors, earls, and knights, whom we might be expected to notice, especially as they have taken the field in form as dramatic poets, and epic poets, and Esopian fabulists. But it would be unfair to review what we have found ourselves unable to read; and we can only pledge ourselves, that when these eminent personages shall produce a play or a poem, or even a single apologue, which has been actually perused by any one above being bribed by a dinner, or the hopes of a seat in the chariot, we shall do our best to imitate an instance of such laudable perseverance.

The very *antipodes* of this class are the poets who daily spring up among the lees of the people, and find admirers to patronize them because they write "wonderfully well *considering*." This is, abstractedly, one of the most absurd claims to distinction possible. We do not suppose any living poet, Southey for instance, or Campbell, would gain much credit for making a pair of shoes, although they might be very well made *considering*. We hardly think the Agricultural Society, even if Lord Sommerville were preses, would bestow upon Walter Scott a prize for weaving the best piece of cloth, although the "warp and woof" might be very wonderful *considering*: Yet let a weaver, a shoemaker,

or a tailor, produce a copy of verses, and he shall find those to extol him above the best poets of the time, and to silence all objection and criticism, by referring, as an apology, to that which should have withheld him from the attempt,—his ignorance and his want of education. It will hardly be supposed, that, with the recollection of Burns fresh in our minds —*Virgilium vidimus*—we should doubt that, from the lower ranks of society may arise a poet in the noblest sense of the word, gifted with perception, with energy, with expression, and with sentiment. But when this divine influence is either withheld, or sparingly bestowed; where the individual, with every advantage of instruction and cultivation, could not have risen above elegant mediocrity; and far more when he could never have hoped to attain even that humble pitch,—we cannot allow that the literary public can be benefited by his poetical attempts, in a degree sufficient to compensate the loss which society sustains by turning the brain of an useful peasant or artizan. It is, indeed, a peculiarity of the present time, that there are a class of subaltern literati who act as crimps for the muses, seducing honest ploughmen from their teams, mechanics from their shopboards, and milk-maids from their pails, to enlist them in the precarious service of Apollo. We wish we could consider this folly as disinterested in proportion to its absurdity; but such patrons make a stalking-horse of the *protegé*, tagging the poetry of the *paysan parvenu* with their own more worthless *dicta* and commentaries, assuming the airs of a Mæcenas at a cheap rate, and, under pretence of doing justice to obscure merit, intruding upon the public their own contemptible personages in the character of its master of ceremonies. It was thus that Mr Capel Lofft contrived to ride forward into public notice on the shoulders of poor BLOOMFIELD, who was able, partly by real and partly by adventitious circumstances, to bring his load farther than any one durst have predicated. We do not mean too curiously to scrutinize the justice of the popularity which this worthy and ingenious man acquired by his first poem. It was written on a pleasing subject; and with just and simple description, contained some poetry, though not of the first order. Our neighbours of England gave it not the less liberal encouragement, that they might boast an heaven-born genius of their own. But there is a meagreness and poverty in Mr Bloomfield's poetry which place him at a distance incalculably beneath the Ayrshire ploughman, tho' superior unquestionably to almost all the other self-taught bards of the day. His latter verses, addressed to his Mother's Spindle, intimate more power and pathos than any thing we have yet seen of his composition.

The success of Burns had the effect of exciting general emulation among all of his class in Scotland who were able to tag a rhyme. The quantity of Scottish verses with which we were inundated was absolutely overwhelming. Poets began to chirp in every corner like grasshoppers in a sunshine day. The steep rocks poured down poetical goatherds, and the bowels of the earth vomited forth rhyming colliers; but of all the herd we can only distinguish James Hogg, a Selkirkshire shepherd, as having at all merited the public attention; and there cleaves

to his poetry a vulgarity of conception and expression which we greatly question his ever being able to overcome. In other respects his talents, though less noticed, are at least equal to those of Mr Bloomfield. Bloomfield's success has had nearly the same effect in England which the celebrity of Burns produced among the Caledonians; and various self-educated geniuses have sprung forward in the race, most of them, as in the case of Bloomfield and Capel Lofft, with *riders on*, as the jockies phrase it. Even Pratt, dry-foundered himself, has, like the old lame Houynhynm of Gulliver, placed himself in a vehicle drawn by a certain Joseph Blackett, in order to be dragged into celebrity by the exertions of this oppressed animal. But the surprise, groundless as we think it, excited by the first instance of the kind, is at an end, when the world sees that it only requires encouragement to convert some hundred score of tolerable tailors, shoemakers, and lamp-lighters into very indifferent rhymers;—the wonder is at an end, and with the wonder ends the applause and the profit.

The van and rear of the class of occasional poets being thus reviewed, we turn our attention to the main body. In this vast host we discover those whom reasons and feelings, as various as their talents, have thrown into the same studies. In the poems of Mrs Opie and Mrs Hunter, and especially in those of the former, we have much of the elegance, simplicity, and tenderness, which ought to mark sentimental poetry. We do not, in this excursion of the feeling or of the fancy, expect grandeur of sentiment, or the ardent vigour of poetical language. It is enough that there be novelty, or at least beauty, in the sentiments, and simple elegance in the mode of expression. Yet excellence in this is as difficult to attain as the successful execution of a bolder plan. The graces of Metastasio, and the charms of the pathetic sonnets of Petrarch, are not more easily caught than the wild and fantastic beauties of Ariosto, nor even than the bold tone of the epic muse. But, though perfection in either kind of composition may be equally difficult of attainment, the sentimental poet has, nevertheless, an advantage over his rivals. To perform exquisitely upon the flute, or upon the violin, is, perhaps, equally difficult; but tolerable execution upon the first is more pleasing, because the notes are sweeter in themselves: Thus the poetry which awakens a natural and amiable train of feeling, which reminds us of the romantic sentiments of youth, and speaks to us again of a fairy-land which we had lost for years, finds in every bosom a judge inclined to receive it with favour proportioned to the modesty of its pretensions. This is more particularly the case, when we can discover that the heart of the poet beats in unison with his lyre. Some of Mr Lisle Bowles's sonnets, connected with the remarkable and melancholy circumstances from which they had their origin, are of this affecting and interesting kind. This amiable and elegant writer greatly mistook his own genius, when he departed from a style of composition in which he had acquired well-earned laurels, to write his poem upon the "Spirit of Discovery," which is, to say the best, a very heavy production.

Among the poems which have not received their due share of public at-

tention, we are disposed to reckon Mr POLWHELE's "Influence of Local Attachment," which contains some passages of great beauty: But its desultory plan has, probably, been unfavourable to its popularity.

We might add to this list the name of Professor SMYTHE, of Cambridge, whose beautiful "Invocation to the Southern Breeze" is fresh in the memory of all readers of poetry; of Mr MONTGOMERY, in whose productions there is often a solemn and tender pathos, peculiarly his own; and we might enumerate many other respectable names; but our plan is limited, and the lyrical bards of England are numerous as the leaves in Vallambrosa.

Some commemoration might be due to those, who, having been former favourites of the public, have decently retired from the stage, warned by increasing age, or the change of taste in their contemporaries: But to address a poet on his past fame, is like calling to the remembrance of an antiquated beauty her former conquests, and conveys rather insult than compliment. Neither are we entitled to mention those persons of poetical talent who have been content with the applause of a small circle, although this class includes the names of MUNDY, one of our best descriptive poets; and of Mrs TIGHE, whose lamented death we have so recently to deplore.

We therefore close these notices, made in the spirit of kindness towards the authors mentioned, and of forbearance towards those omitted. That the list is perfect we do not pretend; yet it contains as much worth, and as much talent united, as has adorned Britain, at least since the reign of Queen Anne. Nor is it our smallest boast, that the muses have been, of late, generally engaged in the cause of virtue and morality, and that the character of the libertine and spendthrift are no longer the frequent accompaniments of the sacred name of Poet.

This department of the Register will, in the next volume, be occupied by an Account of the State of Criticism in Great Britain.

POETRY.

THE ALDERMAN'S FUNERAL;

An English Eclogue.—ORIGINAL.—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Stranger. Whom are they ushering from the world, with all
This pageantry and long parade of death?

Townsman. A long parade, indeed, Sir, and yet here
You see but half; round yonder bend it reaches
A furlong farther, carriage behind carriage.

S. Tis but a mournful sight, and yet the pomp
Tempts me to stand a gazer.

T. Yonder schoolboy
Who plays the truant, says the proclamation
Of peace was nothing to the show, and even
The chairing of the members at election
Would not have been a finer sight than this;
Only that red and green are prettier colours
Than all this mourning. There, Sir, you behold
One of the red-gown'd worthies of the city,
The envy and the boast of our exchange,
Aye, what was worth, last week, a good half-million,
Screw'd down in yonder hearse.

S. Then he was born
Under a lucky planet, who to-day
Puts mourning on for his inheritance.

T. When first I heard his death, that very wish
Leapt to my lips; but now the closing scene
Of the comedy hath wakened wiser thoughts:
And I bless God, that when I go to the grave,
There will not be the weight of wealth like his
To sink me down.

S. The camel and the needle,—
Is that then in your mind?

T. Even so. The text
Is gospel wisdom. I would ride the camel,—
Yea leap him flying, through the needle's eye,
As easily as such a pampered soul
Could pass the narrow gate.

S. Your pardon, Sir,
But sure this lack of christian charity
Looks not like christian truth.

T. Your pardon too, Sir,
If, with this text before me, I should feel
In the preaching mood! But for these barren fig-trees,
With all their flourish and their leafiness,
We have been told their destiny and use,
When the axe is laid unto the root, and they
Cumber the earth no longer.

S. Was his wealth
Stored fraudfully, the spoil of orphans wrong'd,
And widows who had none to plead their right?

T. All honest, open, honourable gains,
Fair legal interest, bonds and mortgages,
Ships to the East and West.

S. Why judge you then
So hardly of the dead?

T. For what he left
Undone;—for sins, not one of which is mentioned
In the Ten Commandments. He, I warrant him,
Believed no other Gods than those of the Creed:
Bow'd to no idols,—but his money-bags:
Swore no false oaths, except at the custom-house:
Kept the Sabbath idle: built a monument
To honour his dead father: did no murder:
Was too old-fashion'd for adultery:

Never pick'd pockets: never bore false-witness:
And never, with that all-commanding wealth,
Coveted his neighbour's house, nor ox, nor ass.

S. You knew him, then, it seems.

T. As all men know
The virtues of your hundred-thousanders;
They never hide their lights beneath a bushel.

S. Nay, nay, uncharitable Sir! for often
Doth bounty like a streamlet flow unseen,
Freshening and giving life along its course.

T. We track the streamlet by the brighter green
And livelier growth it gives:—but as for this—
This was a pool that stagnated and stunk,
The rains of heaven engendered nothing in it
But slime and foul corruption.

S. Yet even these
Are reservoirs whence public charity
Still keeps her channels full.

T. Now, Sir, you touch
Upon the point. This man of half a million
Had all these public virtues which you praise,
But the poor man rung never at his door;
And the old beggar, at the public gate,
Who, all the summer long, stands, hat in hand,
He knew how vain it was to lift an eye
To that hard face. Yet he was always found
Among your ten and twenty pound subscribers,
Your benefactors in the news-papers.
His alms were money put to interest
In the other world,—donations to keep open
A running charity-account with heaven:—
Retaining fees against the last assizes,
When, for the trusted talents, strict account
Shall be required from all, and the old Arch-Lawyer
Plead his own cause as plaintiff.

S. I must needs
Believe you, Sir:—these are your witnesses,
These mourners here, who from their carriages
Gape at the gaping croud. A good March wind
Were to be pray'd for now, to lend their eyes
Some decent rheum. The very hireling mute
Bears not a face blanker of all emotion

Than the old servant of the family!
How can this man have liv'd, that thus his death
Costs not the soiling one white handkerchief!

T. Who should lament for him, Sir, in whose heart
Love had no place, nor natural charity?
The parlour spaniel, when she heard his step,
Rose slowly from the hearth, and stole aside
With creeping pace; she never rais'd her eyes
To woo kind words from him, nor laid her head
Uprais'd upon his knee, with fondling whine.
How could it be but thus! Arithmetick
Was the sole science he was ever taught.
The multiplication-table was his Creed,
His Pater-noster, and his Decalogue.
When yet he was a boy, and should have breath'd
The open air and sun-shine of the fields,
To give his blood its natural spring and play,
He in a close and dusky counting-house,
Smoke-dried and sear'd and shrivell'd up his heart.
So, from the way in which he was train'd up,
His feet departed not; he toil'd and moil'd,
Poor muck-worm! through his three-score years and ten,
And when the earth shall now be shovell'd on him,
If that which serv'd him for a soul were still
Within its husk, 'twould still be dirt to dirt.

S. Yet your next news-papers will blazon him
For industry and honourable wealth
A bright example.

T. Even half a million
Gets him no other praise. But come this way
Some twelve-months hence, and you will find his virtues
Trimly set forth in lapidary lines,
Faith, with her torch beside, and little Cupids
Dropping upon his urn their marble tears.

POETRY.

KING RAMIRO.—*Original.*—SOUTHEY.

The story of the following Ballad is found in the Nobiliario of the Conde D. Pedro; and also in the Livro Velho das Linhagens, a work of the 13th century.

Green grew the alder trees, and close
To the water-side by St Joam da Foz;
From the castle of Gaya the warden sees
The water and the alder trees.
And only these the warden sees,
No danger near doth Gaya fear,
No danger nigh doth the warden spy.
He sees not where the gallies lie
Under the alders silently.
For the gallies with green are covered o'er,
They have crept by night along the shore,
And they lie at anchor, now it is morn,
Awaiting the sound of Ramiro's horn.

In traveller's weeds Ramiro sate
By the fountain at the castle-gate;
But under the weeds was his breast-plate,
And the sword he had tried in so many fights,
And the horn whose sound would ring around
And be known so well by his knights.
From the gate Aldonza's damsel came
To fill her pitcher at the spring,
And she saw, but she knew not, her master the king.
In the Moorish tongue Ramiro spake,
And begg'd a draught for mercy's sake,
That he his burning thirst might slake;
For worn by a long malady,
Not strength enow, he said, had he
To lift it from the spring.
She gave her pitcher to the king,
And from his mouth he dropt a ring
Which he had with Aldonza broken;
So in the water from the spring
Queen Aldonza found the token.
With that she bade her damsel bring
Secretly the stranger in.

What brings thee hither, Ramiro? she cried:
The love of you, the king replied.
Nay! nay! it is not so! quoth shé,
Ramiro, say not this to me!
I know your Moorish concubine
Hath now the love which once was mine.
If you had loved me as you say,
You would never have stolen Ortiga away;
If you had never loved another,
I had not been here in Gaya to-day
The wife of Ortiga's brother!
But hide thee here,—a step I hear,—
King Alboazar draweth near.

In her alcove she bade him hide:
King Alboazar, my lord, she cried,
What would'st thou do, if at this hour,
King Ramiro were in thy power?
This I would do, the Moor replied,
I would hew him limb from limb,
As he, I know, would deal by me,
So I would deal by him.
Alboazar! Queen Aldonza said,
Lo! here I give him to thy will;
In yon alcove thou hast thy foe,
Now thy vengeance then fulfill!

With that upspake the Christian king:
O! Alboazar deal by me
As I would surely deal with thee,
If I were you, and you were me!
Like a friend you guested me many a day,
Like a foe I stole your sister away;
The sin was great, and I felt its weight,
All joy by day the thought opprest,
And all night long it troubled my rest,
Till I could not bear the burthen of care
But told my confessor in despair.
And he, my sinful soul to save,
This penance for atonement gave;
That I before you should appear
And yield myself your prisoner here
If my repentance was sincere,
That I might by a public death
Breath shamefully out my latest breath.

King Alboazar, this I would do,
If you were I, and I were you;

I would give you a roasted capon first,
And a skinfull of wine to quench your thirst,
And after that I would grant you the thing
Which you came to me petitioning.
Now this, O king, is what I crave,
That I my sinful soul may save:
Let me be led to your bull-ring,
And call your sons and daughters all
And assemble the people both great and small,
And let me be set upon a stone,
That by all the multitude I may be known,
And bid me then this horn to blow,
And I will blow a blast so strong,
And wind the horn so loud and long
That the breath in my body at last shall be gone,
And I shall drop dead in the sight of the throng.
Thus your revenge, O king, will be brave,
Granting the boon which I come to crave,
And the people a holy-day sport will have,
And I my precious soul shall save;
For this is the penance my confessor gave.
King Alboazar, this I would do,
If you were I, and I were you.

This man repents his sin, be sure!
To Queen Aldonza said the Moor,
He hath stolen my sister away from me,
I have taken from him his wife;
Shame then would it be when he comes to me
And I his true repentance see,
If I for vengeance should take his life.

O Alboazar! then quoth she,
Weak of heart as weak can be!
Full of revenge and wiles is he.
Look at those eyes beneath that brow,
I know Ramiro better than thou!
Kill him, for thou hast him now,
He must die, be sure, or thou.
Hast thou not heard the history
How, to the throne that he might rise,
He pluck'd out his brother Ordono's eyes?
And dost not remember his prowess in fight,
How often he met thee and put thee to flight,
And plundered thy country for many a day,
And how many Moors he has slain in the strife,
And how many more he has carried away?
How he came to show friendship—and thou didst believe him?

How he ravish'd thy sister, and would'st thou forgive him?
And hast thou forgotten that I am his wife,
And that now by thy side, I lie like a bride,
The worst shame that can ever a Christian betide?
And cruel it were, when you see his despair,
If vainly you thought in compassion to spare,
And refused him the boon he comes hither to crave;
For no other way his poor soul can he save,
Than by doing the penance his confessor gave.

As Queen Aldonza thus replies,
The Moor upon her fixed his eyes.
And he said, in his heart, unhappy is he
Who putteth his trust in a woman!
Thou art King Ramiro's wedded wife,
And thus would'st thou take away his life!
What cause have I to confide in thee!
I will put this woman away from me.
These were the thoughts that past in his breast,
But he call'd to mind Ramiro's might;
And he fear'd to meet him hereafter in fight,
And he granted the King's request.
So he gave him a roasted capon first,
And a skinfull of wine to quench his thirst;
And he call'd for his sons and daughters all,
And assembled the people both great and small;
And to the bull-ring he led the King;
And he set him there upon a stone,
That by all the multitude he might be known,
And he bade him blow through his horn a blast,
As long as his breath and his life should last.

Oh then his horn Ramiro wound,—
The walls rebound the pealing sound,
That far and wide rings echoing round;
Louder and louder Ramiro blows,
And farther the blast and farther goes;
Till it reaches the gallies, where they lie close
Under the alders, by St Joam da Foz.
It rous'd his knights from their repose,
And they and their merry-men arose.
Away to Gaya they speed them straight;
Like a torrent they burst through the city gate.
And they rush among the Moorish throng
And slaughter their infidel foes.

Then his good sword Ramiro drew,
Upon the Moorish King he flew,

And he gave him one blow, which cleft him through.
They kill'd his sons and his daughters too;
Every Moorish soul they slew;
Not one escaped of the infidel crew,
Neither old nor young, nor babe nor mother;
And they left not one stone upon another.

They carried the wicked Queen aboard,
And they took counsel what to do to her;
They tied a mill-stone round her neck,
And overboard in the sea they threw her.
She had water enow in the sea I trow;
But glad would Queen Aldonza be,
Of one drop of water from that salt sea,
To cool her where she is now.

QUEEN ORRACA.—SOUTHEY.

From the English Minstrelsy.

This Legend is related in the Chronicle of Affonso II., and in the Historia Serafica of Fr. Manoel da Esperanca.

The friars five have girt their loins,
And taken staff in hand;
And never shall those friars again
Hear mass in Christian land.

They went to Queen Orraca,
To thank her and bless her then;
And Queen Orraca in tears
Knelt to the holy men.

Three things, Queen Orraca,
We prophecy to you:
Hear us, in the name of God!
For time will prove them true.

In Morocco we must martyr'd be;
Christ hath vouchsaf'd it thus:
We shall shed our blood for him
Who shed his blood for us.

To Coimbra shall our bodies be brought;
For such is the will divine;
That Christians may behold and feel
Blessings at our shrine.

And when unto that place of rest
Our bodies shall draw nigh,
Who sees us first, the king or you,
That one, that night shall die.

Fare thee well, Queen Orraca;
For thy soul a mass we will say,
Every day while we do live,
And on thy dying day.

The friars they blest her, one by one,
As she knelt on her knee;
And they departed to the land
Of the Moors, beyond the sea.

What news, O King Affonso!
What news of the friars five?
Have they preach'd to the Miramamolin;
And are they still alive?

They have fought the fight, O queen!
They have run the race;
In robes of white they hold the palm
Before the throne of grace.

All naked in the sun and air
Their mangled bodies lie;
What Christian dared to bury them,
By the bloody Moors would die.

What news, O King Affonso!
Of the martyrs five what news?
Doth the bloody Miramamolin
Their burial still refuse?

That on a dunghill they should rot,
The bloody Moor decreed;
That their dishonour'd bodies should
The dogs and vultures feed:

But the thunder of God roll'd over them,
And the lightning of God flash'd round,
Nor thing impure, nor man impure,
Could approach the holy ground.

A thousand miracles appall'd
The cruel Pagan's mind.
Our brother Pedro brings them here,
In Coimbra to be shrined.

Every altar in Coimbra
Is drest for the festival day;
All the people in Coimbra
Are dight in their richest array.

Every bell in Coimbra
Doth merrily merrily ring;
The clergy and the knights await,
To go forth with the queen and the king.

Come forth, come forth, Queen Orraca!
We make the procession stay.
I beseech thee, King Affonso,
Go you alone to-day.

I have pain in my head this morning,
I am ill at heart also:
Go without me, King Affonso,
For I am too sick to go.

The relics of the martyrs five
All maladies can cure;
They will requite the charity
You shew'd them once, be sure:

Come forth then, Queen Orraca!
You make the procession stay:
It were a scandal and a sin
To abide at home to-day.

Upon her palfrey she is set,
And forward then they go,
And over the long bridge they pass,
And up the long hill wind slow.

Prick forward, King Affonso,
And do not wait for me;
To meet them close by Coimbra,
It were discourtesy.

A little while I needs must wait,
Till this sore pain be gone:—
I will proceed the best I can,
But do you and your knights prick on.

The king and his knights prick'd up the hill,
Faster than before;
The king and his knights have topt the hill,
And now they are seen no more.

As the king and his knights went down the hill,
A wild boar crost the way;
Follow him! follow him! cried the king;
We have time by the queen's delay!

A-hunting of the boar astray
Is King Affonso gone:
Slowly, slowly, but straight the while,
Queen Orraca is coming on.

And winding now the train appears
Between the olive trees:
Queen Orraca alighted then,
And fell upon her knees.

The friars of Alanquer came first,
And next the relics past.—
Queen Orraca look'd to see
The king and his knights come last.

She heard the horses tramp behind;
At that she turn'd her face:
King Affonso and his knights came up,
All panting from the chace.

Have pity upon my poor soul,
Holy martyrs five! cried she:
Holy Mary, Mother of God,
Virgin, pray for me!

That day in Coimbra,
Many a heart was gay;
But the heaviest heart in Coimbra,
Was that poor queen's that day.

The festival is over,
The sun hath sunk in the west;
All the people in Coimbra
Have betaken themselves to rest.

Queen Orraca's father confessor
At midnight is awake;
Kneeling at the martyrs' shrine,
And praying for her sake.

Just at the midnight hour, when all
Was still as still could be;
Into the church of Santa Cruz,
Came a saintly company:

All in robes of russet gray,
Poorly were they dight;
Each one girdled with a cord,
Like a friar minorite.

But from those robes of russet gray,
There flowed a heavenly light;
For each one was the blessed soul
Of a friar minorite.

Brighter than their brethren,
Among the beautiful band;
Five there were, who each did bear
A palm branch in his hand.

He who led the brethren,
A living man was he;
And yet he shone the brightest
Of all the company.

Before the steps of the altar,
Each one bow'd his head;
And then with solemn voice they sung
The service of the dead.

And who are ye, ye blessed saints?
The father confessor said;
And for what happy soul sing ye
The service of the dead?

These are the souls of our brethren in bliss,
The martyrs five are we;
And this is our father Francisco,
Among us bodily.

We are come hither to perform
Our promise to the queen;
Go thou to King Affonso,
And say what thou hast seen.

Then was loud knocking at the door,
As the heavenly vision fled;
And the porter called to the confessor,
To tell him the queen was dead.

THE CURSE OF MOY,

A Highland Tale.—J. B. S. MORRITT.

The Castle of Moy is the ancient residence of Mackintosh, the Chief of the Clan-Chattan. It is situated among the mountains of Inverness-shire, not far from the military road that leads to Inverness. It stands in the hollow of a mountain, on the edge of a small gloomy lake, called Loch Moy, surrounded by a black wood of Scotch fir, which extends round the lake, and terminates in wild heaths, which are unbroken by any other object, as far as the eye can reach. The tale is founded on an ancient Highland tradition, that originated in a feud between the clans of Chattan and Grant. A small rocky island in Loch Moy is still shewn, where stood the dungeon in which prisoners were confined, by the former chiefs of Moy.

LOUD in the gloomy towers of Moy,
The Chattan clan* their carol raise,
And far th' ascending flame of joy
Shoots o'er the loch its trembling blaze.

For long within her secret bower,
In child-bed lay the lady fair,
But now is come th' appointed hour,
And vassals shout, "An heir! an heir!"

And round the fire with many a tale,
The well-spiced bowl the dames prolong,
Save when the chieftains' shouts prevail,
Or war's wild chorus swells the song.

Loud sound the pipes, the dancer's heel
Bounds nimbly from the floor of pine,
When in the light and mazy reel
Young maids and active soldiers join.

* The Chattan clan is a federal clan, consisting of the families of Macintosh, Macpherson, and some others of less consequence. The chief is the laird of Macintosh; the Chattan country is in the inland part of Inverness-shire.

Late waned the night, the blazing brand
More feebly glimmered in the hall,
Less loudly shout the jovial band,
Less lively sounds the pibroch's call.*

When from the corner of the hearth,
A figure crept, of all the train
Most alien from a scene of mirth,
And muttering sigh'd, " 'Tis vain, 'tis vain!"

Soon ceased the shout, a general thrill
Seiz'd every heart; th' ill-omen'd voice
Seem'd e'en the warrior's breast to chill,
Nor dared the trembling sire rejoice.

He saw a pale and shiv'ring form,
By age and frenzy haggard made;
Her eyes, still wild with passion's storm,
Belied the snows that shroud her head.

Long had she wander'd on the heath,
Or begg'd the lonely trav'ler's aid,
And gossips swear that sudden death
Still follows where her footsteps tread.

Her hut on Badenoch's wildest height,
Full well the mountain hunter knew,
Nor paused to take a narrower sight,
But cursed the witch, and quick withdrew

Slowly she crawl'd before the throng,
Fix'd on the chief her haggard eyes,
Check'd with a look the minstrel's song,
" No more," she cried, " No more rejoice!

" To you, that o'er your midnight ale,
Have listen'd to the tales of glee,
I come to tell a gossip's tale;
Ill-omen'd chieftain! list to me."

* The pibroch is a wild music, played by the piper at the assembling of a clan, in marches, &c. Every clan had its own particular tune, which was played most scrupulously and indefatigably on all great and signal occasions.

THE WITCH'S TALE.

Full sixty fatal years have roll'd,
Since clamour shook these gloomy towers;
When Moy's black chief with Urquhart old,*
Led Grant's and Chattan's mingled powers.

Like you their followers shouted brave,
Like yours the minstrels answer'd loud,
Like you, they 'gan the dance to weave,
And round, and round the goblet flow'd.

In solemn guise the chieftains came,
To solemn league the chieftains swore;
To quench the death-feud's fatal flame,
And dye the heath with blood no more.

Fair rose the morn, and Urquhart's pow'rs
To Moray's hostile border flew,†
But ling'ring in the Chattan tow'rs,
The aged chief the last withdrew.

Homewards he turned, some younger arm
Shall lead the war on the banks of Spey;
But sharp was the sleet, and cold the storm,
That whistled at eve in his locks so gray.

With him went Alva's heir, who stay'd,‡
The chieftain's weal or woe to share;
So Urquhart's trembling daughter pray'd,
So Alva vow'd, who loved her dear.

But drear was Badenoch's wintry waste,
And mirk the night that round them fell,
As over their heads the night-raven past,
And they enter'd Glen Iral's darkling dell.§

* Grant, the laird of Urquhart, was the chief of the clan of Grant; his castle of Urquhart, now in ruins, covers one of the most beautiful of the craggy promontories that adorn Loch Ness. The delightful vale of Glen Urquhart is embosomed in the mountains behind it. The possessions of the clan in the southern part of Inverness-shire, border on those of the clan Chattan, with whom, of course, they were continually at variance.

† The Lowland district of Moray, or Elginshire, along the banks of the Spey, being comparatively fertile and civilized, and in the immediate vicinity of the Grampians, was long exposed to the ravages and inroads of the Highland clans, who possessed the mountains on the border, and the upper part of Strathspey.

‡ Alva is an ancient possession of a chieftain of the family of Grant.

§ The Iral is a small stream that rises in the Chattan country, and falls into the river of Nairn, between Moy and Loch Ness.

The raven scream'd, and a slogan yell
Burst from Glen Iral's sable wood,
They heard in the gale a bugle swell,
They saw in the shade a man of blood.

Grimly he points, and a hundred hands
Their horses seize; in that fatal hour,
Unarm'd, defenceless, Urquhart stands,
But Alva has drawn his broad claymore.

"Stand fast, Craig Ellachie," he cried,*
As his stalwart stroke the foremost slew;
Alas! no friendly voice replied,
But the broad claymore in fragments flew.

And sad was the heart of Alva's heir,
And he thought of Urquhart's scenes of joy,
When instead of her smile that he loved so dear,
He met the haughty scowl of Moy.

And far across the wintry waste,
And far from Marg'ret's bow'r of joy,
In silent haste, and in chains they past,
To groan and despair in the towers of Moy.

On yonder rock their prison stood,
Deep in the dungeon's vault beneath,
The pavement still wet with the rising flood,
And heavy and dark is the fog they breathe.

Three days were past—with streaming eye,
With bursting heart, and falt'ring breath,
What maiden sues at the feet of Moy,
To save their life, or to share their death?

'Tis Marg'ret; in whose heart the tale
Had waken'd the first sad sigh of grief,
And wan and pale from Urquhart's vale,
She flew to the tow'r of the gloomy chief.

Beneath his darken'd brow, the smile
Of pleased revenge with hatred strove,
And he thought of the hours, perchance, the while
When she slighted his threats, and scorn'd his love.

* Craig Ellachie, where was the place of assembling of the clan of Grant, was also the slogan or war-cry of the clan.

And thus he spoke, with trait'rous voice,
" Oh! not in vain can Margaret plead;
" One life I spare—be her's the choice,
" And one for my clan and my kin shall bleed.

" Oh will she not a lover save,
" But dash his hopes of mutual joy,
" And doom the brave to the silent grave,
" To ransom a sire from the sword of Moy?

" Or will she not a father spare,
" But here his last spark of life destroy,
" And will she abandon his silvery hair,
" And wed her love in the halls of Moy?"

Oh have you seen the shepherd swain,
While heav'n is calm on the hills around,
And swelling in old Comri's plain,*
Earth shakes, and thunders burst the ground;

Like him aghast did Marg'ret stand,
Wild start her eyes from her burning head,
Nor stirs her foot, nor lifts her hand;
The chastisement of Heav'n is sped.

Long mute she stands, when before her eyes,
From the dungeon's cave, from the gloomy lake,
In the mournful wood two forms arise,
And she of the two her choice must make.

And wildly she sought her lover's breast,
And madly she kiss'd his clanking chain;
" Home, home," she cried, " be my sire released,
" While Alva and I in the grave remain.

" And my father will rest, and our name be blest,
" When Moy's vile limbs shall be strew'd on the shore;
" The pine tree shall wave o'er our peaceful grave,
" Till together we wake to weep no more."

The tear from Urquhart's eye that stole,
As rung in his ear his daughter's cry,
Ceased on his furrow'd cheek to roll,
When he mark'd the scorn of the gloomy Moy.

* The vale of Comri, in Perthshire, where earthquakes are still frequently felt, is in the higher part of Strathearn, near Crieff.

And stately rose his stiffen'd form,
  And seem'd to throw off the load of age,
As gather'd in his eye the storm
  Of feudal hate, and a chieftain's rage.

" False traitor! though thy greedy ear
  " Have drunk the groan of an enemy,
" Yet inly rankle shame and fear,
  " While rapture and triumph smile on me.

" And thou, my best, my sorrowing child,
  " Whate'er my fate, thy choice recal!
" These towers, with human blood defiled,
  " Shall hide my corse, and atone my fall.

" Why should I live the scorn of slaves?
  " From me no avenger shall I see,
" Where fair Loch Ness my castle laves,
  " To lead my clan to victory.

" White are my hairs, my course is run,—
  " To-morrow lays thy father low;
" But, Alva safe, with yonder sun
  " He shall rise in blood on the hills of snow.

" If Alva falls, and falls for me,
  " A father's curse is over thy grave;
" But safe and free, let him wend with thee,
  " And my dying blessing thou shalt have."

The maid stood aghast, and her tears fell fast,
  As to the wild heath she turn'd to flee;
" Be Alva safe," she sigh'd as she past,
  " To Badenoch's height let him follow me."

She sate her down on the blasted heath,
  And hollowly sounded the glen below;
She heard in the gale the groan of death,
  She answered the groan with a shriek of woe.

And slowly tow'rds the mountain's head,
  With a sable bier four ruffians hied;
" And here," they said, " is thy father dead,
  " And thy lover's corse is cold at his side.'

They laid the bodies on the bent,
  Each in his bloody tartan roll'd;
" Now sing Craig Ellachie's lament,
  " For her chiefs are dead, and her hopes are cold.'

She sigh'd not as she turned away,—
No tear-drop fell from her frozen eye;
But a night and a day by their side did stay,
In stupid, speechless agony.

And another she staid, and a cairn she made,*
And piled it high, with many a groan;
As it rises white, on Badenoch's height,
She mutters a prayer over every stone.

She pray'd, that childless and forlorn
The chief of Moy might pine away;
That the sleepless night, and the careful morn,
Might wither his limbs in slow decay;

That never the son of a chief of Moy
Might live to protect his father's age,
Or close in peace his dying eye,
Or gather his gloomy heritage.

But, still as they fall, some distant breed,
With sordid hopes, and with marble heart,
By turns to the fatal towers succeed,
Extinct by turns to the grave depart.

Then loud did she laugh, for her burning brain
The soothing showers of grief denied;
And still, when the moon is on the wane,
She seeks her hut on the mountain's side.

There sits she oft to curse the beam
That vexes her brain with keener woe;
Full well the shepherd knows her scream,
When he sinks on the moor in the drifted snow.

Seven times has she left her wretched cell
To cheer her sad heart with gloomy joy,
When the fury of heaven, or the blasts of hell,
Have withered the hopes of the house of Moy.

And Now! at your feast, an unbidden guest,
She bids you the present hour enjoy;
For the blast of death is on the heath,
And the grave yawns wide for the child of Moy.

* A cairn is a heap of loose stones, the usual memorial of an ancient burying-place.

Here ceased the tale, and with it ceased
The revels of the shuddering clan;
Despair had seized on every breast,
In every vein chill terrors ran.

To the mountain hut is Marg'ret sped,
Yet her voice still rings in the ear of Moy:
Scarce shone the morn on the mountain's head,
When the lady wept o'er her dying boy.

And long in Moy's devoted tower
Shall Marg'ret's gloomy curse prevail;
And mothers, in the child-bed hour,
Shall shudder to think on the Witch's Tale.

THE BARD'S INCANTATION.*—Walter Scott.

FROM THE ENGLISH MINSTRELSY.

The Forest of Glenmore is drear,
It is all of black pine, and the dark oak-tree;
And the midnight wind, to the mountain deer,
Is whistling the forest lullaby:—
The moon looks through the drifting storm,
But the troubled lake reflects not her form,
For the waves roll whitening to the land,
And dash against the shelvy strand.

There is a voice among the trees
That mingles with the groaning oak—
That mingles with the stormy breeze,
And the lake-waves dashing against the rock;—
There is a voice within the wood,
The voice of the Bard in fitful mood,
His song was louder than the blast,
As the Bard of Glenmore through the forest past.

"Wake ye from your sleep of death,
"Minstrels and Bards of other days!
"For the midnight wind is on the heath,
"And the midnight meteors dimly blaze;

* Written under the threat of invasion, in the autumn of 1804.

" The spectre with his bloody hand,*
" Is wandering through the wild woodland;
" The owl and the raven are mute for dread,
" And the time is meet to awake the dead!

" Souls of the mighty! wake and say,
" To what high strain your harps were strung,
" When Lochlin ploughed her billowy way,
" And on your shores her Norsemen flung?
" Her Norsemen train'd to spoil and blood,
" Skilled to prepare the raven's food,
" All by your harpings doom'd to die
" On bloody Largs and Loncarty. †

" Mute are ye all? No murmurs strange
" Upon the midnight breeze sail by;
" Nor through the pines with whistling change,
" Mimic the harp's wild harmony!
" Mute are ye now?—Ye ne'er were mute,
" When Murder with his bloody foot,
" And Rapine with his iron hand,
" Were hovering near your mountain strand.

" O yet awake the strain to tell,
" By every deed in song enroll'd,
" By every chief who fought or fell,
" For Albion's weal in battle bold;—
" From Coilgach, ‡ first who roll'd his car,
" Through the deep ranks of Roman war,
" To him, of veteran memory dear,
" Who victor died on Aboukir.

" By all their swords, by all their scars,
" By all their names, a mighty spell!
" By all their wounds, by all their wars,
" Arise the mighty strain to tell;
" For fiercer than fierce Hengist's strain,
" More impious than the heathen Dane,
" More grasping than all-grasping Rome,
" Gaul's ravening legions hither come!"—

The wind is hush'd, and still the lake—
Strange murmurs fill my tingling ears,
Bristles my hair, my sinews quake,
At the dread voice of other years—

* The forest of Glenmore is haunted by a spirit called Lhamdearg, or Red-hand.

† Where the Norwegian invader of Scotland received two bloody defeats.

‡ The Galgacus of Tacitus.

" When targets clash'd, and bugles rung,
" And blades round warriors' heads were flung,
" The foremost of the band were we,
" And hymn'd the joys of Liberty!"

TO A LADY,

WITH FLOWERS FROM A ROMAN WALL.—*Walter Scott.*

TAKE these flowers, which, purple waving,
On the ruined rampart grew,
Where, the sons of freedom braving,
Rome's imperial standards flew.

Warriors from the breach of danger
Pluck no longer laurels there:
They but yield the passing stranger
Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair.

THE VIOLET.——WALTER SCOTT.

THE violet in her green-wood bower,
Where birchen boughs with hazles mingle,
May boast itself the fairest flower
In glen, or copse, or forest dingle.

Though fair her gems of azure hue,
Beneath the dew-drop's weight reclining;
I've seen an eye of lovelier blue,
More sweet through watry lustre shining.

The summer sun that dew shall dry,
Ere yet the day be past its morrow;
Nor longer in my false love's eye,
Remain'd the tear of parting sorrow.

THE NYMPH OF THE MOUNTAIN STREAM.—Mrs Hunter.

Nymph of the mountain-stream, thy foaming urn
Wastes its pure waters on the rock below;
There no green herbage shall a leaf return,
No plant can flourish and no flow'r can blow;
Stern Solitude, whose frown the heart appals,
Dwells on the heath-clad hills, around thy waterfalls.

Yet not in vain thy murm'ring fountain flows,
It cheers the wand'rer in the dreary waste;
Awakes dull Silence from his deep repose,
And charms the eye, the ear, the soul, of taste.
For this the grateful muse in fancy twines,
Around thy urn, the rose and waving wild woodbines.

And when far distant from the glowing scene
Of castles, winding straths, and tufted woods,
From Lomond's fairy banks, and islands green,
His cloud-capt mountains, and his silver floods;
Mem'ry shall turn in many a waking dream,
To meet thee, lonely Nymph! beside thy mountain-stream.

TO THE EVENING PRIMROSE.—Mrs Hunter.

The sun declines, his parting ray
Shall bear the cheerful light away,
And on the landscape close;
Then will I seek the lonely vale,
Where sober ev'ning's primrose pale,
To greet the night-star blows.

Soft melancholy bloom, to thee
I turn, with conscious sympathy,—
Like thee my hour is come;
When length'ning shadows slowly fade,
Till lost in universal shade,
They sink beneath the tomb.

By thee I'll sit, and inly muse,
What are the charms in life we lose,

When time demands our breath.
Alas! the load of lengthen'd age
Has little can our wish engage,
Or point the shaft of death.

No, 'tis alone the pang to part
With those we love, that rends the heart;
That agony to save,
Some nameless cause in nature strives;
Like thee, in shades, our hope revives,
And blossoms in the grave.

HOW D'YE DO AND GOOD-BYE.—Original.

One day Good-bye met How d'ye do,
Too close to shun saluting,
But soon the rival sisters flew
From kissing to disputing.

"Away!" says How d'ye do, "your mien
Appals my cheerful nature:
No name so sad as yours is seen
In Sorrow's nomenclature.

"Where'er I give one sunshine hour,
Your cloud comes in to shade it;
Where'er I plant one bosom's flower,
Your mildew drops to fade it.

"Ere How d'ye do has tuned each tongue
To 'Hope's delighted measure,'
Good-bye in Friendship's ear has rung
The knell of parting pleasure!

"From sorrows past, my chemic skill
Draws smiles of consolation;
While you, from present joys, distil
The tears of separation."

Good-bye replied, "Your statement's true,
And well your cause you've pleaded;
But pray who'd think of How d'ye do,
Unless Good-bye preceded?

" Without my prior influence,
Could yours have ever flourish'd;
And can your hand one flower dispense,
But those my tears have nourished?

" How oft,—if at the court of Love
Concealment is the fashion,—
When How d'ye do has failed to move,
Good-bye reveals the passion?

" How oft, when Cupid's fires decline,—
As every heart remembers,—
One sigh of mine, and only mine,
Revives the dying embers?

" Go, bid the timid lover chuse,
And I'll resign my charter,
If he for ten kind How d'ye do's,
One kind Good-bye would barter!

" From Love and Friendship's kindred source
We both derive existence;
And they would both lose half their force,
Without our joint assistance.

" 'Tis well the world our merit knows,
Since time, there's no denying,
One half in How d'ye doing goes,
And t'other in Good-byeing."

To * * * * * *.—Hon. R. W. Spencer.

From the English Minstrelsy.

Too late I staid—forgive the crime,
Unheeded flew the hours;
How noiseless falls the foot of Time,
That only treads on flowers!

What eye with clear account remarks
The ebbing of the glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks,
Which dazzle as they pass!

Oh! who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When Birds of Paradise have lent
Their plumage for his wings!

EPITAPH ON THE YEAR 1806.—Hon. R. W. Spencer.

'Tis gone, with its thorns and its roses,
With the dust of dead ages to mix!
Time's charnel for ever incloses
The Year Eighteen Hundred and Six!

Though many may question thy merit,
I duly thy dirge will perform,
Content if thy heir but inherit
Thy portion of sunshine and storm.

My blame and my blessing thou sharest,
For black were thy moments in part;
But oh! thy fair days were the fairest
That ever have shone on my heart!

If thine was a gloom the completest
That Death's darkest cypress could throw,
Thine too was a garland the sweetest
That life in full blossom could show!

One hand gave the balmy corrector
Of ills which the other had brew'd,—
One draught from thy chalice of nectar
All taste of thy bitter subdued.

'Tis gone, with its thorns and its roses!
With *mine* tears more precious may mix,
To hallow this midnight which closes
The Year Eighteen Hundred and Six!

HUNTING SONG.—Walter Scott.

Waken lords and ladies gay,
On the mountain dawns the day,
All the jolly chace is here,
With hawk, and horse, and hunting spear;
Hounds are in their couples yelling,
Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling,
Merrily, merrily, mingle they,
" Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
The mist has left the mountain gray,
Springlets in the dawn are steaming,
Diamonds on the brake are gleaming;
And foresters have busy been,
To track the buck in thicket green;
Now we come to chaunt our lay,
" Waken lords and ladies gay."

Waken lords and ladies gay,
To the green wood haste away;
We can shew you where he lies,
Fleet of foot, and tall of size;
We can shew the marks he made,
When 'gainst the oak his antlers frayed;
You shall see him brought to bay,
" Waken lords and ladies gay."

Louder, louder chaunt the lay,
Waken lords and ladies gay!
Tell them youth, and mirth, and glee,
Run a course as well as we;
Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk,
Staunch as hound, and fleet as hawk;
Think of this, and rise with day,
Gentle lords and ladies gay.

BALLAD.—Original.

BY SIR GILBERT ELLIOT OF MINTO,

The Father of Lord Minto, present Governor-General of India.

" O SHUT, O shut the castle gate!
O bar the chamber door!
No faithful turtle quits her mate;
I'll quit my love no more.

" What though yestreen the bloody fray
So gallantly he wan,
And bade the hungry raven prey
On many a stout young man;

" What chance the morrow may betide,
No mortal knows, I ween;
And of the mark he shoots but wide,
Who measures morn with e'en."

Soon as she spake, the larum bell
Rung rueful in her ear;
Struck at the dire and boding knell,
Her heart beat thick with fear.

Syne to her love's bed-side she hied,
Aghast, and sore afraid;
" Up! up! my gallant thane," she cried,
" Thy castle is betrayed.

" Thy friend, thy friend's his trust betray'd,
Thy false friend's done the deed;
Up! up! thy castle is betray'd;
A friend's a broken reed."

She spake—but no reply she heard,
When, Oh! her love she spies;
Her love all wan, and blood besmear'd,
And death was in his eyes.

" O woe betide the bloody night
That smote my gallant thane;
O, well-a-day! O, rueful sight!
My love, my true love's slain!"

"Farewell, farewell, my peerless love,"
Then said the dying thane;
"The thread of life with pain is wove,
The days of man are vain.

"Yestreen I laid me down to rest,
My foes sad and forlorn;
A viper harbour'd in my breast,
Hath stung my life ere morn."

His clay-cold hand in hers she clung;
"Welcome," she said, "were death;"
While on his fading lips she hung,
And caught his parting breath.

THE BANKS OF ESK.—Richardson.

There's hardly motion in the air,
To waft the floating gossamer;
Along the placid azure sky,
The clouds in fleecy fragments lie,
Like the thin veil o'er beauty's face,
Conferring more endearing grace.
Again I gaze upon thy stream,
Loved scene of many a youthful dream,
Where rosy Hope, with syren tongue,
Caroll'd her fond alluring song,
And led my raptur'd soul along.—
Why is thy murmur to my ear
So full of sorrow, yet so dear?
Why does the rustling of thy woods,
The roll of thy autumnal floods,
Re-echo'd by a hollow moan,
Sounds so peculiarly thine own,
Awake in strange alternate measure,
Thoughts of woe, and thoughts of pleasure!
'Tis, that, once more, thy scenes can give
Times that in memory hardly live,
And youth again, with angel smile,
A fleeting moment can beguile,
And bid, as in the wizard's glass,
His shadowy visions gleam, and pass,
Till quick returns the present doom,
Involving all in double gloom.

* * * * *

LOVE.—Southey.

They sin who tell us Love can die.
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity.
In heaven ambition cannot dwell,
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell.
Earthly these passions, as of earth,
They perish where they have their birth.
But Love is indestructible;
Its holy flame for ever burneth,
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth;
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,
At times deceived, at times opprest,
It here is tried and purified,
And hath in heaven its perfect rest;
It soweth here with toil and care,
But the harvest-time of Love is there.
Oh! when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pains and fears,
The day of woe, the anxious night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An over-payment of delight!

THE KITTEN.*—Joanna Baillie.

FROM THE ENGLISH MINSTRELSY.

Wanton drole, whose harmless play
Beguiles the rustic's closing day,
When drawn the ev'ning fire about,
Sit aged Crone, and thoughtless Lout,
And child upon his three-foot stool,
Waiting till his supper cool;
And maid, whose cheek outblooms the rose,

* Though this Poem was written before the publication of Mr Wordsworth's last volumes, no part of which, either in manuscript or any other form, the writer of this had ever seen, there is certainly a similarity in some of its thoughts to his very pleasing poem of the Kitten and the Fallen Leaves.

As bright the blazing faggot glows,
Who, bending to the friendly light,
Plies her task with busy sleight;
Come, show thy tricks and sportive graces,
Thus circled round with merry faces.

Backward coil'd, and crouching low,
With glaring eye-balls watch thy foe,
The housewife's spindle whirling round,
Or thread, or straw, that on the ground
Its shadow throws, by urchin sly
Held out to lure thy roving eye;
Then, onward stealing, fiercely spring
Upon the futile, faithless thing.
Now, wheeling round, with bootless skill,
Thy bo-peep tail provokes thee still,
As oft beyond thy curving side
Its jetty tip is seen to glide;
Till, from thy centre starting far,
Thou sidelong rear'st, with rump in air,
Erected stiff, and gait awry,
Like madam in her tantrums high:
Though ne'er a madam of them all
Whose silken kirtle sweeps the hall,
More varied trick and whim displays,
To catch the admiring stranger's gaze.

Doth power in measured verses dwell,
All thy vagaries wild to tell?
Ah no! the start, the jet, the bound,
The giddy scamper round and round,
With leap, and jerk, and high curvet,
And many a whirling somerset,
(Permitted be the modern muse
Expression technical to use)
These mock the deftest rhymester's skill,
But poor in art, though rich in will.

The featest tumbler, stage-bedight,
To thee is but a clumsy wight,
Who every limb and sinew strains
To do what costs thee little pains,
For which, I trow, the gaping crowd
Requites him oft with plaudits loud.
But, stopped the while thy wanton play,
Applauses, too, *thy* feats repay:
For then, beneath some urchin's hand,
With modest pride thou tak'st thy stand,

While many a stroke of fondness glides
Along thy back and tabby sides.
Dilated swells thy glossy fur,
And loudly sings thy busy pur;
As, timing well the equal sound,
Thy clutching feet bepat the ground,
And all their harmless claws disclose,
Like prickles of an early rose;
While softly from thy whiskered cheek
Thy half-closed eyes peer mild and meek.
But, not alone by cottage fire
Do rustics rude thy feats admire;
The learned sage, whose thoughts explore
The widest range of human lore,
Or, with unfettered fancy, fly
Through airy heights of poesy,
Pausing, smiles with altered air
To see thee climb his elbow chair,
Or, struggling on the mat below,
Hold warfare with his slipper'd toe.
The widow'd dame, or lonely maid,
Who in the still, but cheerless shade
Of home unsocial, spends her age,
And rarely turns a lettered page;
Upon her hearth for thee lets fall
The rounded cork, or paper ball,
Nor chides thee on thy wicked watch
The ends of ravell'd skein to catch,
But lets thee have thy wayward will,
Perplexing oft her sober skill.
Even he, whose mind of gloomy bent,
In lonely tower or prison pent,
Reviews the coil of former days,
And loaths the world and all its ways;
What time the lamp's unsteady gleam
Doth rouse him from his moody dream,
Feels, as thou gambol'st round his seat,
His heart with pride less fiercely beat,
And smiles, a link in thee to find
That joins him still to living kind.

Whence hast thou then, thou witless puss,
The magic power to charm us thus?
Is it, that in thy glaring eye,
And rapid movements, we descry,
While we at ease, secure from ill,
The chimney corner snugly fill,

A lion, darting on the prey,
A tyger, at his ruthless play?
Or, is it, that in thee we trace,
With all thy varied wanton grace,
An emblem view'd with kindred eye,
Of tricksy, restless infancy?
Ah! many a lightly-sportive child,
Who hath, like thee, our wits beguil'd,
To dull and sober manhood grown,
With strange recoil our hearts disown.
Even so, poor Kit! must thou endure,
When thou becom'st a cat demure,
Full many a cuff and angry word,
Chid roughly from the tempting board.
And yet, for that thou hast, I ween,
So oft our favoured playmate been,
Soft be the change which thou shalt prove,
When time hath spoiled thee of our love;
Still be thou deem'd, by housewife fat,
A comely, careful, mousing cat,
Whose dish is, for the public good,
Replenish'd oft with sav'ry food.

Nor, when thy span of life is past,
Be thou to pond or dunghill cast;
But gently borne on good man's spade,
Beneath the decent sod be laid,
And children show, with glist'ning eyes,
The place where poor old Pussy lies.

THE HEATHCOCK.*—Joanna Baillie.

Good morrow to thy sable beak,
And glossy plumage, dark and sleek,
Thy crimson moon, and azure eye,
Cock of the Heath, so wildly shy!
I see thee, slyly cowering through
The wiry web of silver dew,
That twinkles in the morning air,
Like casement of my lady fair.

* Music for this and the succeeding Song by Miss Baillie, will be found in Mr Thomson's Collection of Welch Airs, adapted by Haydn.

A maid there is in yonder tower,
Who, peeping from her early bower,
Half shows, like thee with simple wile,
Her braided hair, and morning smile.
The rarest things, with wayward will,
Beneath the covert hide them still;
The rarest things to light of day,
Look shortly forth, and shrink away.
A fleeting moment of delight,
I sunn'd me in her cheering sight;
And short, I ween, the time will be,
That I shall parley hold with thee.
Through Snowdon's mist red beams the day,
The climbing herd-boy chaunts his lay,
The gnat-flies dance their sunny ring,—
Thou art already on the wing.

SONG.—Joanna Baillie.

O! welcome bat, and owlet grey,
Thus winging low your airy way;
And welcome moth, and drowsy fly,
That to mine ear come humming by;
And welcome shadows long and deep,
And stars that from the blue sky peep;
Oh, welcome all! to me ye say,
My woodland love is on her way.
Upon the soft wind floats her hair,
Her breath is in the dewy air,
Her steps are in the whisper'd sound
That steals along the stilly ground.
Oh, dawn of day, in rosy bower,
What art thou to this witching hour!
Oh, noon of day, in sunshine bright,
What art thou to this fall of night!

THE RESOLVE.—Walter Scott.

IN IMITATION OF AN OLD ENGLISH POEM.
1809.

My wayward fate I needs must plain,
Though bootless be the theme;
I loved, and was beloved again,
Yet all was but a dream:
For, as her love was quickly got,
So it was quickly gone;
No more I'll bask in flame so hot,
But coldly dwell alone.

Not maid more bright than maid was e'er
My fancy shall beguile,
By flattering word, or feigned tear,
By gesture, look, or smile:
No more I'll call the shaft fair shot,
Till it has fairly flown,
Nor scorch me at a flame so hot;—
I'll rather freeze alone.

Each ambush'd Cupid I'll defy,
In cheek, or chin, or brow,
And deem the glance of woman's eye
As weak as woman's vow:
I'll lightly hold the lady's heart,
That is but lightly won;
I'll steel my breast to beauty's art,
And learn to live alone.

The flaunting torch soon blazes out,
The diamond's ray abides,
The flame its glory hurls about,
The gem its lustre hides;
Such gem I fondly deem'd was mine,
And glow'd a diamond stone;
But, since each eye may see it shine,
I'll darkling dwell alone.

No waking dream shall tinge my thought
With dyes so bright and vain,
No silken net, so slightly wrought,
Shall tangle me again:
No more I'll pay so dear for wit,
I'll live upon mine own;
Nor shall wild passion trouble it,—
I'll rather dwell alone.

And thus I'll hush my heart to rest,—
" Thy loving labour's lost;
Thou shalt no more be wildly blest,
To be so strangely crost:
The widow'd turtles mateless die,
The phœnix is but one;
They seek no loves—no more will I—
I'll rather dwell alone."

ELEGY.—ORIGINAL.

WITH what delight, 'mid yonder shades serene,
I hear the thrilling minstrelsy of heaven!
To me how soothing is yon kindred scene!
To me how balmy this cool breath of even!

In former years, 'mid these same shades remote,
At the same hour, and self-same season sweet,
Oft have I thus the peaceful woodlands sought,
To muse, sequestered, in the calm retreat.

Then boundless charms, bright as the youthful year,
In swift succession ever-varying rose;
While Hope's enchanting form was ever near,
To soothe my light and transitory woes.—

O youthful joys, how swiftly do ye pass,
And like the morning cloud ye fade away;
Or like the dew-drops, trembling on the grass,
That fly the glances of advancing day!

I seek not *now* yon kindred shades serene,
To meet those pleasures that illum'd *the past*;
Fled is the pleasing, gay, delusive scene;
Those dreams, alas! were too, too sweet to last.

I wander mournful through the well-known shade;
The weak line drops unfinished from my tongue:—
But, still, I love the splendours here display'd,
And yet enjoy the woodlark's evening song.

Perchance, when at the high behest of Heaven,
My soul is called to unknown realms afar,
Death may draw near, like the deep shades of EVEN,
And meet me, thus, beneath her dewy star.

Then, be it mine, to sink unseen, alone,
Without one friend to heave the pitying sigh,
In some dark grove, deserted and unknown,
While the loved woodlark sings a requiem nigh.

VERSES

Written at the Island of Sagur, in the Mouth of the Ganges, where human victims were exposed by the superstitious Hindus.—JOHN LEYDEN.

FROM THE ENGLISH MINSTRELSY.

On sea-girt Sagur's desert isle,
Mantled with thickets dark and dun,
May never moon or star light smile,
Nor ever beam the summer sun.
Strange deeds of blood have there been done,
In mercy ne'er to be forgiven;
Deeds the far-seeing eye of heaven
Veiled his radiant orb to shun.

To glut the shark and crocodile
A mother brought her infant here,
She saw its tender playful smile,
She shed not one maternal tear;
She threw it on a watery bier;
With grinding teeth sea monsters tore
The smiling infant which she bore,—
She shrunk not once its cries to hear.

Ah! mark that victim wildly drest,
His streaming beard is hoar and gray,
Around him floats a crimson vest,
Red-flowers his matted locks array:—
Heard you these brazen timbrels bray?
His heart-blood on the lotus-flower,
They offer to the evil-power,
And, offering, turn their eyes away.

Dark goddess * of the iron-mace,
Flesh-tearer! quaffing life-blood warm,
The terrors of thine awful face

* Dark Goddess, Kali.

The pulse of mortal hearts alarm.
Grim power! if human woes can charm,
Look to the horrors of the flood,
Where crimsoned Gunga shines in blood,
And man-devouring monsters swarm.
Skull-chaplet wearer! whom the blood
Of man delights a thousand years,
Than whom no face, by land or flood,
More stern and pitiless appears,
Thine is the cup of human tears!
For pomp of human sacrifice
Cannot the cruel blood suffice
Of tigers, which thine island rears?

Not all blue Ganges' mountain flood,
That rolls so proudly round thy fane,
Shall cleanse the tinge of human blood,
Nor wash dark Sagur's impious stain.
The sailor, journeying on the main,
Shall view from far the dreary isle,
And curse the ruins of the pile
Where mercy ever sued in vain.

TO DISCRETION.

[The following lively Verses were written in imitation of Swift's Verses to Love, addressed to Vanessa, and were, we have heard, actually transmitted from Ireland as a genuine production of the Dean of St Patrick. We do not understand that his northern Editor was imposed on by the joke.]

Oh! haste, Discretion, tardy maid!
For once in time afford thy aid.
I know, when stormy Passion's flown,
How well thou fill'st his vacant throne;
I know that few so soon discover
A safe retreat when danger's over;
And thou hast oft been heard to swear,
That "all were well hadst thou been there."
But now, while love inflames my mind,
When passions, life, and Chloe's kind,

E'en now would I thy aid implore,
I, who ne'er troubled thee before.
When Chloe owns she dreams of bliss,
And proves it by a ling'ring kiss,
Do thou, like ancient maid bedight,
Take post in window opposite.
But should the curtain's favouring shade
Veil from keen eyes the trembling maid,
Then, while I burn with fierce desire,
Oh! send in John to slake the fire.
And should the bolt, or readier key,
Place us from rude intrusion free,
Then, Goddess, fill her watchful ears
With sounds of footsteps on the stairs.
So may I pass the eventful hour,
And grateful own thy favouring power;
But if such aid thou wilt deny,
Grant me at least the power to fly.

ODE

TO THE RIVER N*******.—*Original.*

N*******! along thy flowery side,
The 'birks' again in wonted pride
Load the light gale at evening hour
With odours of balsamic power.
The cuckoo shy, in groves remote,
Repeats aloud his mirthful note;
On high, that purple light of even,
That marks the angelic night in heaven, *
Along the northern hill is seen
More beauteous through the wild wood green.
Alas! though summer smiles again,
I trace my sylvan rounds in vain;
And vainly search each lov'd retreat
The joys of former years to meet.

Yet still, the perfumed woods among,
When comes the time of even song,
Unnumber'd forms aërial float,
Called by the woodlark's liquid note;

* See Paradise Lost.

(When all the happy groves rejoice
In list'ning to her charmed voice)
Unnumbered forms that faintly show
The joys that blossomed long ago.—
O! what delighted hours were mine,
Ere youth's fresh morn had ceas'd to shine,
When down the vale I loved to stray,
And brush the trembling dews away!—
While fancy-wing'd the minutes flew,
I counted every bud that blew;
And chased the butterfly so fair,
Gay fluttering through the fields of air,
Or watched, while on the floret's breast
He paused, his painted wings to rest.

* * * *

PORTUGUEZE HYMN TO THE VIRGIN MARY,

"THE STAR OF THE SEA."

Translated at Sea, in the Santo Antonio.—JOHN LEYDEN.

STAR of the wide and pathless sea,
Who lovest on mariners to shine,
Those votive garments wet to thee
We hang within thy holy shrine.
When o'er us flushed the surging brine,
Amid the warring waters tost,
We called no other name but thine,
And hoped, when other hope was lost,
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the vast and howling main,
When dark and lone is all the sky,
And mountain-waves o'er ocean's plain,
Erect their stormy heads on high;
When virgins for their true loves sigh,
And raise their weeping eyes to thee,
The star of Ocean heeds their cry,
And saves the foundering bark at sea.
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the dark and stormy sea,
When wrecking tempests round us rave,
Thy gentle virgin form we see

Bright rising o'er the hoary wave.
The howling storms that seem to crave
Their victims, sink in music sweet;
The surging seas recede to pave
The path beneath thy glistening feet,
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the desert waters wild,
Who pitying hears the seaman's cry,
The God of mercy, as a child,
On that chaste bosom loves to lie;
While soft the chorus of the sky
Their hymns of tender mercy sing,
And angel voices name on high,
The mother of the heavenly king,
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the deep! at that blest name
The waves sleep silent round the keel,
The tempests wild their fury tame
That made the deep's foundations reel;
The soft celestial accents steal
So soothing through the realms of woe,
The newly damn'd a respite feel
From torture in the depths below,
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the mild and placid seas,
Whom rain-bow rays of mercy crown,
Whose name thy faithful Portugueze,
O'er all that to the depths go down,
With hymns of grateful transport own;
When gathering clouds obscure their light,
And heaven assumes an awful frown,
The star of Ocean glitters bright,
Ave Maris Stella!

Star of the deep! when angel lyres
To hymn thy holy name essay,
In vain a mortal harp aspires
To mingle in the mighty lay!
Mother of God! one living ray
Of hope our grateful bosoms fires
When storms and tempests pass away,
To join the bright immortal quires,
Ave Maris Stella!

ODE

To an Indian Gold Coin.—Leyden.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity hath brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright whom I have bought so dear?
The tent-rope's flapping lone I hear,
For twilight-converse, arm in arm;
The jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear,
When mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chericul's dark wandering streams,
Where cane-tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams,
Of Teviot loved while still a child,
Of castled rocks, stupendous pil'd,
By Esk or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smil'd,
Uncursed by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perished bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime,
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts, that soar'd sublime,
Are sunk in Ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear——
A gentle vision comes by night,
My lonely widowed heart to cheer:
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!—
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that loved me true!
I crossed the tedious ocean-wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new.
The cold wind of the stranger blew

Chill on my withered heart——the grave
Dark and untimely met my view;
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! com'st thou now so late to mock
A wanderer's banished heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun-rays tipt with death, has borne,
From love, from friendship, country torn,
To Memory's fond regrets the prey?—
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn;
Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay!

MONTE VIDEO.—Original.

The following Ballad has been sent to us anonymously. It is commemorative of an event of which we have now no longer any national reason to boast; but it appears to us to possess so much of the character of the broad English ballad style of half a century back,—a description of popular writing which has fallen, perhaps, too much into disuse, that we have been induced to give it insertion.

Come, listen, noble countrymen, your deeds while I rehearse;
For British glory ever finds a subject for my verse.
We've beat the French all round the globe, and now I'll let you know,
What a drubbing we have given the Dons at Monte Video.

The fifth of January, boys, about the break of day,
The Ardent moor'd her convoy safe in Maldonado bay;
Achmuty said to Stirling then, We'll tame the haughty foe,
And shew them British bravery, at Monte Video.

The fifteenth, in the morning, the columns they mov'd on,
And they occupied the suburbs, having scarcely fired a gun;
But then the enemy, indeed, some gallantry did show,—
Full fifteen hundred Spaniards fell for Monte Video.

The twenty-fifth, as soon as light, we march'd up to their wall,
And charged like British grenadiers, men, officers, and all:—
But now comes on the heavy tale, the tale so full of woe,
How many noble English fell for Monte Video.

Our great guns breach'd their wall, my boys, an hour before 'twas day,
But the darkness was so very thick, we could not see the way;
Brave Renny, * like a noble Scot, found, mounted, and fell low,—
There was not lost a braver heart for Monte Video.

So now I must bring up my song with little else to say,
But that, as Britons always do, we bravely gain'd the day.
To those who for their country fell, our tears shall surely flow,
But like them we'll die whene'er she calls at Monte Video.

VERSES

ON SEEING THE BEACON ON HUME CASTLE GIVE THE SIGNAL OF INVASION. *February*, 1804.—ORIGINAL.

METEOR of woe, that gleams afar!
Dread harbinger of war unblest!
Thou com'st not like the evening star,
To bid the toil-worn peasant rest.
Thy lonely blaze, that flings on high
Its terrors through the darken'd sky,
Flames on the castle's tow'ry form,
The herald of the fateful storm;
And calls the warrior from his sweet repose,
To meet, with vengeance dire, th' invading foes.

Omen of death!—with artless joy
The child beholds thy fiery wave;—
Ah! little knows the hapless boy,
Thou light'st his father to the grave.

——* "The morning was extremely dark, in consequence of which, the head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached, it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation, the troops remained, under a heavy fire, for a quarter of an hour, when, at length, the breach was found by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it."——GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *April* 13, 1807.

Thou wak'st the mother's tender fear;
Thou wak'st the virgin's starting tear;
Every bosom owns thy pow'r,
Meteor of the eventful hour!
That breaks the haughty Tyrant's galling chain,
Or bids oppression o'er its vassals reign.

Hark! 'tis the drum's discordant noise,
That bids the burthen'd echoes roll;
Loud swells the trumpet's warrior voice;
To glory wakes the hero's soul.
Arm! arm! ye sons of Freedom, arm!
To shield your hallow'd land from harm;
Urge to the coast your glorious way;
Give to the sword your fated prey:
Let vengeful ruin seal th' invader's doom,
And on that spot you meet them—be their tomb!

THE ENCHANTRESS.—Robert Southey.

From The Curse of Kehama.

She was a woman whose unlovely youth,
Even like a cankered rose, which none will cull,
Had withered on the stalk; her heart was full
Of passions which had found no natural scope,
Feelings which there had grown but ripened not;
Desires unsatisfied, abortive hope,
Repinings which provoke vindictive thought,
These restless elements for ever wrought,
Fermenting in her with perpetual stir,
And thus her spirit to all evil mov'd.
She hated men because they lov'd not her,
And hated women because they were lov'd.
And thus, in wrath and hatred and despair,
She tempted Hell to tempt her; and resign'd
Her body to the Demons of the Air,
Wicked and wanton fiends who, where they will,
Wander abroad, still seeking to do ill,
And take whatever vacant form they find,
Carcass of man or beast, that life hath left;
Foul instrument for them of fouler mind.

To these the Witch her wretched body gave,
So they would wreak her vengeance on mankind,
She thus at once their mistress and their slave;
And they to do such service nothing loth,
Obeyed her bidding, slaves and masters both.

So from this cursed intercourse she caught
Contagious power of mischief, and was taught
Such secrets as are damnable to guess.
Is there a child whose little lovely ways
Might win all hearts, . . on whom his parents gaze
Till they shed tears of joy and tenderness?
Oh! hide him from that Witch's withering sight!
Oh! hide him from the eye of Lorrinite!
Her look hath crippling in it, and her curse
All plagues which on mortality can light;
Death is his doom if she behold, . . or worse, . .
Diseases loathsome and incurable,
And inward sufferings that no tongue can tell.
Woe was to him, on whom that eye of hate
Was bent; for, certain as the stroke of Fate,
It did its mortal work; nor human arts
Could save the unhappy wretch, her chosen prey;
For gazing, she consum'd his vital parts,
Eating his very core of life away.
The wine which from yon wounded palm on high
Fills yonder gourd, as slowly it distills,
Grows sour at once if Lorrinite pass by.
The deadliest worm, from which all creatures fly,
Fled from the deadlier venom of her eye;
The babe unborn, within its mother's womb,
Started and trembled when the Witch came nigh,
And in the silent chambers of the tomb
Death shuddered her unholy tread to hear,
And, from the dry and mouldering bones, did fear
Force a cold sweat, when Lorrinite was near.

Power made her haughty: by ambition fir'd,
Ere long to mightier mischiefs she aspir'd.
The Calis, who o'er Cities rule unseen,
Each in her own domain a Demon Queen,
And there ador'd with blood and human life,
They knew her, and in their accurst employ
She stirr'd up neighbouring states to mortal strife.
Sani, the dreadful God, who rides abroad
Upon the King of the Ravens, to destroy
The offending sons of men, when his four hands

Were weary with their toil, would let her do
His work of vengeance upon guilty lands;
And Lorrinite, at his commandment, knew
When the ripe earthquake should be loos'd, and where
To point its course. And in the baneful air
The pregnant seeds of death he bade her strew,
All deadly plagues and pestilence to brew.
The locusts were her army, and their bands,
Where'er she turn'd her skinny finger, flew;
The floods in ruin roll'd at her commands;
And when, in time of drought, the husbandman
Beheld the gathered rain about to fall,
Her breath would drive it to the desert sands,
While in the marshes parch'd and gaping soil,
The rice-roots by the searching Sun were dried;
And in lean groupes, assembled at the side
Of the empty tank, the cattle dropt and died;
And Famine, at her bidding, wasted wide
The wretched land, till, in the public way,
Promiscuous where the dead and dying lay,
Dogs fed on human bones in the open light of day.

New Publications for 1808.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History of Leicestershire, Part VI. containing the Hundred of Guthlaxton.—By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth. With 68 plates. Folio, 2l. 12s. 6d

Munimenta Antiqua, or Observations on Ancient Castles, including the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical as well as Military, in Great Britain. By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol. IV. 5l. 15s. 6d

Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, Part XI.

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Henry Holland, Esq. with a coloured Map. 8vo. 10s

A Treatise on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp, with Plates. By Robert Wisset, Esq. F. R. and A. S. Clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company. 4to

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society. Vol. II. 8vo. 7s 6d

The Profitable Planter, a Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Planting. By William Pontey, Nurseryman. 9s. boards

Discourses explanatory of the Object and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Andrew Coventry, M. D. 8vo. 4s

Hints on the Economy of feeding Stock, and bettering the Condition of the Poor. 8vo. 10s

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, concerning the Use and Culture of Potatoes. 4to. 7s 6d

A Survey of the County of Sussex, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture. By the Rev. Arthur Young. Price 11s. in boards

An immediate and effectual Mode of raising the Rental of the Landed Property of England, and rendering Great Britain independent of other Nations for a Supply of Bread Corn. By a Scotch Farmer. 8vo. 4s

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. VI. Part IV. 4to. 15s

A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Northern Department of England. By Mr Marshall. 8vo. 12s

The Experimental Farmer; being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, drawn from a long series of practice in various parts of Great Britain. By Thomas Tibbs. 8vo. 6s

Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all others who labour hard in warm Weather. By T. Beddoes, M. D. 7s

The Gentleman Farmer and Husbandman's most useful Assistant in measuring and expeditiously computing the Value of any Quantity of Land at various given Prices per Acre, from 1s. to 10l. By W. Francis. 2s 6d

ARCHITECTURE.

A Series of Designs for Villas and Country Houses. By C. A. Busby, Architect. 1l. 5s

A Collection of Designs for Modern Decorations, suitable to Parlours, Dining and Drawing-rooms, Ceilings, Chimney-pieces, Folding-doors, Balconies, Virandas, &c. &c. By C. A. Busby, Architect. 1l 11s 6d

Essays of the London Architectural Society. Royal 8vo. 7s 6d

Architectural Reliques, by George Cooper, Part I. Imperial 4to. 12s 6d

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A new System of Chemical Philosophy. By J. Dalton. Part I. 7s

A complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern. By Ja. Playfair, D. D. Vol. I. 2l. 2s. boards

Essays on the Theory and Practice of the Art of War, including the Duties of Officers on Actual Service, and the Principles of Modern Tactics. Chiefly translated from the best French and German Writers. By the Editor of the Military Mentor. In three vols. illustrated with Engravings. 1l 16s

The Artist's Repository, or Encyclopædia of the Fine Arts, &c. &c. in quarto, on fine paper, hot-pressed, embellished and illustrated by thirty-five superior Engravings. Part I. Price 16s

A Short System of Comparative Anatomy, translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen, with numerous additional Notes, and an Introductory View of the Classification of Animals. By William Lawrence. 8vo. 12s

An Essay on the Theory of the various Orders of Logarithmic Transcendants; with an Inquiry into their Applications to the Integral Calculus, and the Summation of Series. By William Spence. 4to

The Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine. 8vo. Vol. I. 9s. 6d. boards

Elements of Geognosy, being the Second Part of Vol. III. of the System of Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, Professor of Natural History, F. R. S. Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s

A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its Application to the Arts and Manufactures, and to the Explanation of the Phenomena of Nature. By William Nicholson. 8vo. With Plates and numerous Tables. 21s

Illustrations of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, consisting of Twelve Views of the Rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tiviot, and Tweed. Engraved by Heath, from Drawings taken on the Spot by J. C. Schetky of Oxford. To which are affixed, Descriptions and Annotations by Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.; Proofs 2l, 12s. 6d

British Gallery of Engravings. By Edward Forster, A. M. F. R. S. No. I. & II. 2l. 2s.; Proofs 3l. 13s. 6d. each

A Catalogue Raisonne of the Pictures belonging to the Most Noble the Marquis

of Stafford, in the Cleveland House Gallery, London. Embracing a List of the Pictures: and some illustrative Anecdotes, with descriptive Accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic Merits of the principal Paintings. Embellished with a View of the New Gallery, and a Plan of the whole Suite of Apartments. By John Britton, F. S. A. Royal octavo, 10s. 6d. and demy octavo, 7s

BIOGRAPHY.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. Viscount Nelson, with a brief Account of what he did and how he died. 4to. 10s 6d

The Life of George Washington. By David Ramsay, M. D. 9s

Authentic Memoirs of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 3 vols. 24s

A Biographical Index to the House of Commons, containing brief but correct Notices of the Lives, Families, and Party Connexions, Senatorial Character and Conduct, and other useful and satisfactory Particulars relative to all the Members of the Commons' House of Parliament. Corrected to Feb. 1808. 12s. boards.—12s 6d red.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new Translation of his Utopia, his History of King Richard III. and his Latin Poems. By Arthur Cayley, jun. Esq. 2 vols 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan. By David Irving, A. M. —8s

Memoirs of the Public Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By R. Fell. 4to. 1l 11s 6d

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr Abraham Booth, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Little Prescot-street, Goodman's fields. By W. Jones. 8vo. 4s

Memoirs of Captain George Carleton, an English Officer, including Anecdotes of the War in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting Particulars relating to the Manners of the Spaniards. Written by himself. 8vo. 12s

Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq. Author of Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile. By Alexander Murray, F. A. S. E.—4to.—2l 12s 6d

Universal Biography. By J. Lempriere, D. D. 4to. 3l 3s boards.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev. Cornelius Winter. 8vo. 9s

The Itinerant, or genuine Memoirs of an Actor. By S. W. Riley. 3 vols 1l 1s

Illustrious Biography; containing the Lives and Characters of the principal Personages, delineated by Dr Robertson, in his Histories of Scotland, America, and Charles V. 2 vols 12mo. 7s

An Essay on the earlier Part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, of Trinity College, Dublin. 5s

Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the German. 8vo. 6s

Life of George Morland, by Collins. 5s

Lempriere's Universal Biography abridged from the larger Work in Quarto. 8vo

BOTANY.

Index Plantarum; or, an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Genera and Species of Plants hitherto described. By W. B. Coyte, M. D. F. L. S. Vol. I. 8vo. 10s 6d

Practical Botany; being a new Illustration of the Genera of Plants. By Robert John Thornton, M. D. Vol. I. 1l

BELLES LETTRES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Letters on Literature and Composition, addressed to his Son, by the Rev. George Gregory, D. D. late Vicar of West Ham, domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 13s

A Guide to Elocution, divided into Six Parts; containing Grammar, Composition, Synonomy, Language, Orations, and Poems. By John Sabine. 12mo. 4s

The Life of David Brainard, Missionary to the Indians; with an Abridgment of his Diary and Journal. By J. Styles. 4s

Life of General Washington. By Aaron Bancroft. 8vo. 10s 6d

Memoirs of the Life and Happy Death of Wilberforce Smith. 1s

Life of Abram Newland, Esq. 6s

A Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain; in which are Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated Persons of each Family. Vol. I. & II. containing the Peerage of England. 16s

The Librarian; containing Analyses of valuable and useful Books, &c. No. I. 1s

Memoirs of the public and private Life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, Sheriff of the City of London and County of Middlesex. 5s

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sydney. By T. Zouch, D. D. Prebendary of Durham. 1l 5s

COMMERCE.

Orders in Council, or an Examination of the Justice, Legality, and Policy, of the New System of Commercial Regulations. 4s

An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, and an Examination of the Conduct of Great Britain towards the Neutral Commerce of America. By Alex. Baring, Esq. M. P. 4s

The Merchant's and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary. By J. J. Maxwell. 6s 6d

An Answer to the Arguments by which Mr Spence, Mr Cobbett, and others have attempted to prove that Commerce is not a Source of National Wealth. By James Mill, Esq.

Emancipation in Disguise, a true Crisis of the Colonies, with Considerations on Colonial Monopoly, and the Advantages derived by America from Louisiana. 5s

The Elements of Commerce. By C. Dubost. 2 vols 8vo. 1l 5s

THE DRAMA.

Abradates and Panthea, a Tragedy, taken from Xenophon. By John Edwards, Esq. 2s 6d

The Montem, a Musical Entertainment in Two Acts. By the Reverend Henry Rowe. 3s

Antiquity, a Farce. 2s

Mr William Shakspeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, published according to the true original Copies. Reprinted from the first edition, 1623. Post folio, 5l. 5s. boards

The World, a Comedy in Five Acts. By James Kenney

Bonifacio and Bridgetina: altered from the French of M. Martinville, by T. Dibdin. 2s

The Gay Deceivers; or, More Laugh than Love. By G. Colman, Esq. 2s

The Jew of Mogadore, an Opera. By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 2s 6d

Dramatic Appellant, No. I. to be continued quarterly. 5s

Begone, Dull Care; a Comedy in Five Acts. By Frederick Reynolds, Esq. 2s 6d

The Blind Boy; a Melo-Drama in Two Acts. 2s

Time's a Tell-Tale, by Henry Siddons. 8vo. 2s 6d

The Heir at Law; a Comedy in Five Acts. By G. Colman, Esq. 2s 6d

The Surrender of Calais. By G. Colman, Esq. 2s 6d

The Battle of Hexham. By G. Colman, Esq. 2s 6d

Illustrations of Shakespeare and of ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns of Shakespeare, on the Collection of Popular Tales, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and on the English Morris Dance. By Francis Douce. 2 vols 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards

Three Comedies, translated from the Spanish. 7s 6d

Critical Essays on the Principal Performers of the London Theatres, including general Remarks on the Practice and Genius of the Stage. Small 8vo. 8s. boards

Thoughts on the present Condition of the Stage, and on the erection of a new Theatre. 1s 6d

The School for Authors, a Comedy in Three Acts. By the late John Tobin, Esq.

Man and Wife, or More Secrets than One; a Comedy.

Donna Ignez de Castro; a Tragedy, from the Portugueze of Nicola Luiz, with Remarks of that unfortunate Lady. By J. Adamson. 4s 6d

Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Michael Cervantes; a Farce. By Cha. Kemble. 2s

Music Mad. By T. E. Hook, Esq. 2s

The Brothers and Sisters; a Dramatic Trifle for Children. 2s

EDUCATION.

A Complete Set of Spelling and Reading Lessons, adapted to Mr Bell's and Mr Lancaster's Plan of Education. For the Use of Sunday Schools and other Institutions for instructing the poorer Classes of the Community. 8s 6d

Lessons for Young Persons in humble Life. 3s 6d

A Comparative View of the Plan of Education, as detailed in the Publications of Dr Bell and Mr Lancaster. By Joseph Fox. 1s 6d

A Complete System of Merchants' Accounts, containing the Principles and Modern Improvements of Book-keeping in various Sets of Books by Single and Double Entry, adapted to Schools as well as to Counting-houses. By James Morrison, accountant. 4to. 21s

Advice from a Lady to her Grand-daughter. Foolscap 8vo. 7s

The First Elements of the French Language. 4s

Mercantile Letters, intended to give a general Knowledge of Business to those young Persons whose views are directed to Commerce, and for the Use of Schools. By E. Hodgkins. 12mo. 4s

The Adventures of Ulysses; by Charles Lamb; intended as a Companion to the Adventures of Telemachus. 12mo. 4s

The Madras School; or, Elements of Tuition. By the Rev. Dr Bell. 8vo.—10s 6d

More short Stories in Words of two Syllables. 5s 6d

Tales and Fables in Verse, with Moral Reflections. 1s

A new and complete Spelling Dictionary, on the plan of the late Mr Fenning.—By B. D. Free. 5s

A familiar Introduction to the Study of Geography, and the Use of the Globes. By J. Bidlake. 2s

A French and English, and English and French Dictionary. By M. l'Abbe de Levizac. Small 8vo. 9s. bound

An Abstract of the History of the Bible, for the Use of Children. By William Turner. 1s. 4d. half bound

The Arithmetic of real Life and Business, adapted to the practical use of Schools; including a complete Reformation of all the Tables of Weights and Measures; the Calculation of Annuities, Leases, Estates, Lives, Stocks, &c. &c.; and more numerous Examples, under every Rule, than are to be found in any other Book of this kind. By the Rev. J. Joyce. 3s. bound

Instructeur Français, for the Use of Schools. By Mr Keegan. 2s. 6d. bound

New Geographical Exercises, being a set of outline Maps, designed for the instruction and amusement of young Students in Geography. By L. Vincent. 4to. 4s 6d

Collectanea Oratoria, or the Academic Orator; consisting of a Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every class of public Orations. By J. H. Rice. 12mo. 5s. bound

Philosophy for Youth, or Scientific Tutor; being the Young Natural Philosopher's useful Companion. To which are prefixed, Exercises in Elocution. By William Perry. 12s

A Catechism compiled from the Book of Common Prayer. By William Buckle, A. M. 2s. On fine paper, 3s

A Vocabulary, English and Greek, arranged systematically. By Nathaniel Howard. 3s. bound

The New Pantheon, or an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients, in Question and Answer. By W. J. Hort. 4s

Extracts from Mrs Piozzi's Retrospection, selected for the use of young Persons. By a Lady. Foolscap 8vo. 1s

A Dissertation on Metrical Pauses, and the due Construction and proper Manner of reading Latin Heroic Verse. 2s. sewed

The Child's own Book, or Infant's Pleasing Instructor; containing a variety of Lessons suited to the Capacities of Children. 6d

The British Cicero; or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language. By Thomas Brown, L.L. D. 3 vols 8vo. 1l 11s 6d

Excerpta ex variis Romanis Poetis, qui in Scholis rarius leguntur, Notulis illustrata, quas collegit in studiosæ Juventutis usum Johannes Rogers Pitnam, A. B.—12mo. 6s. bound

A Sequel to the useful Arithmetic. By A. Taylor. 4s. bound

An English Grammar, comprehending the Principles and Rules of the Language, illustrated by appropriate Exercises, and a Key to the Exercises. By Lindley Murray. In 2 vols 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards

An Introduction to Mr Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography, for the use of Schools; accompanied with twenty outline Maps, adapted to this Introduction, and suited to other Geographical Works, forming a complete Juvenile Atlas. By J. Williams. 12mo. 8s. 6d.; or without the Maps, 4s. bound

Exercises on the Globes. By Wm Butler. 4th edit. 12mo

The Logographical Emblematical French Spelling-Book. By M. Lenoir. Third Edition. 8vo

Institutes of Latin Grammar. By John Grant, M. A. 8vo. 10s 6d

The Grammar of the English Language, including numerous Exercises on every Rule, and Queries in the manner of those in Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; treating distinctly, completely and practically, of Orthoepy, Orthography, the Accidence, Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, Composition, and Rhetoric. By the Rev. David Blair, A. M. author of the Class Book, First Catechism, Grammar of Philosophy, Reading Exercises, &c. &c. &c. 2s

Preceptor and his Pupils. By George Crabb. Part II.

A Circle of the Arts and Sciences, for the use of Schools and young Persons; containing a clear yet brief Explanation of the Principles and Objects of the most important Branches of human Knowledge. By W. Mavor, L. L. D. Rector of Stonesfield, Vicar of Hurley, &c. 5s

The Junior Class Book, selected from the most approved Authors, for the use of Schools. By W. F. Mylius. 12mo. with Plates. 4s. bound

Dramas for Children, imitated from the French of L. F. Jauffret. 3s half-bound

An easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, designed as a practical Elementary Book to simplify the study of Philosophy at Schools. By the Rev. David Blair. 3s. bound

Joseph Lancaster's Spelling Book, for the use of Schools. 6d

Exercises on the Globes; interspersed with some Historical, Biographical, Chronological, Mythological, and Miscellaneous Information, on a new Plan. To which are added, Questions for Examination. Designed for the use of young Ladies. By Wm Butler. 6s. bound

The First Catechism for Children, containing common Things necessary to be known, and adapted to the capacity and curiosity of Children between Four and Ten Years of Age. By the Rev. David Blair, A. M. 9d

Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life. By Thomas Broadhurst. 4s 6d

Mrs Leicester's School; or the History of several Young Ladies. 12mo. 3s 6d

HISTORY.

The Chronicles of Hollinshed, comprising the Description and History of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with a general Index to the whole. 6 vols royal 4to. 12l 12s

The Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the Campeador. From the Spanish. By Robert Southey. 4to. 1l 15s

The Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature for the Year 1806. 8vo. 15s

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Tho. Crawford, A. M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics. 8vo. 7s 6d

A History of the Island of St Helena, from its Discovery by the Portugueze to the year 1806. By T. H. Brooke, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Royal paper, 15s

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By T. Clarkson, M. A. 2 vols 8vo. 1l 4s

History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second. By the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox. 4to. Common paper, 1l. 16s.; large do. 2l 12s 6d

Rivington's Annual Register for 1791. 16s

A History of the early Part of the Reign of James the Second, abridged from the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. By a Member of the Whig Club. 5s 6d

An Abridgment of the Roman History, written on a Plan to assist the Memory. By Sophia F. Ziegenhirt. 2 vols 12mo. 16s boards

The Ladies' History of England, written expressly for the use of Young Ladies who are finishing their Education, and divested of those Indelicacies and gross Descriptions which disfigure many other Histories of England; treating particularly of the Progress of Manners and National Improvements. In a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School. By Charlotte Smith. 3 vols. 15s

LAW.

The Laws of Grenada, from 1763 to 1805. By George Smith, Esq. Chief Justice of that Colony. 4to. 3l 3s

Decisions of the Court of Session, from Nov. 1800 to Nov. 1801. 14s

Ditto, from Nov. 1806 to Nov. 1807. 9s

The Trial of Major Campbell for the Murder of Captain Boyd. 2s 6d

A Report of the Proceedings in the Cause between Richard Cooper, plaintiff, and John Twibill, defendant, tried in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, on Monday, July 18, 1808. By Mr Farquharson. 2s 6d

The Speech of Mr Dallas, in the Court of King's Bench, on the Motion for a New Trial in the Cause of the King *v.* Colonel Picton, at the Suit of Louisa Calderon. 2s 6d

The Trial of Charles Angus, Esq. merchant, of Liverpool, at the Lancaster Assizes, for the Wilful Murder of Miss Margaret Burns. By W. Jones, jun.

A Vindication of the Opinions delivered in Evidence by the Medical Witnesses for the Crown, on a late Trial at Lancaster. 3s

On the Poor Laws of England; the Opinions of various Writers stated and considered, with proposed Amendments, to give effect to the present Laws and to the Views of the Government. By the Rev. James Willis, Vicar of Sopley, and one of the Magistrates for the County of Southampton. 3s

The Prerogatives of the Bar discussed, or its Licentiousness exposed, in a Letter to W. Garrow, Esq. By Thomas Hague. 3s

A Letter to Mr Thomas Hague, containing some Critical Remarks on his Letter to W. Garrow, Esq. 1s

An Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius; containing the Decisions down to Trinity Term, 1807. By William Selwyn, jun. Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister. Part III. 10s 6d

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, in the time of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott. By Chr. Robinson, L. L. D. Advocate. Vol. VI. Part II. 8vo. 9s

A Treatise of the Law of Contracts and Agreements, not under Seal, with Cases and Decisions thereon, in the Action of Assumpsit. By Samuel Comyn, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. 2 vols royal 8vo. 1l. 11s 6d

A Continuation of a Digest of the Statute Laws, being an Abridgment of the Public Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, from the 37th to the 42d of Geo. III. both inclusive. By Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. Barrister-at-Law. Vol. III. Part IV. 4to. 2l 5s

The Practice of the High Court of Chancery. By Joseph Harrison, Esq. Newly arranged with the Addition of the modern Cases; by John Newland, Esq. Two vols 8vo. 18s

A Supplement to an Analytical Digested Index of the Reported Cases in the several Courts of Equity, as well Chancery as Exchequer, and in the High Court of Parliament. Continued to the present time; and including the Decisions of Lord Chancellor Redesdale, in Ireland. By Richard Whalley Bridgman, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s 6d

A Short View of Legal Bibliography, containing Observations on the authority of Reporters, and other Law Writers. By R. W. Bridgman, Esq. 8s

Catalogue of Modern Law Books, arranged in a perspicuous method; corrected to Hilary Term 1808. 3s

Principles of Conveyancing; being a Digest of the Laws of England respecting real Property. By William Cruse, Esq. 6 vols royal 8vo. 5l. 2s. boards

A Treatise on the Law of Tithes. Compiled in part from the Notes of Richard Wooddeson, D. C. L. By Samuel Toller, Esq. Royal 8vo. 10s 6d

A Practical Treatise of Powers. By Edward Burton Shaw Sugden, Esq. Royal 8vo. 19s. boards

A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy, with an Appendix; containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on the Subject, and some useful Practical Forms. By A. Highmore, Solicitor. 8vo. 7s 6d

Reports of Cases, argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Hilary to Trinity Term 1808. By John Campbell, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-law. Part II. 8vo. 6s

A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, in Four Books. By Samuel Marshall. The Second Edition, with Corrections and Additions. 2 vols royal 8vo. 1l 10s

The Whole of the Proceedings in the Cause of the Attorney General *v.* Brown, Parry, and others, of the Golden Lane Brewery. By W. R. H. Brown. 8vo. 3s 6d

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, and on the Parties to Actions, and the Form of Actions, with a Collection of Precedents, and Notes thereon. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols royal 8vo. 2l 2s

The Principles and Law of Tithing, illustrated by References to the most leading and recent Tithe Cases. By F. Plowden, Esq. Barrister. Royal 8vo. 16s

A Treatise on the Law of Distresses. By James Bradley, of Lincoln's-Inn. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards

Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Michaelmas Term, 48 Geo. III. 1807, to Hilary Term, 48 Geo. III. 1808. By John Campbell of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Vol. I. Part I. 6s

A Statement of the Evidence and Arguments of Counsel, before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the controverted Election of Saltash. By Samuel Carpenter, Esq. Barrister-at-law. 10s. 6d. boards

MEDICINE.

Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye. By James Wardrop, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. Royal 8vo. 21s

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory. By Andrew Duncan, jun. M. D. 4th edit. 8vo. 12s

A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy. By Robert Allan, Surgeon. Folio. 1l 11s 6d

A Treatise on Scrofula. By James Russel, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 5s

Remarks on the Reform of the Pharmacentical Nomenclature, and particularly on that adopted by the Edinburgh College. 2s

The Muscular Motions of the Human Body. By John Barclay, M. D. Lecturer on Anatomy. 8vo. 12s

The Principles of Surgery. By John Bell, Surgeon. Vol. III. Royal 4to. 2l 2s

A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption. By James Sanders, M. D. Edinburgh. 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards

Cases of Diabetes, Consumptions, &c. with Observations on the History and Treatment of Disease in general. By R. Watt, Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. 8s. boards

The Syphilitic Physician; being a Treatise on the Venereal Disease. By Cha. Erskine, Surgeon. 2s

The Chirurgical Candidate; or Reflections on Education indispensable to complete Naval, Military, and other Surgeons. By C. Dunne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 8vo. 10s 6d

The Chirurgical Works of the late Perceval Pott, F. R. S. A new Edition, containing his last Corrections; with Notes, and a short Account of the Life of the Author. By Sir James Earle, F. R. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. 3 vols 8vo. 1l 7s

The Medical Remembrancer, or Pharmaceutical Vade Mecum. By Thomas Churchill, Apothecary. 2s

Hints for the Consideration of Parliament, in a Letter to Dr Jenner, on the supposed Failures of Vaccination at Ringwood. By W. Blair, Surgeon of the Lock Hospital. 8s 6d

Practical Observations on the Disease of the Joints, commonly called White Swelling. By Bryan Crowther, Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals.—10s 6d

Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Medical Art in the British Empire. By W. Royston, Esq. 2s

A Letter on Vaccination, or the Propriety of Inoculating Infants for the Cow-Pox considered. By T. W. Wadley, Surgeon. 8vo. 1s 6d

A brief Review of the Arguments against Inoculation for the Cow-Pox. By W. Scully, M. D. 2s 6d

A Practical Treatise on Strictures and Diseases of the Prostate Gland, &c. &c. By T. M. Caton. 2s

Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments, with Observations, chiefly derived from Hospital Practice. By S. A. Bardsley, M. D. 8s boards

The London Medical and Surgical Spectator. No. I. 2s 6d

An Exposition of the Practice of Affusing Cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever; to which are added, Remarks on the Effects of Cold Drink, and of Gestation in the open Air, in certain Conditions of that Disease. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 10s 6d

A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. By Benjamin Mosely, M. D. 3s

Identities Ascertained; or an Illustration of Mr Ware's Opinion respecting the Sameness of Infection in Venereal Gonorrhœa, and the Ophthalmia of Egypt. 8vo. 2s 6d

Remarks on the Frequency and Fatality of different Diseases, particularly on the progressive increase of Consumption, with Observations on the influence of the Seasons on Mortality. By William Woolcombe, M. D. 8vo. 6s

An Exposure and Refutation of various Misrepresentations, published by Dr M'Gregor and Dr Jackson, in three Letters to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, interspersed with Facts and Observations concerning Military Hospitals and Medical Arrangements for Armies. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 4s

The London Medical Dictionary. By Bartholomew Parr, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Senior Physician of the Exeter Hospital. 2 vols 4to. 4l 10s boards

First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, being an Elementary Work for Students, and a concise Book of Reference for Practitioners. By Samuel Cooper, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. 12s. boards

Observations on Lithotomy. By John Thomson, M. D. 8vo. 3s

Researches, Anatomical and Practical, concerning Fever, as connected with Inflammation. By Thomas Beddoes, M. D. 8vo. 8s 6d

A Treatise on the Inflammatory Diseases of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ. By Charles Badham, M. D. 12mo

Remarks on the Purulent Ophthalmy, which has lately been Epidemical in this Country. By James Ware, Surgeon, F. R. S. 2s. sewed

A Practical Treatise on the Radix Rhataniæ, or Rhatany Root; to which are

added, Directions for the use of the Phosphate and Oxyphosphate of Iron in Cancerous Affections. By Richard Reece, M. D. 2s

A Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S. on the Causes and Removal of the prevailing Discontents, Imperfections and Abuses in Medicine. By Tho. Beddoes, M. D. 4s

A Tract on the Nutriferous System in Men, Quadrupeds and Birds, and in all Creatures which have Livers. By James Rymer, Surgeon, R. N. 2s 6d

Anniversary Orations, delivered March 8, 1808, before the Medical Society, on the General Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, and the mutual Convertibility of their Organic Elements. By John Mason Good, A. M. Secretary to the Society. 2s

The Vaccine Phantasmagoria. 2s

The Vaccine Scourge, No. I. 1s

Important Researches upon the Existence, Nature, and Communication of Venereal Infection in Pregnant Women, new-born Infants, and Nurses. By the late P. A. O. Mahon.

A Treatise on the Anatomy, Pathology, and Surgical Treatment of Aneurism.—Translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa, with Notes. By John Henry Wishart. 8vo. 15s

Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia, and Ophthalmia Purulenta, as it has appeared in England. By William Thomas, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Veteran Battalion. 2s 6d

A Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, for the special use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, and young Practitioners in Medicine. By Richard Reece, M. D. Royal 8vo. 18s

Modern Medicine, containing a brief Exposition of the principal Discoveries and Doctrines that have occasioned the recent Advancement of Medical Practice, and an Inquiry how far the Principles of the Healing Art may become the Subjects of unprofessional Research. By David Uwins, M. D. 8vo. 6s

An Answer to Mr Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament, to prevent the spreading of the Infection of the Small-Pox. By Charles Murray.

MECHANICS.

An Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, comprehending Principles, and their Application in Practice, to Mill-work and other Machinery. By R. Buchanan, Civil Engineer. Revised by Peter Nicholson, Architect. 7s

The Plough-Wright's Assistant; or, a Practical Treatise on various Implements employed in Agriculture, illustrated by Sixteen Engravings. By Andrew Gray, author of "The Experienced Mill-Wright." Royal 8vo. 16s. boards

MILITARY.

The Army List for the Year 1808. 8vo

The Annual List of the Officers of the Militia of the United Kingdom.

Practical Observations on the Errors committed by Generals and Field Officers commanding Armies and Detachments, from the Year 1743 to the present Time. By William Armstrong, Esq. late Adjutant-General to his Majesty's Forces. 7s

A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, containing Animadversions on some Parts of the Fifth Report, and an Examination of the Principles on which the Medical Department of Armies ought to be formed. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 3s

The Construction of several Systems of Fortification. 1 vol. 8vo. and a volume of Plates, Folio. By Professor Landmann, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 10s

A correct and well-authenticated Account of the Surrender of Copenhagen. By an Officer employed in the British Service.

A Memoir on the National Defence. By J. F. Birch, Captain of the Royal Engineers. 3s

Statements relating to Measures adopted during the present War, for the Augmentation of the Military Force of the Country, previous to the Introduction of the System of Recruiting for Service during a Term of Years. 1s.

Suggestions for Enrolling and Training 500,000 Men, for rendering the Militia complete, providing an Augmentation of 20,000 Men for the Line, and raising the Supplies for the total Expenditure; with a comparative View of the existing and preceding Systems of our Military Establishment. By Samuel Bridge, on the Half Pay as Captain of the 82d Regiment. 2s 6d

MISCELLANIES.

The Reasoner. 7s. 6d.

Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, on designing and executing a general Reform in the Construction and Regulation of the Prisons of that County. Third Edition, corrected and enlarged by Sir G. O. Paul. 8vo

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, vol. IV. 15s

Puritanism Revived; or, Methodism as old as the great Rebellion. In a series of Letters from a Curate to his Rector. 2s. 6d

A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. By Charles Wilkins, LL. D. F. R. S. 4*l*. 4s. boards

The Lady's Toilet, containing a Critical Examination of the Nature of Beauty, of the Causes by which it is impaired, and Instructions for preserving it to advanced Age; Directions for Dressing with Taste and Elegance, and Receipts for all the best and most harmless Cosmetics proper for a Lady's use. Royal 18mo. 9s

A detailed Statement of the Losses of the several Performers of Covent Garden Theatre in the late Fire. To which is added, the Examination before the Magistrates relative to its Origin; with the Charge of the Coroner to the Jury. 2s

A complete Stamp Table; being an Anaylsis of the late Acts, 44. Geo. III, c. 98. and 48 Geo. III, c. 149; showing at one View, under distinct Heads, the various Stamp Duties now payable, contrasted with the old Duties, and the particular Laws, Regulations, or Restrictions, applying thereto; as also, Instruments positively or constructively exempted, illustrated with Practical Annotations, and forming a Companion to the original Digest. By J. A. Heraud. 8vo. 6s

A List of all the Duties payable after October 10, 1808, under the Management of the Stamp Commissioners in Great Britain. 1s. 6d

A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and Mid Lothian, as connected with the supplying of Edinburgh and the North of Scotland with Fuel, &c. By Robert Bald. 5s

Chesterfield Travestied; or, School for Modern Manners, with caricature Engravings. 4s. plain. 6s. coloured.

Strictures on Two Critiques in the Edinburgh Review, on the subject of Methodism and Missions, with Remarks on the Influence of Reviews in general, on Morals and Happiness. By John Styles, 8vo. 3s 6d

The candid Appeal to the British Public of John Buffa, M. D. late Physician to the Army Depot, Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d

Hints for the Preservation of Wood Work, exposed to the Weather. By James Crease. 6d

The Trap, a moral, philosophical, and satirical Work, delineating the Snares in

which Kings, Princes, and their Subjects, have been caught since the Days of Adam. 2 vols 10s 6d

Hints respecting the Education of the Poor, by a Clergyman. 1s

Gurney's Edition of the Trial of Sir Arthur Paget, for Crim. Con. with Lady Boringdon. 2s

The Trial of Sir A. Paget, for Crim. Con. with Lady Boringdon. By J. and W. Plomer, with Copies of Lady B.'s Letters. 2s. 6d

A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, containing a Statement of the disgraceful and immoral Scenes which are every Evening exhibited in the public Streets by Crowds of half-naked and unfortunate Prostitutes. 1s

The Defence of Outposts. Translated from the French, 1s

An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries. By Archibald Bell, Esq. 8vo. 3s

The Speech of William Adam, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, in the House of Commons, 24th June 1808, on the Third Reading of the Scotch Judicature Bill. 2s.

The Connexion of Words with Objects; a Visit to the Deaf and Dumb; with Hints towards a Classification of Metaphysical Terms. 2s.

Intimations and Evidences of a Future State. By the Rev. Thomas Watson. 12mo. 4s.

Five Letters written by the late Empress Maria Theresa, to her Daughter the late Queen of France. 5s

Asiatic Researches. Vol. IX. 4to. 1*l.* 11s. 6d

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. By the Rev. William Beloe. vol. III. 8vo. 9s

The Harleian Miscellany; a Collection of scarce, curious, and interesting Pamphlets, selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. Interspersed with historical, political, and critical Annotations. By the late William Oldys, Esq., and additional Notes by Thomas Park, F. S. A. Vol. I. 4to. 3l 3s

The Works of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. now first collected under his own Review and Correction. 8 vols. 3l 3s

The Student's Companion; or a Summary of General Knowledge. 7s

Brother Abraham's Answer to Peter Plymley, Esq. in Two Letters; to which is prefixed, a Postliminious Preface on the Machinery of Popery. 2s 6d

A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, Naval, Military, and Political. By John Macdonald, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer. 7s

Characteristical Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy. By John Andrews, LL.D. 8vo. 9s

A Reply to some Animadversions of Dr Bancroft on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By James M'Gregor, M. D. 2s

Free and Impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the Increase of Sectaries in this Kingdom. 3s

A correct Report of the Trial between Mr Daniel Daly, late Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Lion, and Robert Rolles, Esq. late Captain of the said Ship; with some Observations on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Narrative of Facts relative to the Dismissal of Mr Daniel Daly, &c. 2s 6d

The Opera-Glass, exhibiting all the curious Proceedings of the King's Theatre. By E. Waters, Esq.

The Trial of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke. By Blanchard and Ramsay. 8vo. 18s

A Defence of Joint-Stock Companies. By Harry Day, Esq. 2s 6d

Commutation of Tithes in Ireland injurious not only to the Church Establishment, but to the Poor. 1s 6d

The Private History of the Court of England. 2 vols. 12s

Engravings, with a Descriptive Account, in English and French, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum. No. V. 1l 1s

An Essay on the Influence of Marriage on Health. 3s 6d sewed

Observations on Seduction, and the evil Consequences attending it. By Mary Smith, a Penitent, late of the Magdalen Hospital. 12mo. 1s 6d

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, during the 18th Century; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which are added, a Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. 4to. 2l 2s

Poggio Bracciolini Florentini Dialogus; an Seni sit Uxor ducenda? Circa ann. 1436 conscripta; nunc primum typis mandatus, et Publici Juris factus. Edente Gulielmo Shepherd. 4s

Tipper's Trial of General Whitelocke. 8vo. 5s

The Trial of General Whitelocke, taken in short-hand by Mr Gurney. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l 1s

Elements of Geognosy; being Vol. III. and Part II. of the System of Mineralogy. By Robert Jamieson, Regius Professor of Natural History, and Keeper of the Museum in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s

The Lady's Economical Assistant; or the Art of cutting out and making the most useful Articles of Wearing Apparel. By a Lady. 4to. 12s

Anthropologia, or Dissertations on the Form and Colour of Man, with Incidental Remarks. By Thomas Jarrold, M. D. 1l 1s

The Illustrations and the Freemason's Guide. In Two Parts. 11s

An Essay on Light Reading, as it may be supposed to influence moral Conduct and literary Taste. By the Rev. Edward Mangin, M. A. 5s 6d

The Second Report of the Committee of the African Institution. 1s

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. I. Part I. 9s

Table of Annuities granted on single Lives by Government, at every age from 35 to 75 for each 100l. Stock at the price of 3l. per cent. consolidated or reduced Bank Annuities from 60 to 80; also a Table calculated to show what Annuity, upon the terms of the Government Table, can be purchased for 100l. Sterling. 1s

Philosophical Transactions, abridged by Drs Hutton, Shaw, and Pearson. Vol. XIV.

Sermons and Tracts by the late William Paley, D. D. now first collected. 8vo

Remarks on a Letter addressed to the Bishop of London, on his having prohibited the Rev. Dr Draper from preaching in any of the Churches of his Diocese; to which are added, Observations on the Bible Society, and a few Hints to Evangelical Clergymen. 1s 6d

Evening Amusements for the Year 1809, being the Sixth of the Series of Annual Volumes for the Improvement of Students in Astronomy. By W. Frend, Esq. 3s

Letters from the late Dr Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, to the late Dr Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, from the Year 1749 to 1776. 4to. 1l. 7s. boards

Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. By Mrs Grant, Author of "Letters from the Mountains," &c. 2 vols 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards

A Dialogue in the Elysian Fields, between the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, and some of his Royal Progenitors. 4to. 2s

Practical and Philosophical Principles of making Malt, in which the Efficacy of the Sprinkling System is contrasted with the Hertfordshire Method. By John Reynoldson. 8vo. 12s. 6d. boards

The Royal Justification; addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. By a Peer.

The Case of Mr Pocock, of the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp-shooters, whose Election to a Captaincy was set aside by the Committee. 1s

Proceedings under a Writ of Inquiry, in an Action between the Earl of Elgin and Robert Fergusson, Esq.

A few Cursory Remarks on Mr Twining's Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company. 6d

A Letter to a Member of the present Parliament, on the Articles of Charge against Marquis Wellesley, which have been laid before the House of Commons.—By L. D. Campbell, Esq.

The Reasoner, No. I. By John Bone. 6d

Edwy and Elgiva; and Sir Everard. Two Tales. By the Rev. Robert Bland. 8vo. 7s. bound

The Elements of the Hebrew Language: in Two Parts. By H. Hunvitz. 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards

La Floresta Espanola; or Select Passages in Prose. Extracted from the most celebrated Spanish Authors, ancient and modern. 12mo. 5s. bound

The Eloquence of the British Senate; being a Selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished Speakers in the British Parliament, from the Reign of Cha. I. to the present time. By Wm Hazlitt. 2 vols 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards

A Short Address to the Primate of all Ireland, recommendatory of some Commutation or Modification of the Tithes of that Country. By the Rev. H. B. Dudley, 1s 6d

A Statement of the Circumstances and Manner of the Death of Mr Goldsmid; the Detailed Evidence of the Witnesses; and the Verdict of the Jury. 2s

Hints to the Bearers of Walking-Sticks and Umbrellas; with Six Caricature Plates. 6vo. 2s 6d

The Cutter, or Five Lectures on the Art and Practice of Cutting. Foolscap 8vo. 3s

An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity, &c. towards Shakespeare. By Octavius Gilchrist: 2s 6d

Observations on the Fifth Report of Military Inquiry. By Thomas Keate, Esq. F. R. S. Surgeon-General to the Forces. 4to. 12s

The Comet: A Mock Newspaper. By the Author of all the Talents. 3s 6d

The Annual Review and History of Literature for the Year 1807. 11 1s

Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain. By William Spence, F. L. S. 3s 6d

Essays and Tales, Moral, Literary, and Philosophical. Translated from the German of M. Engel. By Thomas Horne. 12mo. 6s

The Hon. Robert Boyle's Occasional Reflections, with a Preface, &c. By John Weyland, jun. Esq. 6s

The Theory of Dreams, in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the Human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in sacred and profane History. 2 vols. 7s. boards

Fragments in Prose and Verse. By a young Lady lately deceased, with some Account of her Life and Character. 6s. boards

Inquiries Historical and Moral respecting the Character of Nations, and the Progress of Society. By Hugh Murray. 8vo. 10s 6d

Translations of M. Gener, being a Selection of Letters on Life and Manners. By John Muckersy, Minister of West Calder. 8vo. 7s

New Observations on the Natural History of the Bee. By Francis Huber. 2d Edition. 5s 6d

An Essay on the Commercial Habits of the Jews. 3s

A Letter to William Mellish, Esq. M. P. on a late Dispute in the Parish of Edmonton, and on the alleged Abuses in Christ's Hospital. By the Reverend Dawson Warren, A. M. Vicar of Edmonton. 1s 6d

A Collection of Portraits drawn from the Life. No. I. To be continued Quarterly. 1l 1s

Remarks on Mr Fox's History of James II. 1s

Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original Letters, Poems, and critical Observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. W. Cromek, in 8vo. 10s 6d

A familiar Treatise on Perspective, designed for Ladies, and those who are unacquainted with the Principles of Optics and Geometry. By W. Daniel. 5s

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy, in two Letters to his Patron. By a Clergyman. 3s 6d

Facts are Stubborn Things; a Letter to the Prince of Wales. By Nathaniel Jeferys. 4s

A Letter to John Scott Waring, Esq. in Refutation of his "Observations on the Present State of the East India Company;" with Strictures on his illiberal and unjust Conduct towards the Missionaries in India. 2s

Ins and Outs called to an Account; or, the Wrath of John Bull. 2s 6d

The Compiler, or Literary Banquet. 2 vols. 8s

A Practical Treatise on the Game of Billiards. By E. White, Esq. Crown 8vo. 10s 6d

The Poll for Representatives in Parliament for the County of York at the General Election 1807. 8vo. 10s 6d

The Minor's Library, vol. I. containing the History of Edwin Mandeville, or the Orphan. By Mrs Pilkington.

The Eighth, Ninth, and Last Letter on the Subject of the Catholics, to my Brother Abraham, who lives in the Country. By Peter Plymley, Esq. 2s 6d

A Supplement to the Practical Seamanship. By Richard Hall Gower. 6s

The additional Duties levied on Goods exported, during the Continuance of the late Orders in Council, and other Alterations and Additions on Importation, since the last Edition of "Mascall's Book of Duties," published September 1803; with a complete Wine Table of Customs and Excise. The whole brought up to the 10th of April, 1808. By Edward James Mascall. 5s

The Intrigues of the Queen of Spain with the Prince of Peace and others. Written by a Spanish Nobleman. 8vo. 6s

A Review of the Question of Catholic Emancipation. By Charles Stanley Constable, Esq. 2s 6d

Emendationes in quosdam Scriptores Græcos e Conjectura Joannis Seager, A. B. 5s

Observations relative to the Divine Mission of Joanna Southcott. By Daniel Roberts.

Popular Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry. By George Gregory, D. D. 2 vols 12mo. 13s

A Second Letter to Mr Whitbread, containing Observations on his Bill for the Establishment of Parochial Schools in South Britain. By John Bowles, Esq. 3s 6d

Observations on the American Treaty; in Eleven Letters. 2s 6d

Memorials of Nature and Art, collected on a Journey through Great Britain in the Years 1802 and 1803. By C. A. Gotlieb Goede. Translated from the German by Thomas Horne. 3 vols small 8vo. 16s. 6d. boards

A Letter to the King on the State of the Established Church of England. 1s 6d

A few Observations on the present State of the Nation; in a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Bedford. By the Rev. T. Randolph, D. D. 2s 6d

An Inquiry into certain vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants, and the Antiquities of Ireland. By the Rev. J. Milner, D. D. F. S. A. 5s. boards

A brief Statement of the present System of Tithes in Ireland, with a Plan for its Improvement. By J. Mason. 1s 6d

Studies, Sacred and Philosophic. 8vo. 9s

An Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, &c. By the Rev. J. Ingram, M. A. Anglo-Saxon Professor, Oxford.

Nine Days Sleep—Nine Days Wonder. The remarkable Sleep, extraordinary Dream, and important Political Discovery of Sarah Smith, the Sussex Sleeping Sylvana. 2s

A New Dictionary of the English Language. By John Pytches, Esq. No. I. 2s 6d

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1807. 6s

A Letter to the Right Honourable John Sullivan. By F. T. Lynch, Esq. M. D. 2s 6d

Practical and descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving. By J. Duncan, Inventor of the Patent Tambouring Machinery. 8vo. 16s

Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c. By J. B. Fisher, Comedian. 12mo. 7s

The Conjurer's Repository; or the whole Art and Mystery of Magic displayed. 2s 6d

The Beauties of Tom Brown. Selected from the Writings of this satirical and lively Writer; together with a Life of the Author. By the late Charles Henry Wilson, Esq. of the Inner Temple. Price 4s. in boards

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Duties and Office of Sheriff.—By Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—4s. boards

The New Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. By Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S. Part XVIII.

A Plan to prevent all Charitable Donations, for the Benefit of the Poor in England and Wales, from loss, embezzlement, misapplication, fraud, and abuse. By Wm Beckwith, Esq. 7s. 6d. boards

Lectures on the truly eminent English Poets. By Percival Stockdale. 2 vols 8vo. 1l 1s

The British Indian Monitor. By J. B. Gilchrist. Vol. II. 2l

The Game-Book for 1808, enabling the Lovers of Field Sports to keep a Regis of Sporting Occurrences, and an accurate Account of Game killed. In various sizes, at 7s. 10s. 6d. 14s. 21s. 42s

Remarks on the present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. By Andrew Halliday, M. D. 8vo. 3s 6d

Fashionable Biography, or Specimens of public Characters. By a Connoisseur. 4s 6d

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Memoirs of Maria Countess d'Alva. By Priscilla Pailante. 2 vols 8vo. 1l 1s

The Unknown, or the Northern Gallery. By Francis Lathom, Esq. 3 vols 12mo. 18s

The Man of Sorrow. By Alfred Allendale, Esq. 3 vols 12mo. 15s

Julia of England. By Mrs Norris. 4 vols 12mo. 18s

Riches and Poverty. By Miss Burrell. 12mo. 5s

The Village Gentleman and the Attorney at Law, a Narrative. By Mrs Duncombe. 2 vols 12mo. 10s 6d

Letters from a Portugueze Nun to an Officer in the French Army. Translated by W. R. Bowles, Esq.

Tales of former Times, altered from the old English Metrical Romance. By A. St John. 2 vols. 9s

The Royal Legend, a Tale; in which are detailed the Characters of Bardolph, Lupo, Waldon, and other dangerous Companions for a Prince. 5s. boards

The Master Passion, or the History of Frederick Beaumont. 4 vols. 16s

William de Montfort, or the Sicilian Heiress. By Agnes Musgrave. 3 vols 12mo. 15s

Le Duc de Lauzun, Roman Historique, contenant plusieurs Anecdotes du Regne de Louis XIV. et faisant la suite de la Duchesse de la Valliere. Par Madame de Genlis. 2 vols 12mo 8s

The Banks of the Wye, or Two Summers at Clifton. 4 vols, 18s

The Red Tyger, or Truth will Out. 2 vols. 9s

The Fatal Vow, an Historical Romance. By Mr Latham. 2 vols. 9s

The Mysterious Gentleman Farmer, or the Disguises of Love. By Mr Corry. 3 vols. 13s 6d

The Exiles of Erin. By Miss Gunning. 3 vols. 13s 6d

The Wild Irish Boy. 3 vols. 12s

The Unknown, or the Northern Gallery. By F. Lathom, Esq. 3 vols. 18s

The Dream 8vo. 3s

Queen Hoo Hall, a legendary Romance; and Ancient Times, a drama, illustrative of the Manners and Amusements of the Fifteenth Century. By the late Joseph Strutt. 4 vols small 8vo

Edmund Fitz-Aubrey 3 vols. 15s

The Ring and the Well 4 vols 12mo. 18s

Artless Tales. By Mrs Ives Hurry. 3 vols 12mo. 15s

The Orphan. By Elizabeth Sandham. 3s

Secrets made Public. By J. N. Brewer. 4 vols 12mo. 1l

Ronaldsha. By Mrs Dogherty. 10s 6d

Le Comte de Corke, par Mad. de Genlis. 2 tom. 10s

Les Souvenirs de Felicie L— Par Mad. de Genlis. 2 tom. 10s

Claire d'Albe, par Madame Cottin. 2 tom. 9s

A Translation of the preceding. 2 vol. 9s

Le Siege de la Rochelle, par Mad. Genlis. 3 tom. 12s

Sainclair; ou, la Victime des Sciences et des Arts. Par Mad. de Genlis. 3s

The Knights; Tales illustrative of the Marvellous. By R. C. Dallas, Esq. 3 vol. 12mo. 15s

The Convent of St Marc. 4 vols 16s

Gabriel Forrester, or the Deserted Son. 4 vols. 1l 1s

The Witch of Ravensworth. By Mr Brewer. 2 vols. 10s

Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia, from the French of Mad. Cottin. 2s 6d

Geraldine Fauconberg. 3 vols. 18s

Mysteries in High Life, or an Autumn at Cheltenham. 3 vols. 15s

The Woman of Colour. 2 vols 12mo. 10s

London Characters, Fashions and Customs, of the 18th Century. 2 vols 10s

The British Heiress, or the Errors of Education. By Mrs Sleath. 5 vols 12mo. 1l 5s

Lionel, or the Impenetrable Command; an Historical Novel. By Mrs Maxwell. 2 vols 12mo. 8s

Ned Bentley. By Mr Amphlett. 2 vols 12mo. 15s

Falconbridge Abbey. By Mrs Hanway. 5 vols 12mo. 1l 5s

The Ruins of Rigonda; or, the Homicidal Father. By Helen St Victor. 3 vols 12mo. 13s 6d

Tales of the Manor. 2 vols 12mo

Corinna of England, and a Heroine in the Shade. 2 vols 12mo. 9s

The Piccadilly Ambulator, containing the private Memoirs of that Evergreen Votary of Venus. 10s

Unfortunate Amours. By Jenkin Jones. 4 vols. 1l

L'Heureux Accident. Par M. de Boufflers. 2s 6d

Marianna, or Modern Manners, a Novel. 2 vols. 8s

The Citizen and his Daughter. By H. Morland, Esq. 2 vols. 8s

The Atrocities of a Convent, or the Necessity of thinking for ourselves, exemplified in the History of a Nun. By a Citizen of the World. 3 vols. 13s 6d

The Monks and the Robbers, a Tale of the Fifteenth Century. 2 vols 12mo. 8s

The Siege of Rochelle; by Madame de Genlis. Translated by C. R. Dallas, Esq. 3 vols. 12s

The British Admiral. 3 vols 12mo. 16s 6d

The Welch Peasant Boy. By an Irishman. 3 vols 12mo. 12s

The Murder, or the fall of Lecas. By J. Bounden. 2 vols 12mo. 8s

The Englishwoman. By Miss Byron. 5 vols 12mo. 1l 5s

Romantic Tales. By M. G. Lewis, Esq. 4 vols 12mo

The Hour of Trial. By Mary Anne Neri. 3 vols 12mo. 15s

The Cottagers of Glenburnie. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo. 7s 6d

The Noble Cornutos. 2 vols. 10s

The Match Girl. By Miss Edgeworth. 3 vols. 15s

St Justin; or the Hour of Trial, a Romance. By Sophia Bouverie. 3 vols. 15s

Asmodeus; or the Devil in London. By Mr Sedley. 3 vols

Belisaire, par Madame Genlis. 2 vols 12mo. 8s

Algylia, 4 vols

Alcander and Lavinia, or the Mysterious Shriek. 5s

Leicestershire Tales; by Miss Mary Linwood. 4 vols small 8vo. 1l 1s

The Illusions of Youth; or Romance in Wales, and Common Sense in London. By Cordelia Cordova. 4 vols 12mo. 18s

The Old Irish Baronet, or the Manners of my Country. By Henrietta Rouviere. 3 vols 12mo. 15s

City Nobility, or a Summer at Margate. 3 vols. 15s

Honorine d'Userches, par l'Auteur des Lettres écrites de Lausanne. 3 vols. 15s

La Princesse de Wolfenbuttel, par l'Auteur de Caroline de Lichtfeld. 2 vols. 10s

POETRY.

Poems, by Miss Trefusis. 2 vols foolscap 8vo. 12s

Corruption and Intolerance, Two Poems, with Notes, addressed to an Englishman. By an Irishman. 2s 6d

Critical Opinions, and Complimentary Verses on the Poems of H. Downman, M. D. 2s

Partenoplex de Blois, a Romance in Four Cantos. Freely translated from the French of M. Le Grand, with Notes. By William Stewart Rose. 4to. 2l 2s

The Cruize; a Poetical Sketch of Naval Life and Service. In Eight Cantos. 8vo. 10s 6d

Marmion, a Tale of Flodden Field, in Six Cantos. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. 1l 11s 6d

The Water King's Levee, or the Gala of the Lake. 18s. coloured; 11s. plain

Battle of Flodden Field; a Poem of the 16th Century, with the various Readings of the different Copies; Historical Notes, a Glossary, and an Appendix, containing ancient Poems and historical Matter relating to the same Event. By Henry Weber. 8vo. 15s

The Pastoral Care, a didactic Poem. 12mo. 12s

Cumberland Ballads. By Mr Anderson. 6s

Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, translated into English Verse, and a Fragment of a Commentary on Paradise Lost, by the late William Cowper, Esq. Royal 4to. 2l 2s

The Poor Man's Sabbath, with other Poems. By John Struthers. Third Edition enlarged. 5s

The Gulistan, or Rose Garden. Translated from the original Persian. By Francis Gladwin, Esq. 8vo. 10s 6d

Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare, with Notes by Charles Lamb. Crown 8vo. 10s 6d

Fowling; in Five Books, descriptive of Grouse, Partridge, Pheasant, Woodcock, Duck and Snipe Shooting. 6s

Poems, by F. Dorothea Brown. 4to. 15s

The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland: In Three Cantos. By Hector Macneill, Esq. 4to. 7s 6d

A Day in Spring, and other Poems. By Richard Westall, Esq. R. A. 12s 6d

Emancipation; or, Peter, Martin, and the Squire: a Tale in Rhyme. 8vo. 4s

Poems by Mary Leadbeater (late Shackleton). 8vo. 8s 6d

The Plants, a Poem. Canto I. and II. By William Tighe, Esq. M. P. 8vo. 8s

Kathleen, a Ballad, from an ancient Irish Tradition. By John Edwards

Charles's Small-Clothes; a National Ode. 1s

Verses, inscribed to the King of Sweden. By the Rev. R. N. French. 1s 6d

The Cabinet of Poetry, containing the best entire Pieces which are to be found in the Works of the British Poets, from Milton to Beattie; printed in Chronological Series, and the Works of each Poet prefaced by an Account of his Life and Character. Selected by S. J. Pratt, Esq. In 6 elegant volumes post 8vo. Price 3l. in boards; or 3l. 10s. bound

The Renovation of India, a Poem, with the Prophecy of the Ganges, an Ode. Foolscap 8vo. 6s

The Satires of Juvenal; translated and illustrated by Francis Hodgson, A. M.—Royal 4to. 2l. boards

Exodus, an Epic Poem, in Thirteen Books. By Charles Hoyle, A. M. 9s. bds

The Resurrection, a Poem. By John Stewart, Esq. Small 8vo. 7s. boards

The Poetical and Dramatic Works of the late General Burgoyne; to which is prefixed, Memoirs of the Author. 2 vols. 12s. Large paper, 18s

The Minstrel, Book III.; being a Continuation of Dr Beattie's Poem. 4to. 6s

Richmond Hill, a Descriptive and Historical Poem, illustrative of the principal Objects viewed from that Eminence. By the Author of Indian Antiquities. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards

Juvenile Poems, by Thomas Romney Robinson. 5s. boards

The Warrior's Return, and other Poems. By Mrs Opie. Foolscap 8vo. 6s

Ancient Ballads, selected from Percy's Collection, with Explanatory Notes from different Authors. By a Lady. Post 12mo. 4s 6d

Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes. By John Finlay. 2 vols post 8vo. 14s

Contemplations, a Poem; with Tales and other Poetical Compositions. By John Penwarne. 6s

Classical Selections in Verse, comprising a Collection of Pieces, Narrative, Humourous, Descriptive, Pathetic, and Miscellaneous, from the most eminent Authors. 4s

The Shipwreck of St Paul; a Seatonian Prize Poem. By the Rev. C. J. Hoare, 4s

The Cat's Concert, or Grimalkin's Disasters; with 14 Engravings. 1s.; coloured, 1s 6d

Gilbert, or the Young Carrier, an Amatory Rural Poem; in Four Books. Fools. 8vo. 6s.; fine paper, 7s 6d

The Lays of Caruth, Bard of Dinham, and other Poems. By Miss Elfe. 2s 6d

Poems for Youth, a miscellaneous Collection of original Tales. 1s 6d

The Siller Gun, in Four Cantos; with Notes and a Glossary. By John Mayne. Foolscap 8vo. 4s 6d

Little Odes to Great Folks. By Pindar Minimus. 3s 6d

Petrarch translated, or a Selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with Notes, and the original Italian. By the Translator of Ctullus. 10s 6d

Vortigern and Rowena, or characteristic Sketches of Persons of Distinction. Part IVth and last. 4s

M. Benoir, Ode Pindarique a l'occasion de la noble et glorieuse Insurrection des Espagnols contre les Francois. 8vo

P. Villemer, Poeme de l'Astronomie, avec des Cartes nouvelles et exactes, contenant le Nombres des Etoiles qui composent chaque Constellation, leur Ascension droite, et leur Declinaison. 8vo. 5s

A Translation of the Georgics of Publius Virgilius Maro, with the original Text, and Notes critical and illustrative of ancient and modern Husbandry. By William Stawell, A. M. Crown 8vo. 12s

Portugal Laurels; or the Convention: A Satirical Poem. 2s 6d

Odes, Ballads, and Lyrical Pieces, by Stephen George Kemble, Comedian. 15s. boards

The Poems of Ossian, in the Original Gaelic, with a Literal Translation into Latin. By the late R. Macfarlan, A. M.; with a Dissertation on their Authenticity, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart.; and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbe Cesarotti's Dissertation on the Controversy respecting the Authenticity of Ossian; with Notes, and a Supplemental Essay. By John MacArthur, L.L. D. 3 vols royal 8vo. 2l. 2s. Large paper, 3l 13s 6d

The Rural Enthusiast, and other Poems. By Mrs M. H. Hay. 8vo. 10s 6d

The Fall of Cambria. By Joseph Cottle. 2 vols foolscap 8vo. 14s

L'Irenide, Odi Anacreontiche, di Silvio Ireno, P. A. 12mo. 7s

A Collection of Songs, Moral, Sentimental, Instructive, and Amusing. Selected and revised by the Reverend James Plumptre, M. A. Fellow of Clare Hall. Vol. III. 7s

Who is John Bull? or a Poetical Definition of our National Appellation. By an Englishman. 1s 6d

Aggiunta ai Componimenti Lirici de' piu illustri Poeti d'Italia, Dante, Petrarca, Tasso, Chiabrera, Filicaja, Menzini, Guidi, Lazzarini, Frugoni, &c. Scelta da T. J. Matthias. 3 vols small 8vo. 1l 11s 6d

The Senses, an Ode, in the Manner of Collins's Ode on the Passions. 4s

The Contrast; including Comparative Views of Britain, France, and Spain, at the present Moment. By S. J. Pratt, Esq. 1s

An Heroic Epistle to Sir Hew, with a Word to Sir Arthur. 2s 6d

Eccentric Tales. By Cornelius Crambo, Esq. Foolscap 8vo. 5s

The Family Picture, or Domestic Education. A Poetic Epistle. 3s 6d

Fingal, an Epic Poem, rendered into Verse. By Archibald Macdonald. 8vo. 7s

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. By Andrew Scott, Bowden. 2d edition. 3s 6d

The Battle of Maida, an Epic Poem. By Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Scott, of the Honourable East India Company's Bengal Establishment. Foolscap 8vo. 4s

A Selection of Poems, by Charles Smart. 2 vols crown 8vo. 16s

The Council of Dogs, a Poetic Trifle, with Eight Engravings. 1s. plain; 1s. 6d. coloured

The Georgics of Publius Virgilius Maro; translated into English Blank Verse by James R Deare, LL. D. 7s

The Lioness's Ball. 1s. plain; 1s. 6d. coloured

The Eagle's Masque. By Tom Tit. 1s 6d

Poems, by Matilda Betham. 12mo. 4s

The Ladies' Poetical Petition for a Winter Assembly at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. 2s 6d

England and Spain; or, Valour and Patriotism. By Alicia Dorothea Browne. 4to. 5s

Poetic Amusement, consisting of a sample of Sonnets, Epistolary Poems, Moral Tales, and Miscellaneous Pieces. By the Rev. Thomas Beck. 4s 6d

Poems, by Miss S. Evance. Selected from her earliest Productions to those of the present Year. Foolscap 8vo. 5s

Bidcombe Hill, with other Rural Poems. By the Rev. Francis Skurray, M. A. Crown 8vo. 10s 6d.; large paper, 1l 1s

The Crusaders, or the Minstrels of Acre; in Six Cantos. 4to. 12s

The Congress of Crowned Heads, or the Flea's Turtle Feast, and the Louse's Ball, a Satirical Poem.

The Burniad, an Epistle to a Lady; in the manner of Burns; with Poetical Miscellanies, original and imitative. By John Henry Kenney. Foolscap 8vo. 4s 6d

Poems on various Subjects, by Mrs Iliff. Foolscap 8vo. 5s

Original Poems, intended for the Use of Young Persons. By Mrs Richardson, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. M. P. 3s

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Essay on Government, by Philopatria. 3vo. 7s

A Speech delivered in the House of Commons, May 17, 1808, by the Right Hon. T. Wallace, on the Resolutions relative to the late Transactions in the Carnatic, with an Appendix of Papers. 4s

The Dawn of Liberty on the Continent of Europe. By J. Agg. 2s 6d

Survey of Europe, with a descriptive Plan of Operations for curbing the Ambition of Buonaparte, and reducing the Combined Powers of France and her Allies. To which is added, a Naval Appendix, showing the Maritime Losses of the Enemies of England, since the commencement of the War in 1793. By M. Andrews. 5s 6d

A Plain Statement of the Conduct of both Parties, the Ministry and the Opposition, towards his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with Details of the recent extraordinary Conduct of the Earl of Moira and Mr Windham. 2s 6d

An Historical Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Disasters of the late and present Wars. By Gould Francis Leckie, Esq. 6s

Military and Political Considerations relative to Great Britain and her Oriental Colonies. By Major-General Sir George Braithwaite Boughton, Bart. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards

The Present State of the British Constitution illustrated. 4s

A Collection of State Papers relative to the Danish and Russian Wars, with Prefatory Remarks. 2s 6d

Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the present War,

and on the Expediency or the Danger of Peace with France. By William Roscoe, Esq. 2s 6d

A Discourse on the true Character of our late Proceedings in the Baltic. 5s

The chief Cause of the Misfortunes of Europe from 1789 to 1807. Translated from the French of M. de Lille, by George Skene, Esq. 2s 6d

Indian Recreations; consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India. By the Rev. William Tennant. Vol. III. 8vo. 9s

An Inquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population. By W. T. Comber

The Economists refuted, or an Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Advantages derived from Trade. By R. Torrens, Esq. 3s 6d

Hints to both Parties, or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament, upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, and on the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in granting Licenses to Export the Staple Commodities of the Enemy.—2s 6d

Necessity for Toleration, exemplified in the Speeches on the Catholic Question in 1805 and 1808, by Mr Grattan, Lord Hutchinson, the Earl of Moira, the Bishop of Norwich, and Sir J. Hippesley; to which are subjoined, a succinct Expression of the Bishop of Llandaff's Opinion, relative to the Policy and Expediency of the Question, and the last French Decree, respecting the Papal Dominions, with Preliminary Observations by a Protestant Layman. 5s

John Bull; or Prophecy applied to passing Events. 1s

A Letter from Mr Whitbread to Lord Holland, on the present situation of Spain.

A Refutation of the Charges brought against the Marquis Wellesley, on account of his Conduct to the Nabob of Oude. By J. Brand, Esq. 3s 6d

An Essay on the Duty, Means, and Consequences, of introducing the Christian Religion amongst the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in the East. By J. W. Cunningham, M. A. 3s

A Sketch of the State of Ireland, past and present. 2s 6d

Reflections on the Peace between Russia and France. 1s

Orders in Council; or, an Examination of the Justice, Legality, and Policy of the new System of Commercial Regulations. 4s sewed

An Appeal to the Public, and a Farewell Address to the Army. By Brevet-Major Hogan, &c. including some Strictures upon the general Conduct of our Military Force. 2s 6d

A full and impartial Examination of Major Hogan's Appeal to the Public, and containing a complete Refutation of the Misrepresentations and Calumnies exhibited in that performance. 2s

A short English Answer to a long Irish Story; proving Major Hogan's Accusations against the Duke of York to be barefaced Calumnies. 2s 6d

A Letter to Brevet-Major Hogan. By a Young Soldier. 1s

The Objections to the Appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke of York to the command of the British Army in Spain, briefly answered. 2s

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Views of the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff; with an Appendix, containing Letters and official Documents. By Sir Richard Phillips, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 8vo. 4s

American Encroachments on British Rights; or Observations on the Importance and Resources of the British North American Colonies, and on the late Treaties with the United States. By Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq.

Remarks, suggested by the Perusal of a Pamphlet, entitled, Britain Independent of Commerce. By P. Williams, Esq. 2s

Manifesto addressed to Europe, on the Atrocities committed by Napoleon Buonaparte. By Antonio Mordella y Spotorno. 6d

Detailed Substance of the late Overtures and Discussions between England France, and Russia, 2s 6d

A Letter to a Nobleman, concerning the Farmer's Income Tax, with a Hint on the Principle of Representation. 2s

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, held at Chelsea College, on the conduct of the Officers who concluded the Convention of Cintra; with Official Documents. 2s 6d

Hogan Exploded; or, a few Old English Notes stated against Four Irish Raps.—By Corporal Foss. 2s 6d

Official Letters written by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Haldane, Captain of the Royal Invalid Engineers, to the Masters-General of his Majesty's Ordnance since the Year 1802. 2s

Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Continental Alienation. 5s

The Carnatic Question stated. 3s 6d

A Letter from the Hon. T. Pickering, a Member of the American Congress, exhibiting a View of the imminent Danger of an unnecessary and ruinous War with Great Britain. 1s 6d

Vindiciæ Lusitanæ; or, an Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, "the Causes and Consequences of the late Emigration to the Brazils." By Edward James Lingram, Esq. 2s 6d

Brief Considerations on the Test Laws, in a Letter to Lord Milton. By a Beneficed Clergyman. 1s

An Attempt to show by what Means the United Kingdom and the World at large, may be saved from their Subjection to France, with the Abolition, in Great Britain and Ireland, of all Distinctions on account of Religion. 7s 6d

The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered, in a Letter to the Bishop of Norwich. By the Rev. J. Baseley, A. M.

The Curse of Popery and Popish Princes to the Civil Government and Protestant Church of England, demonstrated from the Debates in Parliament in 1689, on the Bill for the Exclusion of the Duke of York from the Succession to the Crown. 6s

Views of the Catholic Question, submitted to the Good Sense of the People of England. By Theobald M'Kenna, Esq. 5s

A Letter to the Hon. H. G. Otis, a Member of the Senate of Massachusets, on the present State of American Affairs. With Remarks on Mr Pickering's Letter. 1s

Disquisitions on Population, in which the Principles of Mr Malthus are examined and refuted. By Robert Acklom Ingram, Rector of Segrave, Leicestershire. 3s

A Letter to William Roscoe, Esq. containing Strictures on his late Publication, entitled, "Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the present War." 2s 6d

Substance of Mr Whitbread's Speech in the House of Commons, on the 29th of February, on the Offer of Mediation from Austria and Russia.

A Review of Mr Roscoe's Considerations on the Causes of the present War. 3s

A Second Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. on Parochial Schools, and on the Religious Systems maintained by the Edinburgh, Monthly, and Critical Reviewers. 3s 6d

Additional Observations on the American Treaty, with Remarks on Mr Baring's Pamphlet, being a Continuation of the Letters of Decius. By Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. 5s

Reflections on some Questions relative to the present State of the Nation. By J. P. Tinney. 3s 6d

An Inquiry into the Extent and Stability of National Resources, by the Rev. T. Chalmers, Kilmany. 8vo. 8s

An Inquiry into the Causes which oppose the Conversion of the Hindus of India to Christianity, and render the Attempt to accomplish it extremely hazardous to the East India Company, and the Nation, and to the personal safety of Englishmen in India. By a Proprietor of the East India Stock.

A Letter to the Governors, Legislators, and Proprietors of Plantations in the British West India Islands. By the Right Rev. Beilby Porteous, D. D. Bishop of London. 2s

An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Continental Alienation; being a Second Part to an Inquiry into the State of the Nation. 5s

A Defence of the Petitions for Peace presented to the Legislature. By Joseph Hanson, Esq. 1s

A Political Sketch of America. 2s

A Summary View of the Rights and Claims of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. 1s

A Sketch of the Causes and Consequences of the late Emigration to the Brazils. 3s sewed

An Inquiry into the History of Tithe; its influence upon the Agriculture, Population, and Morals of Ireland: with a Plan for modifying that System, and providing an adequate Maintenance for the Catholic and Presbyterian Clergy. 4s

Thoughts and Suggestions on the Means apparently necessary to be adopted by the Legislature, for improving the Condition of the Irish Peasantry. By Robert Bellew. 3s

Substance of the Speech of Viscount Sidmouth in the House of Lords, May 17, 1808, on proposing certain Resolutions respecting Danish Merchant Ships detained in British Ports. 1s

Remarks on a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, by Dr Barrow, and the Rev. Mr Nares, on the Prize Dissertations of the Rev. Mr Pearson and Mr Cunningham, before the University of Cambridge, and Lord Teignmouth's Pamphlet, on the practicability of Converting the Natives of India to Christianity. By Major Scott Waring. 5s

A Letter on Toleration and the Establishment; addressed to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval; with some Remarks on his projected Bill. 1s 6d

Exposure of the Machinations which preceded the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain. By Don Pedro Cevallos, Principal Secretary of State to Ferdinand VII.—3s 6d

Defence of the Convention in Portugal. By Edward Jones, Esq. 2s 6d

The Democratic Quartetto; or, Physic for the Fiends. 2s 6d

The Convention laid at the right Door. 2s

An Epistle to Sir Arthur; or, a Word or Two to the Approvers of the Convention. 2s

A Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; or, an Exposition of the Circumstances which led to the Appointment of Sir Hew Dalrymple. By Thomas Hague. 2s

Arnot's Spirit of the Times. Translated from the German. By the Reverend P. Will. 4s

PHILOLOGY.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. By John Jamieson, D. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 2 vols 4to. 4l 4s

Latium Redivivum, or a Treatise on the Modern Use of the Latin Language, and the Prevalence of the French. To which is added, a Specimen of the Latin Language, accommodated to Modern Use. By the Rev. Samuel Seyer, A. M. 8vo.—8s. 6d. boards

THEOLOGY.

The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and Illustration of the New Testament. By T. F. Middleton, A. M. 8vo 14s.

An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section. By the Rev. Timothy Kenrick 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

The Manual of Prophecy. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. 3s 6d.

Four Sermons, occasioned by the sudden death of the Rev. Peter Thomson, late Minister of the Scots Church, Leeds; to which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life. By Adam Thomson, Minister of Coldstream. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

The mysterious language of St Paul in his Description of the Man of Sin, proved from the Gospel History to relate not to the Church of Rome, but to the times in which it was written, with some Remarks upon Sir H. M. Wellwood's Sermon. By T. Nisbet, M. A. Rector of Tunstel. 8vo. 3s.

Popery irreconcileable with Christianity, or the impossibility of Popish Christianity demonstrated. 8vo. 1s.

Essays on the first Principles of Christianity. By the Rev. J. Smith. 8vo. 9s. boards.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Churches of Stanwell and Bedfont, Middlesex, on the 17th of February last, being the day appointed for a general Fast. By W. A. Phelp, A. M. Vicar of Stanwell. 2s.

Religious Education, as it constitutes one branch of the Discipline of the Church of England, considered in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St Albans, at the Visitation holden June 8. 1808. By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on several subjects. By the late Rev. William Paley. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Llandaff, in June 1805. By R. Watson, D. D Lord Bishop of Llandaff. 1s. 6d.

A Second Letter to the Author of Remarks on the Bishop of Durham's Charge, occasioned by the Vindication of those Remarks, lately republished, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Durham. 1s.

A Sermon preached before the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, President and the Members of the Association for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, April 9. 1807. By the Right Rev. Christopher, Bishop of Clonfert. 2s.

Christian Doctrine opposed to Heresy, a Visitation Sermon, preached at Bedford, May 12. 1808. By the Rev. Joshua Morton, Vicar of Risley. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons on Religious Establishments. By R. Dickenson, M. A. 2s.

Serious Attention to personal Holiness and soundness of Doctrine, considered in a Sermon, preached June 1, 180 ; by the Rev. T. Robinson, M. A. 1s.

A Dissertation upon the Logos of St John. By R. Lawrence, LL. D. 3s.

Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists. 8vo. 15s.

Thoughts on Prophecy, particularly as connected with the present Times, supported by History. By G. R. Higan. 8vo. 7s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June 1808. By George Owen, A. M. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely. 1s. 6d.

Select Sermons, by the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, A. B. late Vicar of Woolerton, Northumberland. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon against Witchcraft, preached in the Parish Church of Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire, July 17. 1808, with a brief Account of the Circumstances which led to two atrocious Attacks on the Person of Ann Izzard, a reputed Witch. By the Rev. Isaac Nicholson, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Theological Thoughts on God, the Creation, Fall and Redemption of Man, and on God's Dealings with Man, from the Creation to the final Consummation of all Things. By Dr William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, in a series of Discourses preached before the University of Oxford in 1808, at the Lecture founded by the late John Bampton, M. A. By John Penrose, M. A. 9s.

Jerusalem; or, An Answer to the following Queries—What is the Etymology of the Word Jerusalem?—And is their any Connexion between Salem and Jerusalem? By G. Sharp. 2s.

A general and connected View of the Prophecies relative to the Conversion, Restoration, Union, and future Glory of the Houses of Judah and Israel. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, D. D. Vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees. 2 vols 8vo. 16s

Sermons on a future State, and mutual Recognition of each other, and no other Subjects. By the Rev. R. Shepherd, Archdeacon of Bedford. 8vo. 6s

A Sermon preached on the General Fast, February 17, 1808. By the Rev. John Still, Rector of Fonthill, Gifford, and Crichlade, Wilts. 1s

Lectures on the Four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to show the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion. By the Rev. Richard Graves, D. D. M. R. I. A. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond. 2 vols 8vo. 16s

A Vindication of God's Moral Government of Nations, from the Objections peculiar to it, a Sermon preached on the 17th of February 1808, the day appointed for a General Fast. By the Rev. J. E. Jackson, of Queen's College, Oxford. 1s

Six Essays on the Language of Scripture. 8vo. 8s. boards. Also Two additional Essays. 1s. 6d. By John Simpson.

An Illustration of the General Evidence establishing the Reality of Christ's Resurrection. 8vo. 7s

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy. By the Rev. Josiah Thomas. 3s 6d

Joseph's Consideration; a Sermon preached at Clare-hall, Cambridge, Feb. 29, 1808. By the Rev. James Plumtre, M. A. 1s

A Reply to so much of a Sermon published in the course of last Year by H. Philip Dodd, as relates to the well-known Scruple of the Quakers against all Swearing. By Josiah Gurney Boyan.

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of York, before the Honourable Sir Soulden Lawrence, March 6, 1808. By the Rev. F. Wrangham. 2s 6d

Elementary Evidences of the Truth of Christianity. 12mo. 3s

The Goodness of God acknowledged in recovery from Sickness. Two Discourses, by the late Rev. William Turner of Wakefield. 1s

Zeal without Innovation, or the Present State of Religion and Morals considered. 8vo. 7s 6d

A Letter addressed to the Bishop of Peterborough, in Answer to an Appeal made to the Society for defending the Civil Rights of Dissenters relative to the important Question of Church Burial by the Established Clergy. 2s

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, M. A. Preached at the Chapel, in Essex Street, Strand, Nov. 13, 1808. To which is added, a brief Biographical Memoir. By Thomas Belsham. 2s

The Object and Conclusion of the Christian Minister's Mortal Life. A Sermon preached at Birmingham, Sept. 25, 1808, on occasion of the Death of the Reverend John Edwards. By John Kentish. 1s 6d

The Lessons of the Church of England, taken from the Old Testament, as appointed to be read in the Morning Service on the Sundays and most important Holidays throughout the Year; with short Notes. 8vo. 4s 6d

The Economy of a Christian Life; or, Maxims and Rules of Religious and Moral Conduct, arranged from the Scriptures, and adapted to Christians of every denomination. By the Rev. W. Bingley, A. M. F. L. S. 2 vols 12mo. 8s

The Glory of Zion, a Sermon, preached before the Baptist Western Association at Horsley, in Gloucestershire. By Isaac Taylor. 1s

Remarkable particulars in the Life of Moses. By J. Campbell. 4s

Remarks on a recent Hypothesis, respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Dr Williams, the Author of that Hypothesis. By W. Bennet. 2s 6d

Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr Williams is investigated. By W. Parry. 2s 6d

A Reply to 'Remarks on a recent Hypothesis, respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Dr Williams, the Author of that Hypothesis, by the Rev. W. Bennet.' In Eight Letters to that Gentleman. By J. Gibbert.—3s 6d

A Letter to the President of the Board of Controul, on the Propagation of Christianity in India. 1s

The Vindication of the Hindoos, in Reply to the Observations of the Christian Observer, of Mr Fuller, and of his anonymous Friend; with some Remarks on a Sermon preached at Oxford by the Rev. Dr Barrow. Part II. 5s

The Gospel best promulgated by National Schools; a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of St Peter, York. By the Rev. T. Wrangham. 3s 6d

Sermons for the Use of Families, selected by James Hews, Bransby. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s 6d

Fruits of Christian Love; or, A Letter to the Society of Friends, called Quakers, on the Religious Instruction of their Youth. By Amicus. 1s

A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings, addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every persuasion; with an Appendix, containing the Author's Determination to have relinquished his Charge in the Established Church, and the Reasons on which that Determination was founded. By the late Rev. David Simpson, M. A. Minister of Christchurch, Macclesfield. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 8s. boards; inferior Edition, 12mo. 4s. boards

Animadversions on the Rev. William Parry's Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil; in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr Williams is investigated; with an Appendix, containing brief Strictures on the Rev. William Bennet's Remarks on the same Subject. By Thomas Hill. 8vo. 3s

A View of the Origin, Progress, and Discovery of Heathen Worship, antecedently to the Christian Revelation. 8vo. 4s. sewed

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached on the 12th of June, at the Parish of St Margaret's, Westminster. By the Rev. W. W. Dakins, LL.B. F. A. S. 1s 6d

A Series of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Belief, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. of Baliol College, Oxford, Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. 8vo. 9s. boards

Christ's Supremacy, and His Church's Privilege defended against human Usurpation. 1s

A Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warhurton's Divine Legation of Moses. 4s

A new Argument for the Existence of God. Foolscap 8vo. 3s

A Vindication of Evangelical Preaching, in a Letter to a Barrister, occasioned by the First Part of his Hints to the Public and Legislature. By John Styles. 3s 6d

An Essay on Future Punishments, intended to show that the Doctrine of endless Misery is inconsistent with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. By R. Wright. 8d

The Office of Reason in Religion. By John Clarke, D. D. Author of the Answer to the Question, "Why are you a Christian?" 3d.; or 2s. 3d. per dozen

A Sermon, preached on the 16th November 1806, the day after the Funeral of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Baronet. By Archibald Alison, L.L.D., F. R. S. Lond. & Edin. Prebendary of Sarum, &c. &c. and Senior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh.

Two Sermons on Christian Zeal, and on the Progress of the Gospel. By Charles Lloyd, of Palgrave, Suffolk. 1s 6d

The Christian Code, or a Regular Digest of Christ's Dispensation. 4to. 1l 1s

Discussory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr Macknight and others, that St Luke's Gospel was the first written. By a Country Clergyman. 4s 6d

Sketches of Truth, moral and religious; with a Reference to the Alliance of Church and State. 3 vols 12mo

A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Humphries. Preached at Hammersmith, October 9, 1808. By R. Winter. And the Address delivered at the Interment, October 6, 1808. By W. Jay. 2s

The New Whole Duty of Prayer; containing Fifty-six Family Prayers, suitable for Morning and Evening, for every Day in the Week; and a Variety of other Devotions and Thanksgivings, for particular Persons, Circumstances and Occasions. 12mo. 4s 6d boards

Plain and useful Selections from the Books of the Old and New Testament, according to the most approved Modern Translations; with Notes. By Theophilus Browne, A. M. late Fellow and Tutor of St Peter's College, Cambridge. Royal 8vo. 15s.; fine paper, 20s.; or the New Testament alone, 5s. boards

Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the Nature and the Effect of Evangelical Preaching, Part I. 3s 6d

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy. 3s 6d

A Sermon, preached at St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, on the Death of the Rev. John Newton, late Rector of that Parish. By Richard Cecil, A. M.

A new Volume of Sermons, on various Subjects. By John Bidlake. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards

Miscellaneous Works of Robert Robinson, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge; with a fine Portrait, and Memoirs of his Life and Writings. By B. Flower. Demy 8vo. 4 vols. 1l 12s; on superfine royal, hot-pressed, 2l. boards

High Church Claims exposed, and the Protestant Dissenters and Methodists vindicated; or free Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled "Strictures on Subjects chiefly

relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy, in Two Letters from his Patron to a Country Clergyman." In a Letter to the Author. By a Layman.

A Course of Lectures on the fundamental and most essential Doctrines and Subjects of Christianity. By the Rev. J. Proud. 4s. sewed

Institutes of Biblical Criticism, or Heads of a Course of Lectures on that Subject. By Gilbert Gerard, D. D. 8vo. 10s 6d

Eight Lectures on the Occurrences of the Passion Week. By Rich. Mant, D. D. 12mo. 8s

The Curate Catechizing; or, a Familiar Exposition of the Church Catechism. By the Rev. W. Thistlewaite. 1s

An Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the propriety and usefulness of Sunday Evening Lectures. By the Rev. George Henderbrick. 1s

No False Alarm, or a Sequel to Religious Union. By the Rev. R. Shepherd, Archdeacon of Bedford. 2s 6d

Serious Attention to Personal Holiness and Soundness of Doctrine considered, in a Sermon preached June 1, 1808, at Leicester. By the Rev. T. Robinson. 1s

Letters upon Arianism and other Topics in Metaphysics and Theology, in Reply to the Lectures of the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter. By Thomas Belsham. 4s

Eight Sermons on the Nature and Guilt of Schism, with a particular Reference to the Principles of the Reformation. Preached before the University of Oxford, at Bampton's Lecture in 1807. By Thomas Le Mesurier. M. A. 8vo. 10s 6d

A Sermon preached at St Mary-le-Bow Church; being the first of a series appointed to be delivered for Boyle's Lecture every Month. By the Rev. Edward Repton. 1s 6d

Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with a practical Comment upon each Article. By Samuel Wix, A. M. Rector of Inworth, &c. 8vo. 8s

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Durham, at the Assizes holden there, August 10, 1808; by John Brewster, A. M. 1s 6d

The Sunday Lessons throughout the Year, with those of Christmas-day and Good Friday. Illustrated by a perpetual Commentary, in the form of Notes, historical Introductions to the Books, and analytical Contents of the Chapters, and by an Index to the Notes. By Stephen Watson. Part I. 4s 6d

The Conversion of God's antient People; an Address delivered at Worship-Street, October 2, 1808, upon the Baptism, by immersion, of Mr Isaac Lyttleton, one of the Israelitish nation, on his profession of Christianity; to which is prefixed, an Account of his Conversion. By John Evans, A. M. 1s 6d

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Sketch of the History and present State of the Island of Jersey. By Thomas Lyte, Military Surveyor. 3s

Bisset's Magnificent Directory of Birmingham, or Literary and Commercial Iconography, consisting of Forty Copperplates in 8vo. 5s.; or Proofs 10s 6d

The Archæology of Wales, Vol. III. large 8vo. 1l 1s

The Picture of London, a New Edition, for 1808; with numerous Plans. 5s 6d

The Beauties of Scotland, containing a clear and full Account of the Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactures; of the Population, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. of each County. Embellished with Engravings. 5 vols 8vo. 3l. 15s. Royal 5l. 5s

A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, compiled from Parliamentary, Governmental, and other authentic Modern Documents and Authorities, con-

taining Legal, Ecclesiastical, Geographical, Topographical, Antiquarian, Commercial, Agricultural, and Statistical Accounts of every County, Hundred, City, Borough, Market-Town, Parish, Township, Hamlet, River, Canal, Cape, Mountain, Bay, Harbour, Ruin, Gentleman's Seat, and other remarkable Objects or Places in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands dependent on the British Empire; illustrated by separate Maps of every County in England, and by various Maps of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. By William Capper, Esq. Large octavo, with 46 new Maps. 24s. boards

A Picture of Madrid. Translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer. 8vo. 6s

Tableau de l'Espagne moderne, par J. Fr. Bourgoing, in 3 vols 8vo, with a 4to Atlas of Plates. 2l 12s 6d

An Account of Jamaica, and its Inhabitants. By a Gentleman long resident in the West Indies. 8vo. 7s 6d

Memoirs of the Musquito Territory, respecting the voluntary Cession of it to Great Britain; pointing out some of the many Advantages to be derived from the Occupation of that Country. By John Wright, Esq. late Commander of his Majesty's Ship Swift, and Senior Officer of the Naval Forces at Honduras and on the Musquito Shore. 1s 6d

A New Picture of the Isle of Wight, illustrated with 36 Plates. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards

Select Views of the Antiquities of Shropshire, with a Descriptive Account of each Building; engraved by W. Pearson. 2 vols 4to. 2l 12s 6d

The Landscape Scenery of Scotland, accompanied with brief Notices relating to Historical Circumstances or Picturesque Effect. By W. Scrope, Esq. No. I. Folio, 1l 1s. Large paper, 2l 2s

Notes on the Viceroyalty of La Plata, with a Sketch of the Manners and Characters of the Inhabitants. 8vo. 10s 6d

Magna Britannia, Vol. II. Part I. By the Rev Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons, Esq. Common paper, 2l. 2s.; Fine, 3l. 10s boards

Britannia Depicta, Part II 1l. 1s.; proofs, 2l 2s

A Picture of Lisbon, taken on the Spot; being a Description, moral, civil, and political, physical and religious, of that Capital. Translated from the German of Frederick Link. 8vo

A Picture of Valencia, comprehending a Description of that Province, its Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, Productions, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.; with an Appendix, containing a geographical and statistical Survey of Valencia, and of the Balearic and Pithyusian Islands, &c. Translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer. 8vo

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Voyage to the Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those of the Essequebo, the Berbice, and other contiguous Rivers of Guyana. By Henry Bolingbroke, Esq. Deputy Vendue Master at Surinam. 4to. With a Map. 27s

Travels through Spain and Portugal, recently performed by an English Gentleman; containing accurate Delineations of the Manners and Domestic Condition of that Country, with Anecdotes of the Prince of the Peace, &c.; Estimates of the Power and Resources of the Spanish Monarchy, and other interesting and authentic particulars. In one large volume small 8vo. Illustrated with a Map of Spain, and several other Engravings. 10s 6d

A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the command of Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, through the Interior of North America, in 1804, 5, and 6. By Patrick Gass. 9s

A General Collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By John Pinkerton. Part I. 4to. 10s 6d

Voyages d'Antenor en Grece et en Asie, avec des Notions sur l'Egypte, Manuscrit Grec trouvé à Herculaneum. Traduit par E. F. Lantier. Rédigé et mis à la portée des Jeunes Personnes, par Madame Wanthier. Enriche des Notes d'après les meilleurs Auteurs, d'une Carte des Voyages, et des Planches sur Nouveaux Sujets. 5 vols. 15s

Travels in America, performed in 1806, for the purpose of exploring the Rivers, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississipi, and ascertaining the Produce and Social Condition of their Banks and Vicinity. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. late Captain in the York Rangers. 1l. 1s. in boards.

END OF VOL. I.—PART SECOND.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by James Ballantyne & Co.

INDEX.

A.

ABERCROMBY, Mr, moves for papers relative to Lord St Vincent's mission to Portugal, I. 59

Aberdeen, storm of snow there, II. 81. Singular case of swindling, 167

African Missionary Society, meeting of, II. 116

Africans, or War, Love, and Duty; a new play, by Mr Colman, II. 319

Alceste sloop, a large convoy taken by her, II. 63

Alcock, W. C. trial for the murder of J. Colclough in a duel, II. 55

Alentejo, insurrections against the French, I. 354

Alexander, emperor of Russia, his submission to France, I. 16. Conversation with Lord Hutchinson, 46, 47

Alexander, —, commits suicide, II. 218

Algarve, insurrections against the French, I. 358

Alopeus, Mr, Russian minister, detained by the King of Sweden, I. 203. Allowed to return, 204

Altona, taken possession of by the Spanish troops, I. 205

America, sentiments of the people towards England, I. 19. Declaration of the President on the affair of the Chesapeak, xxxiii. Proceedings of the Congress thereon, xxxv. Non-importation Act, xxxvi. Act laying on the embargo, xxxix. Conduct towards England, 194. Dissatisfaction of the Northern States, ib. Unpopularity of the embargo, II. 109

American merchants, meeting respecting the Orders in Council, II. 40

Andreossi, General, remonstrates against the Austrian armament, II. 142

Angus, C. trial for murdering Miss Burns, II. 189

Anson frigate lost, II. 5

Anstruther, Sir J. speeches on the accusation of Lord Wellesley, I. 135, 137

Anstruther, General, lands in Portugal, I. 361

Apollonius, account of his work on Conic Sections, II. 393

Arbuthnot, Mr, negociations with the Porte during the expedition to the Dardanelles, I. 56. Escapes on board the fleet, ib.

Archimedes, account of his system of mathematics, II. 393, and mechanics, 405

Arden, Lord, opposes the Bill for the abolition of offices in reversion, I. 161

Armfeldt, Baron, invades Norway, I. 205. Retreats, 207. Official account of his operations, II. 70

Army estimates for the year, I. 77. Return of regulars and volunteers, II. 56. Numbers of recruits, 64

Artillery, excellent condition of it, I. 77

Arts, state of the Fine, II. 326

Arts and Sciences, Society of, distribution of prizes, II. 114

Astley, Miss, burnt to death, II. 75

Astronomy, account of the present state of, II. 407

Asturias, insurrection of the province of, I. 278. Deputies sent to England, 291

Athlone, Earl of, petition to take Lord Aghrim, his son, under his care, II. 59
Attwood, Mary, and others, poisoned by champignons, II. 213
Auckland, Lord, speech concerning the Orders in Council, I. 66
Austria, offers to mediate a general peace, I. 15. Papers relative to the negociation, i—viii. Declaration against England, ib. Lord Grey's motion against the rejection of the offered mediation, 508. Military preparations, II. 151
Ayr, Circuit Court at, II. 75. 207
Azanza delivers an address to Joseph Buonaparte, I. 627

B.

Badger, R. convicted of burglary, II. 14
Baillie, Joanna, account of her tragedies, II. 432. The Kitten, a poem, II. xxxi. The Heath-cock, xxxiv. Song, xxxv
Baird, Sir David, sent to Coruna, I. 432; arrives there, 433; reaches Astorga, ib.; joins Sir J. Moore, 440: wounded at Coruna, 456
Balcock, W. convicted of burglary, II. 220
Bank of England notes, amount of, II. 240
Bankes, Mr, observations on the financial arrangement with the Bank, I. 70. Brings forward the Bill for abolishing offices held in reversion, 160; offers another motion on it, 163
Bannister, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 259
Barcelona taken by the French, I. 235
Barnard, Mr Scroop, motion respecting lotteries, I. 176
Bateman, Mary, account of her imputed witchcraft, II. 215
Bath, dreadful thunder-storm there, II. 150
Bavaria, account of the kingdom of, II. 169
Baylen, battle of, I. 301; gazette account, II. 167
Beaumont and Fletcher's Bonduca revived, II. 304.
Beaumont, Mrs, her first appearance in London, II. 314
Bedford, Duke of, piece of plate presented to him, II. 113, 123
Beechey, Sir W. his pictures at the exhibition, II. 326
Begone Dull Care, a comedy by Mr Reynolds, II. 296
Belfast, meeting of the inhabitants for an address to his Majesty, II. 33. Melancholy accident there, 119
Bellamy, Mr, character as a singer, II. 293
Bellamy, Mrs, her first appearance at the Haymarket, II. 315
Belvider, Count, defends Burgos, which is taken, I. 423
Benevente, excesses of the English there, I. 445
Bennonists banished from Poland, I. 221
Benson, trial for adultery, II. 238
Bentinck, Lord W. maintains his position at Coruna, I. 456
Bergenstrale, Colonel, his operations in Norway, II. 82
Bernier, General, taken prisoner, I. 363
Berthier, Marshal, summons Madrid, I. 427
Bessieres, Marshal, defeats the Spaniards at Rio Seco, I. 323. His correspondence with Blake, 324, II. 157. Takes Burgos, I. 423
Bible Society, meeting of the, II. 88
Bilbao taken and retaken, I. 401
Births, list of, during the year, II. 243
Blair, Lord President, speech on his appointment, II. 206
Blake, General, commands in Galicia, I. 323; correspondence with Bessieres, 324; made captain-general of Galicia, 325; takes Bilbao, 401; his forces are defeated, and he falls back to Valmaseda, 421; further actions with the French, 422; account of him, II. 229
Bland, Mrs, her character as a singer, II. 264
Bligh, Governor, arrested in New South Wales, and sent home, II. 175
Bloomfield, account of his poetry, II. 441
Board of Enquiry to investigate the convention of Cintra, I. 379-387, II. 226, 227

Bolton, Miss, character as a singer, II. 293
Bonifacio and Bridgetina, a new afterpiece, II. 299
Botany, account of the present state of, II. 377
Bowles, Mr Lisle, account of his poetry, II. 442
Boyce, Miss, her character as an actress, II. 259
Braham, Mr, his character as a singer, II. 263
Brandon, Mr, author of the new opera Kais, II. 266
Brazil, Prince of, embarks for the Brazils, I. 233; II. 1; publishes a justification, I. 339; his character, 346
Brazil, Lord Grenville's remarks on the policy respecting that country, I. 33. Trade with the Brazils, II. 9
Brighton fishermen released from Dieppe, II. 85. Ludicrous adventure of two sailors, 154
Bristol, inundation there, II. 83
Brooke, Mr, commits suicide, II. 211
Brown, Edward, and others, trial for swindling, II. 149
Bryce, Lieut.-Col., captures some vessels off Diamante, II. 236
Buenos Ayres, ill success of Gen. Whitelocke's attack upon it, I. 3. Proceedings in favour of the patriots, I. 338
Buitrago, account of the excesses of the French there, II. 195
Buller, Rev. Mr, drowned in a boat-race at Plymouth, II. 192
Bourdeaux, rigour of the police there, II. 18
Buckingham, Marquis of, speech on the Local Militia Act, I. 90
Budberg, Baron, negociations concerning the assistance to be given to Russia by England, I. 60, 61
Burdett, Sir Fran. his political character, I. 13; proposes a clause to prevent officers from being dismissed except by a Court-Martial, 81; speeches against the Local Militia, 87, 89; motion on the system of flogging, 90; motion concerning money granted out of naval captures to the Royal Family, 93; speech on the grant to Lord Lake, 140; on offices in reversion, 167; on the curate's residence bill, 173
Burgos taken by the French, I. 423
Burita, Countess of, her intrepidity at Zaragoza, I. 311
Burnham, several depredators on the fisheries there seized, I. 22
Burrard, Sir Harry, arrives to take the command in Portugal, I. 362. Takes the command, 365
Burton, Mr, objects to Sir Samuel Romily's bill for amending the criminal law, I. 155
Buxhovden, general, commands the Russian army in Finland, I. 198

C.

Caledonian smack, loss of, II. 65
Cambus, coins discovered there, II. 222
Camoona fort, in India, attacked by the English, I. 189
Campbell, Sir Ilay, introduces a bill to amend the Scottish courts of law, II. 345
Campbell, Major, trial for murder, II. 164; executed, 172
Campbell, Thomas, observations on his poems, II. 419, 420
Canada, warlike preparations there, II. 2
Canning, G. favourable to Catholic emancipation, I. 11. Notes relative to the negociation with Austria, iii—viii. Defends the expedition to Copenhagen, 35. His observations on the transactions of the last ministry, 44, 45. Objects to the production of the correspondence with Mr Rist and Mr Garlicke, 49. Moves for them himself in the sequel, ib. Observations on the conduct of the last ministry towards Russia, 62. Observations on the vaccine institution, 182. Defends the treaty of alliance with Sicily, 213. Speech on the state of Spain, 292
Capri, isle of, taken by the French, I. 213
Carlos, Don, brother of Ferdinand VII, entrapped by the French, I, 244, 245, 247

Caprara, Cardinal, demands his passports, I, 217
Charmilly, Colonel, sent by Mr Frere to Sir John Moore, I, 437
Caractacus, a new ballet of action, II, 272
Carnatic, Nabob of, debates on the motion of the conduct of Lord Wellesley to him, I, 137
Carr, Sir J. prosecutes Mess. Vernor and Hood for a libel, II, 155
Cartwright, Major, presents a petition against the Local Militia Act, I. 90
Castanos, General, marches against Dupont, I, 299; defeats Dupont at Baylen, and takes his army prisoners, 302. Letter to the Junta, II, 154. Gazette account of the defeat, 167. Enters Madrid, I, 393; make Cuesta give up the Leonese deputies, 394. His want of ability, 402. Defeated at Tudela, 424
Castellar, General, retreats from Madrid, I, 429
Castlereagh, Lord, pledged to emancipate the Irish Catholics, I, 11. His new regulations in the army, 78. Censure upon them, 79. Introduces the Local Militia bill, 83. Reply to Sir Francis Burdett, 88. Opposes Sir Francis's motion on corporal punishment, 92. Speech against emancipating the Catholics, 117
Catalani, Madame, her appearance at the King's Theatre, II, 5. Character of her as a singer and actress, 323
Catharine, a brig, gallant action on board her, II, 21
Catholics, the last ministry pledged to emancipate them, I, 3. They defer the measure, 4. The emancipation again brought forward, 7. Mr Grattan's motion for their emancipation, 108; their petitions, 110; minorities on the motion, 127. They meet in Dublin, II, 5
Central Junta, members of, I, 391; oath taken by them, 292; their transactions, 395; send a deputation to the army, 403: ill-timed measures, 425
Cervellon, Count de, elected governor of Valencia, I, 283
Cevallos, confirmed in his situation by Ferdinand VII. I, 239; advises him not to go into France, 249; complains of the perfidy against Ferdinand VII. 251; escapes, and publishes an account of the transactions at Bayonne, 382
Chain, an ancient silver one found, II, 8
Champagny, M. de, reports on the state of Spain, I. 406
Chapman, William, trial for murder, II, 9
Charles IV. king of Spain, accuses his son of conspiring against him, I, 228. Proclamation on the subject, xliv. Abdicates his throne in favour of his son, 236, xlix. Intends to fly to America, 237. Further account of the abdication, l. Protests against his abdication, 244, lii. His son offers to restore the crown to him, 256. His answer, ib. Appoints Murat lieutenant-general of the kingdom, 262, liii. Proclamation, and other state papers, concerning his abdication, 263, liii-lvi
Charlotte, Queen, celebration of her birth-day, II, 17
Chelmsford, dreadful fire there, II, 44; burial of two ladies burnt, 69
Chemistry, account of the present state of, II. 413
Chesapeak, an American frigate, attacked by the British fleet, I, 20
Chesterfield, Henry, and five other seamen, convicted of mutiny, II, 74
Clerkenwell Prison and House of Correction, report on their state, II, 113
Cintra, convention of, I, 367, lxxxix. II, 197—202. Sentiments of the public respecting it, I, 369. Board of Enquiry instituted, 379
Coates, John, convicted of burglary, II, 14
Cobbett, William, his political character, I, 26, 27. Opinion concerning the Copenhagen expedition, 52. Observations on the Orders in Council, 67; and on Sir Francis Burdett's motion concerning the officers in the army, 82
Colbert, General, killed, I, 449
Coldbathfields Prison, account of debate on the state of, I, 157

Coleridge, Mr, account of his poems, II, 427
Confiance, engagement with a French gun vessel, II, 54
Consolidated Fund, income of it for one year, II, 77
Conscription of 1810 called out in France, I, 409
Constantinople, ill success of the English fleet sent thither, I, 3. Revolution there, II, 179
Cooke, Rev. C. extraordinary leap on horseback, II, 177
Cooke, Mr, character as an actor, II, 291
Copenhagen, debates on the expedition against that capital, I, 36. Enmity of the people against the English, 42. The emperor of Russia's opinion on the attack, 47, 49. General opinion concerning its necessity, 52, 53. The port of, blockaded, II, 88
Copernicus, account of his system of the world, II, 408
Corner, Mrs, burnt to death, II, 3
Coruna, account of the situation of the town, I, 454. Battle of, 455
Cotton, importation of, II, 8
Cotton, Sir C. refuses to ratify the terms concluded in the armistice respecting the Russian fleet, I, 366. Convention with Admiral Siniavin, II, 203
Covent Garden Theatre, list of the performers, II, 287. The theatre consumed by a fire, 307
Council of Castile publish a proclamation, apologizing for their conduct, I, 382, 383, and a letter to Palafox, 384
Cowell, Dutch commandant at Grissee, his transactions in consequence of Sir Edward Pellew's proposals, I, 191
Crabbe, Mr, account of his poetry, II, 435
Creevey, Mr, argues against the petition of the East India Company, I, 145 146. Speech on the Curates' Residence Bill, 173
Cuba, declares for the patriots, I, 337
Cuesta, General, defeated at Medina del Rio Seco, I, 323. Detains the Leonese deputies to the Central Junta, 393
Cumberland, Mr, his new farce, the Jew of Mogadore, II, 275
Curates' Residence Bill, I, 177. Rejected in the House of Lords, 187

D.

Dalrymple, Sir Hew, takes the command of the army of Portugal, I, 365. Concludes an armistice, ib. His impolitic measures at Lisbon, 376
Daphne, his Majesty's ship, attack on some Danish ships, II, 101
Dardanelles, expedition to, debates concerning its policy, I, 54
Darnley, Lord, makes a motion condemning the attack on Copenhagen, I, 51
Davenport Guineaman, extraordinary preservation on board her, II, 178
Davenport, Mrs, character as an actress, II, 291
Davidson, Alex. trial for fraud, II, 236
Davis, Martha, convicted of robbery, II, 3
Deal, violent storm there, II, 15
Deaths during the year, list of, II, 246
Debt, National, amount of, I, 14. Sums redeemed, 26. II, 160
Debtor and Creditor Bill, introduced by Lord Moira, I. 150
De Camp, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 263
Denmark, negociations of the court with Mr Garlicke, I. 50. Declaration against Sweden, 199
Derwent Lake, frozen over, II. 3
Descartes, account of his geometry, II. 397
Deseada, island of, captured, II. 96
Dewberry, Isaac, tried for a rape, II. 148
Dickons, Mrs, character as a singer, II. 293
Digby, Captain, of the Cossack, brings off the British property from Santandero, II. 147
Dignum, Mr, his character as a singer, II. 264
Discretion, to, a poem, II. xxxix

Distillery from grain, motion for its prohibition, I. 147
Dogherty, Mr, trial in the court of king's bench, II. 102
Donegall, Marquis of, speech to the inhabitants of Belfast, II. 33
Doondea Khan, military transactions against him, I. 189
Dover, fire in the town of, II. 91. Curious phenomenon with the tide there, 153. Alarm of privateers on the coast, 191
Douglas, Marquis of, negociations with Russia on the assistance of England, I. 60, 61
Dow, Robert, convicted of stealing, II. 4
Dowton, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 260
Drummond, Mr, his picture of a naval action, II. 327
Drury-lane theatre, history of, for the year, II. 256. List of the company, 257
Dublin, resolutions there against the union, II. 95
Duckworth, Admiral, Colonel Wood's observations on his conduct, I. 58. Pursues the Rochefort squadron in vain, 194
Duel in balloons, II. 131
Duel between two chairmen at Edinburgh, II. 224
Duhesme, General, surprises Barcelona, I. 235. Besieges Gerona, 399. Shut up in Barcelona, 400
Duigenan, Dr, motion concerning his being appointed a privy counsellor, I. 100
Dumfries, circuit court there, II. 208
Duncan, Miss, her character as an actress, II. 261
Dundas, R., moves for enquiry into the state of the East India company, I. 143
Dupont, General, enters Andalusia, I. 299. Defeated at Baylen, 301. Surrenders, 302. Imprisoned, 304

E.

Eagle, a remarkable one shot, II. 7
East Indies, debates concerning the affairs of the company, I. 133. Petition of the company, 143. List of directors chosen, II. 81. Report on the state of the company, 116
Edinburgh, division of the Court of Session, II. 194. Meeting of the county on the Distillery Bill, 86
Egypt, injudicious attempt to take possession of that country, I. 3. Unpopularity of the English there, 225
Eldon, Lord, his Bill for improving the judicature of Scotland, II. 370
Electricity, account of the present state of, II. 410
Ellenborough, Lord, opposes Lord Moira's Debtor and Creditor Bill, I. 150. Account of his Act, II. 138
Elliott, Sir Gilbert, ballad, II. xxix
Elliston, Mr, his character as an actor, II. 262.
Emerald frigate, engagement with a French schooner, II. 50. Gazetic account, 52
Emery, Mr, character as a comedian, II. 290
Engracia, account of her, I. 314
Erfurt, meeting of the French and Russian emperors there, I. 412
Escoiquez, Juan de, tutor to Ferdinand VII., I. 242
Etoile de Buonaparte, a French xebec, taken, II. 106
Etruria, kingdom of, abolished and united to France, I. 214
Euclid, account of his System of Mathematics, II. 392
Euler, Leonard, account of his Discoveries in Mathematics, II. 403
Exile, a new Drama, by Mr Reynolds, II. 310
Eyre, Mrs, her appearance at Drury-lane, II. 265

F.

Falcon sloop burns some Danish vessels, II. 122
Farley, Mr, character as an actor, II. 290
Fawcett, Mr, character as a comedian, II. 289
Fentiere, Comte de, inquest on his body, II. 37

Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, accused by his father of conspiring against him, I. 228. Treaties for marrying him to one of Buonaparte's family, 230. Negociations with Buonaparte, 234. His father abdicates the crown in his favour, 236, xlix. First acts of his reign, 239. Declares his resolution to meet the emperor, 247. Reception at Bayonne, 250. Required to abdicate his throne, 250. Demands to return to his kingdom, 253. Letters to his father, 256, 258. Compelled to abdicate the crown in favour of his father, 261, lii. And renounce all right to it, 264. His instructions to the castle of Castile, 272

Ferguson, General, resists the French at Vimiera, I. 363

Finland invaded by the Russians, I. 198. Their cruelty, 207. Yielded up by an armistice, 209

Fishmongers' Company's dinner to the Spanish deputies, II. 159

Fitzgerald, Maurice, observations on the Irish bank, I. 75. Motion on the commutation of tythes in Ireland, 104

Flora, loss of his Majesty's ship, II. 19

Flower, Ben., opinion concerning the Danish expedition, I. 52

Folkstone, Lord, makes a motion concerning the Danish fleet, I. 52. Supports Sir F. Burdett's motion on corporal punishment, 92. Motion on the conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley in India, 133. Resolution moved, 136

Forest of Hermanstadt, a new Drama, II. 309

Fortune-Teller, a new Farce, damned, II. 280

Fox, C. J. principles of his party on coming into power, I. 2

France, exposé of the state of the empire by the minister of the interior, I. 417

Freeman, Captain, escapes from Denmark, II. 150

Freire, Bernardino de, Portuguese general, his conduct, I. 360. Protests against the convention of Cintra, 369. II. 204

French prisoners, communications to them respecting their petition to be allowed to return to France, II. 31

French ships taken at Cadiz, II. 142

French new titles and dignities, II. 224

Frere, Mr, letters to and from Sir John Moore, I. 435, 436

Friedland, an Italian brig of war, captured, II. 106

Frome, river, great inundation of it, II. 83

Fuller, Mr, speech on offices in reversion, I. 165. His bill for preventing the spreading of the small-pox, 181

Fuseli, Mr, character of his paintings, II. 328

G.

Galileo, account of his discoveries, II. 405, 407

Gallicia, insurrection of the province, I. 278

Galloway, earl of, moves the address in consequence of the king's speech, I. 30

Garlieke, Mr, his negociations with the Danish government, I. 44, 46, 50

Gayton, Miss, her character as a dancer, II. 264

George III. anniversary of his birth-day in London, II. 112. At Edinburgh, 113

Gerona, siege of, I. 399

Gesner, Conrad, founder of the Science of Botany, II. 377

Gibraltar, Buonaparte's intention to attack it, I. 201

Giffard, John, motion concerning his appointment, I. 99

Gilchrist, J. convicted of the murder of his wife, II. 123. Executed, 153

Gillman, J. commits suicide on himself, II. 96

Glasgow, meeting for an address to the king, II. 6. Cases before the circuit court there, 205. Glasgow mail coach, accident to, 218

Glastonbury, dreadful thunder storm there, II. 151

Gloucester, duke of, opposes the system of enlisting for life, I. 80. Replies to Lord Melville, 81

Godoy, Don Manuel, Prince de la Paz, account of him, I. 229. Plans the partition of Portugal, 231. The populace attacks his house, 238, II. 68. Released by Murat, I. 254, 255
Gothland, isle of, taken and lost by the Russians, I. 206
Grasshopper sloop, takes two Spanish vessels, II. 97
Grattan, Mr, motion for emancipating the Catholics, I. 108. Speech thereon, 110. Observations on the motion, 128
Great Britain, state of affairs at the beginning of 1808, I. 1. Declarations of the king in answer to that of Russia, xii. xiv. Discontent of the manufacturing counties against the Orders in Council, 23. General popularity of the war, 25. Negociations respecting the overtures for peace, xciv. Answers to the Russian and French offers of peace, 413, 415. Declaration on breaking off the negociations, 415. Number of the navy, II. 2, 58, 207. Of the army, 56, 240. Number of ships in the service, taken from the enemy, 175
Greenwich Hospital, bill for reforming the administration of it, II. 170
Grenville, Lord, speech condemning the policy of the Copenhagen expedition, and the conduct respecting Brazil and America, I. 32, 33. Opposes the Orders in Council, 65, 66. Speech in favour of Catholic emancipation, 119. His bill to amend the administration of justice in Scotland, II, 345
Grey, Earl, defends his conduct in negociating with Denmark, I. 46. Motion on the rejection of the mediation of Austria, 58. Speech on abolishing reversions, 161
Gibbs, Mrs, character as an actress, II. 291
Guelderland, Dutch frigate taken, II. 110. Anecdote during the capture, 129

H

Hales, dreadful fire in his house, II. 23
Halfpence, proclamation in London concerning old halfpence, II. 25
Hamburgh, taken possession of by the French, I. 204. Disturbances there, II. 95
Hammond, Mr, shot in France as a spy, II. 113
Hanfield, Captain, killed at Scylla, I. 211
Hardinge, Captain, killed in the St Fiorenzo, I. 193
Hardy, Sir T., presented with a sword by the city, II. 106
Harly, Mary, trial for stealing, II. 61
Harris, Mr, trial respecting a will in his favour, II. 180
Harvey, Dr, importance of his discovery, II. 383
Hauy, observations on his System of Mineralogy, II. 389
Hawkesbury, Lord, reply to Lord Grenville on the policy of the Expedition to Copenhagen, I. 34. Condemns the conduct of the late ministers towards Russia, 60. Defends the Orders in Council, 65. Speech against Catholic emancipation, 125
Haymarket theatre, list of performers, II. 314
Hazard, a butcher, boxing match with Tracy, II. 11
Heard, Joshua, tried for maiming Alice Barlow, II. 193
Heber, Mr Reginald, account of his poems, II. 439
Hemel Hamstead, antiquities found there, II. 205
Herschel, Dr, account of his discoveries, II. 409
Highlands, distress of the, II. 87, 102
Highland Society in London, meeting, II. 69
Hodges, Ann, convicted of stealing, II. 115
Hogg, James, account of his poetry, II. 441
Holland, Lord, argues against bestowing peerages on the commanders in the Copenhagen expedition, I. 39
Holland, J., trial for robbery, II. 238
Hompesch, Baron, tried for a libel, II. 43
Hood, Sir Samuel, battle with the Russian fleet, I. 209, 210, II. 207. Dispatches concerning the capture of four

Russian frigates by the Swedes, II. 155
Hope, General, commands a brigade of the English troops in Spain, I. 432. Assumes the command after Sir John Moore's death, 459
Hoppner, Mr, an account of his poems, II. 438
Horner, Mr, motion on granting licences of exemption from the Orders in Council, I. 68, 69
How d'ye do, and Good Bye, a poem, II. xxv
Howorth, Mr, Speech on the conduct of Lord Wellesley, I. 139
Hulme, Lieutenant, curious invention in artillery, II. 22
Hunter, Mrs, her poetry. Nymph of the Mountain Stream, II. xxiv. To the Evening Primrose, ib.
Hutchinson, Lord, speech concerning the defensibility of Zealand, and statement concerning his mission to Russ- concerning the English occupying sia, I. 46—49. Negociates with Russia Stralsund, 61
Hydrophobia, case of, II. 100

I.

Jamaica, mutiny of the 2d West India regiment, II. 109
Jefferson, Mr, hostile to England, I. 18. sends Pinckney to London, 195
Jena, battle of, and its consequences, I. 3, 4
Jennerian society, report of, II. 32
Jew of Mogadore, a new farce by Cumberland, II. 275
Jews, assembly of their Sanhedrim at Paris, I. 225. Buonaparte's decree respecting them, II. 77
In and Out of Time, a new farce, II. 268
Incledon, Mr, character as an actor, II. 293
India, Buonaparte's intentions against the English possessions there, I. 207
Infantado, duke of, appointed president of Castile, I. 240. Escapes from Bayonne, 326, 382
Ingleson, Jos. trial for a rape on his own daughter, II. 160
Inquisition, their treachery to Ferdinand VII. I. 273
Inverness, circuit court held there, II. 84
Johnston, George, governor of New South Wales, II. 175
Johnstone, Mr J. his character as an actor, II. 260
Jones, Marshal of the King's Bench prison, convicted to pay the damages incurred by Captain Caulfield, II 235
Jordan, Mrs, her character as an actress, II. 261
Joseph Buonaparte, appointed King of Spain, I. 267, lvii, 276, 277. Arrives at Bayonne, 325. Address of the deputies to him, 327. Abdicates the crown of Naples, 330. Conversation with the deputies, II. 128. Enters Madrid, I. 331. Proclamation, 332. Leaves Madrid, 333. Proclamation issued by him, lxxiii
Ireland, state of the country, and the Catholics in particular, I. 9 Supplies voted for the year, 74. Debates concerning Ireland, 99. Motion on the glebe houses, 103, and on the commutation of tythes, 104. Observations on this measure, 105. Amount of imports and exports, II. 223
Junot, proclamation to the Portugueze, I. 344. Confiscates British property, 345. Other measures, 348. Created Duke of Abrantes, 349. Property stolen by him restored, 372—375. Proclamation against the English, II. 87. Account of him, 154
Junta of Government in Madrid, their treachery, I. 271. Their address to Buonaparte, 275
Juries, observations on their introduction in Scotland, II. 363
Izquierdo, Don Eugenio, negociates the partition of Portugal, I. 232
Izzard, Ann, assaulted on account of supposed witchcraft, II. 89

K.

Kais, or Love in the Deserts, a new opera, by Mr Brandon, II. 266
Keats, Admiral, brings the Spanish army away from Denmark, I. 333

Kellermann, General, attacks the English at Vimiera, I. 363. Concludes an armistice, 365
Kelly, Mr, his character as a singer, II. 264
Kemble, Mr John, character as an actor, II. 287. His address to the audience on the fire at Covent-Garden, 309
Kemble, Mr Charles, character as an actor, II. 291
Kemble, Mrs C. her character as an actress, II. 291
Kenney, Mr, his new comedy of the World, II. 269
Kent, Duke of, solicits to be allowed to return to Gibraltar, I. 228. Justification on not going to Gibraltar, II. 34
Kent, Martha, prosecutes her mistress for robbery, II. 233
Kepler, account of his discoveries, II. 408
Kingdom, A. trial for burglary, II. 197
King's Theatre, opened, II. 6, List of performers, 322
Klingspor, Count, his noble resistance to the Russians in Finland, I. 205

L.

Laborde, General, defeated at Roleia, I, 361
Labrador, Don Pedro de, negociations at Bayonne, with Champagny, I, 252, 253
Lady of the Pillar in Zaragoza, legend of, I, 308
La Grange, account of his discoveries in Mathematics, II, 404
L'Aigle, gallant action off Coquernau, II, 24
Lake, Lord, motion on granting a pension to his successors, I, 141
L'Amiable, frigate, engagement with the batteries at Cuxhaven, II, 91
Lamarque, General, takes the isles of Capri, I, 213
Lasnes, Marshal, defeats Castanos at Tudela, I, 424
Lasolles, General, defeats Cuesta, I, 324
Lavoisier, account of his discoveries, II, 414
Lawrence, Mr, character of his paintings, II, 328
Lead Company in Durham, convicted of damages done to other mines, II, 174
Leda frigate, lost, II, 23
Lefevre, Marshal, besieges Zaragoza, I, 309. Defeats Blake, and enters Bilbao, 421, 422
Lefebvre, General, taken prisoner, I, 445
Leibnitz, account of his discoveries, II, 400
Lewis, M. G. account of his poetry, II, 439
Lewis, Mr, character as a comedian, II, 289
Leyden, John, account of his poems, II, 430. Verses written at the isle of Sagur, xxxviii. Portuguese hymn to the Virgin Mary, xli. Ode to an Indian gold coin, xliii
Lillo's Fatal Curiosity revived, II, 318
Limerick, disturbances in the neighbourhood, II, 139
Liniers, General, his transactions at Buenos Ayres, I, 338
Linnæus, his System of Zoology, II, 385
Lisbon, state of the city, I. 346. Indignation against the convention of Cintra, 376. State of the city while under the French, II, 27, 95
Liston, Mr, character as a comedian, II, 290
Liverpool, riots at the election, I, 6. Petition against the Orders in Council, 68. Meeting on the same, II, 42
Loan, meeting of bankers with Mr Percival, respecting it, II, 39, 40. The Loan subscribed, 42. Another loan negociated, 108
Local Militia Bill brought forward, I, 83
Loison, General, over-runs Alentejo, I, 359
London, city of, present a petition against Offices in Reversion, I, 164. Petitions against the Convention at Cintra, 378. Debates on an Address to his Majesty, II, 51. The address, 56. Petition against Reversions, 58. Meeting of the Common Council in favour of the Spaniards, 149, 156. Dinner in honour of the Spaniards, 163. Meeting on the Cintra Convention, 209. Address of the city, 211. His Majesty's answer, 212. Resolutions on the an-

swer, 219. Meeting on the Lord Mayor's refusing to call a Common Hall, 239. Bill of christenings and burials, 242
London, Bishop of, argues in favour of the Curate's Residence Bill, I, 180
Long, Mr, opposes the motion on Mr Palmer's claims, I, 184
Lotteries, report of the committee on, II, 176
Lunacy, singular case of, II, 225
Lushington, Mr, motion respecting Sir Home Popham, I, 94, 97
Lyttleton, Mr, motion concerning Court Martials, I, 83

M

Macarthur, Donald, prosecutes J. Campbell, Esq. for sending him on board a tender, II, 235
Macdonald, baker in Deptford, accused of robbery, II, 92
Macdonald, a valet de chambre, convicted of an assault, II, 94
Mackay, a Highlander, his behaviour at Vimiera, I, 363
Madeira, taken possession of by the English, I, 188
Madras, dreadful hurricanes there, II, 104, 134
Madrid, entry of Murat, I, 241. Riots, 245. Massacre, 267—270, II, 93, 107, 135, 209. Castanos enters the town, 392. Sold to the French by Morla, 426. Capitulation, 429
Magnetism, account of the present state of, II, 411
Malcolm, Barbara, convicted of murdering her child, II, 4
Manchester, riots there, II, 111
Marblehead, riots there in consequence of the embargo, II, 21
Margate, violent storm there, II, 16, 30
Marie Galante, taken by the English, I, 188, II, 87. Some French landed there made prisoners, 228
Marriages during the year, list of, II, 244
Martin, Mr, speaks in favour of Catholic Emancipation, I, 118
Massaredo, addresses the Junta at Bilbao for Buonaparte, I, 400
Mathematics, account of the state of that Science, II, 391
Mathews, Mr, his character as an actor, II, 259
Matthew, Colonel, speech on the grant to Maynooth College, I, 102
Mattocks, Mrs, her farewell to the stage, II, 306
Mayne, Reuben, coroner's inquest on his body, II, 117. His father acquitted of the murder, 150
Maynooth College, debates concerning it, I, 101
Mechanics, account of the present state of, II, 405
Medina del Rio Seco, battle of, I, 323
Mellon, Miss, her character as an actress, II, 262
Melville, Lord, defends the system of enlisting into the army for life, I, 80
Menou, General, appointed governor of Etruria, I, 215
Merle, General, attacks the rear of the English army, I, 449
Merlin, General, abandons Bilbao, I, 401
Mexico, declares for the Patriots, I, 337
Middlesex meeting, in favour of the Spaniards, II, 176
Mineralogy, account of the present state of, II, 387
Minorca, rejects any submission to France, I, 336
Moira, Earl, defends the conduct of the last ministry towards Russia, I, 60. Speech on Catholic emancipation, 124 Introduces a bill for amending the law of Debtor and Creditor, 150. Opposes the Reversion-bill, 169. Protests against the convention of Cintra, 310.
Moncey, Marshal, his character, I, 288. defeated at Valencia, 322, 323
Monjui, surprised by the French, I, 235
Montego Bay, in Jamaica, fire there, II, 111
Monteiro Mor, governor of Algarve, protests against the Convention of Cintra, I, 371
Monte Video, troops returned from there, II, 8
Monte Video, a ballad, II, xliv
Moore, Sir John, sent to Sweden, I, 206.

Difference with the king, ib. Returns, 207. Sent to Portugal, 431. His general orders, 432. Arrives at Salamanca, 433. Resolves to retreat upon Portugal, 434. His want of confidence in the Spaniards, 438. Joined by Sir David Baird, 440. Commences his retreat, 442. General orders at Benevente, 444. Joins part of Romana's army, 446. Alters his march to Coruna, 452. Attacks made by the French, uniformly repulsed, 453. Battle of Coruna, 455. Sir John mortally wounded, 456. Dies, 458. Statement of his difference with the king of Sweden, *II*, 171

Moore, Mr, account of his poems, *II*, 437

Moore, James, and others convicted for burglary, *II*, 62

Morla, Tomas de, appointed governor of Cadiz, *I*, 298. His correspondence with Dupont, 303, 304. Address to the people of Cadiz, lxvii. Answer to the letter of General Dupont, lxix. Justification of his conduct to that general, lxxi. Sells Madrid to the French, 426. Correspondence with Admiral Rossily, *II*, 141

Morritt, J. B. S. the Curse of Moy, a ballad, *II*. xiv

Morton, Countess of, her house robbed, *II*, 210

Mountain, Mrs, her character as a singer, *II*, 264

Moutheon, General, draws from Charles IV., a protest against his abdication, *I*, 243, 244

Mudie, Mrs, her appearance at Drury-lane, *II*, 281

Munden, Mr, character as a comedian, *II*, 288

Murat, his transactions with the Prince of Peace, *I*, 233. Enters Madrid, 241. Appointed lieutenant-general of Spain, 262. Publishes proclamations, 270, 273. Made king of Naples, 331. Proclaimed there, *II*, 160

Murray, Barbara, convicted of stealing, *II*, 224

Murray, Mr, character as an actor, *II*, 288

N.

Napier, Baron, account of his discovery of the Logarithms, *II*, 396

Napoleon, his declaration against English commerce, *I*, 17, xxxi. Creates a new nobility in France, 222. Speculations concerning his projects, 225. His intentions against India, 227. Requires the sword of Francis, *I*, 245. Letter to Ferdinand VII., 248. Appoints his brother Joseph, king of Spain, 267, 276, 277. Message to the Senate, 410. Speech to the troops, 411. Sets out for Erfurt, 412. Proposes peace to England, ib. Puts himself at the head of the army in Spain, 421. Issues an act from Burgos, offering pardon, 423. His speech to Morla, 428. Addresses a proclamation to the Spaniards, 430. His decrees against English commerce, *II*, 19

Natural History, account of the present state of, *II*, 377

Nauckhof, Admiral, joins Sir S. Hood, *I*, 209

Naval Asylum, bill for reforming its administration, *I*, 171

Navy estimates for the year, *I*, 76

Naylor, breaks Carlisle gaol, *II*, 210

Newport, Sir J. motion on the appointment of J. Giffard, *I*, 99. Motion on the glebe-houses in Ireland, 103. Speech on Offices in Reversion, 165

Newry, disturbances in the neighbourhood, *II*, 142

New South Wales, disturbances there, *II*, 175

Newton, Sir Isaac, account of his discoveries, *II*, 400

New York, population of, *II*, 8

Nichols, Sir J. opposes Sir F. Burdett's motion on sums granted out of the Droits of Admiralty, *I*, 93

Nobility, established in France, *I*, 222

Norfolk, meeting of the county on the the Distillery Bill, *II*, 84

Norfolk, Duke of, moves an amendment to the address, *I*, 31

Northcote, Mr, character of his paintings, *II*, 329

Norton, Miss, character as an actress, *II*, 293
Norwich, Bishop of, speaks in favour of Catholic emancipation, *I*, 125

O.

Ode to the river N——, *II*, xl
Old Bailey, persons convicted there, *II*, 12, 31, 61, 74, 115, 196, 206, 234
Olhao, inssurrection there against the French, *I*, 353
Oliver, Mr, his picture entitled Maternal Affection, *II*, 329
Oliver, a pawn-broker, his good fortune in purchasing a painting, *II*, 225
Oporto, insurrections there, *I*, 377, 350. *II*, 146
Oporto, Bishop of, his transactions, *I*, 351, 377
Optics, account of the present state of, *II*, 409
Oratorios for the year, *II*, 324
Orders in Council against the trade of Neutrals with France, *I*, 18, xix—xxxi. Debates upon them, 65. Meetings against them in London and Liverpool, *II*, 40, 42
Ordinary Judges in Scotland, view of their office, *II*, 342
Orense, Bishop of, answer refusing to attend the Junta at Bayonne, *I*, 280, lviii
Orger, Mrs, her appearance at Drury-lane, *II*, 280
Orphan children, seminary for, in London, meeting of the society, *II*. 85
Otway, Captain, assists the French at Rosas, *I*, 399
Oude, Nabob of, motion on the conduct of Marquis Wellesley to him, *I*, 133. State of the case, ib.
Owen, Mr, character of his portraits, *II*, 330
Owen, a lady in Virginia, bitten by a spider, *II*, 76

P.

Paget, Lord, attacks and repulses the French, *I*, 445. Repulses them at Coruna, 457
Paget, Sir Arthur, trial for adultery, *II*, 152
Palafox, Don Joseph, account of him, *I*, 281. His defence of Zaragoza, 284, 307—321. Answers the letter of the Council of Castile, 384
Palmer, Mr, debates on his claims for improvements in the method of carrying letters, *I*. 183
Palmer, John, trial for burglary, *II*, 194, 206
Pampeluna, treacherously taken by the Freneh, *I*, 234
Papal dominions united to the kingdom of Italy, *I*, 221
Paris, improvements in the city of, *II*, 36
Parliament assembled, the 21st of Jan. *I*, 29. The King's speech, ib. Speech at the prorogation, lxv
Parma and Placentia, united to France, *I*, 215
Parque, Duke del, escapes to the Patriots, *I*, 382
Paul, James, his death, *II*, 75
Pedro, Don, the only one of the Spanish family, not in the power of the French, *I*, 266. Memorial asserting his right to the Crown of Spain, lxxxv
Pellew, Sir E. destroys the Dutch naval force in the East Indies, *I*, 191, 192
Pepper, T. and others, tried for murder at Dundalk, *II*, 156
Percival, Mr, obtains the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for life, *I*, 12. Obliged to accept it only during the king's pleasure, ib. Indecision of his administration, 27. Financial arrangement with the Bank, 70. Observations on the alterations in the Stamp Duties, 72, and the Assessed Taxes, 74. Arrangements allowing the proprietors of three per cent. Stock to exchange with the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, for Bank Annuities, 75. Defends the small grant for Maynooth College, 101, 102, Opposes the emancipation of the Catholics, 117. Speech on the petition of the East India company, 145. Motion on the Prohibition of Distillery from Grain, 147. Answer respecting Lotteries, 176. Brings in the Curate's Residence Bill, 177

Perseverance packet, shipwrecked, *II*, 83
Perth, circuit court held there, *II*, 88
Peterborough, Lord, his behaviour at Barcelona, *I*, 235
Petty, Lord Henry, increases the Income Tax, *I*, 4. Observations on the financial arrangements with the Bank, 72
Phillips, Mr, his portrait of Mr Lowten, *II*, 331
Philips, Sir R. his proceedings respecting Coldbathfields prison, *I*, 157
Physical Sciences, history of, *II*, 373
Pickman, Miss, singular fire in her house, *II*, 25
Picton, Governor, his trial, *II*, 120
Piedmontaise, French frigate, taken by the St Fiorenzo, *I*, 192. Official account, *II*, 170, 238
Pierales, Marquis, strangled at Madrid, *I*, 427
Pignatelli, his treachery to Ferdinand VII., *I*, 247
Pilkington, W. trial for the murder of his father-in-law, *II*, 172
Pinckney, Mr, negociates with Mr Canning, *I*, 195
Pitt, William, anniversary of his birthday, *II*, 106
Pius, VII., Pope, remonstrates against France, *I*, 215, 216. Answer of France, 217. The Pope's reply, 218
Plot and Counterplot, a new farce, by Mr C. Kemble, *II*, 316
Pneumatics, account of the present state of, *II*, 406
Poets, observations on the living, *II*, 417
Pole, Sir C. bill for reforming the administration of Greenwich Hospital, *I*, 170, and the Naval Asylum, 171
Ponsonby, G. speeches concerning peace, *I*, 37. Moves for papers respecting the expedition to Copenhagen, 40. His motion rejected, 44. Opposes Mr Whitbread's motion against ministers for refusing the Mediation of Austria, 64
Poor Jack, a new interlude at Covent-Garden, *II*, 297
Pope, Miss, her farewell of the stage, *II*, 276
Pope, Mr, character as an actor, *II*, 287
Popham, Sir H. defends his conduct against Mr Lushington, *I*, 95. The motion of the latter lost, 97. Presented with a sword by the city, *II*, 8
Porchester, Lord, argues against the Curate's Residence Bill, *I*, 178
Porson, Professor, his funeral, *II*, 209
Portazgo, Marquis, takes and abandons Bilbao, *I*, 401
Porter brewed in London, *II*, 9
Portsmouth, monument erected to Lord Nelson, *II*, 232
Portugal, invaded by the French, *I*, 21. A treaty of partition planned by France and Spain, 231, xlvi. Secret convention on the same, xlviii. The whole Royal Family embarks for the Brazils, 233, *II*, 1. Affairs of Portugal reviewed, *I*, 339. The country invaded, 343. Contribution, 345. Account of the Royal Family, *II*, 1. Buonaparte's decree respecting the kingdom, 39. Arrival of the Royal Family in the Brazils, 90. Manifesto of the Court, *I*, lxxiv. French report relative to Portugal, lxxxii
Powell, Mrs, her character as an actress, *II*, 258
Powell, J. convicted of pretending to astrology, *II*, 220
Prince Christian, a Danish 74, captured, *II*, 79
Prisoners tried, convicted, acquitted, and executed in England, *II*, 135
Prize-money, new system of the distribution of, *II*, 129
Promotions during the year, *II*, 248
Prosser, Miss, drowned in the Thames, *II*, 127
Prussia, declaration prohibiting commerce with England, *I*, 21, xxxix. Negociations with England for the occupation of Stralsund, and co-operation with the English, 61. Breaks off all connection with Sweden, *II*, 39
Purvis, Admiral, prevents the escape of the French squadron at Cadiz, *I*, 297

R.

Ray, Miss, her character as an actress, *II*, 263

Raymond, Mr, his character as an actor, *II*, 258
Redesdale, Lord, opposes the Reversion Bill, *I*, 161
Reding, General, attacked by Dupont, *I*, 301
Regnier, General, takes the castle of Scylla, *I*, 211
Revenue, amount of, *I*, 14
Reversions, bill for the abolition of, *I*, 160
Richardson's Banks of Esk, a poem, *II*, xxx
Ringdove sloop captures two Danish privateers, *II*, 67
Riquelme, Spanish general, killed, *I*, 423
Robinson, the captain of a packet-boat, drowned, *II*, 174
Rochefort squadron, sails and returns to Toulon, *I*, 194
Rogers, S. account of his poems, *II*, 426
Roleia, battle of, *I*, 361; official account of, *II*, 182
Roman antiquities found at Colchester, *II*, 191
Romana, Marquis of, sent to Germany with a Spanish army, *I*. 231. His army brought to Spain by the English, 333. State of his troops, 441. Part of his army joins Sir John Moore, 446
Romilly, Sir Samuel, motion for amending the Criminal Law, *I*, 152, 155
Roscoe, Mr, loses the election at Liverpool, *I*, 6; recommends peace, 23
Rose, Mr George, observations on the granting of licences, *I*, 69. Bill for a vaccine institution. 182
Rose, William, account of his poetry, *II*, 431
Rossilly, Admiral, forced to surrender the French fleet, *I*, 298; *II*, 141, 143
Roxburgh, circuit court for the county, *II*, 81
Roxburgh Case, account of, *II*, 13
Royal Family, account of their spending the day, *II*, 118
Royston, Lord, shipwrecked, *II*, 66
Russia, declaration against England, *I*, x. The forbearance of the English government towards Russia censured by the Opposition, 42. Lord Hutchinson's statement concerning the campaign in Poland, 46—49. Debates on the conduct of the last ministers towards Russia, 60. Declaration against Sweden, *II*, 60. The army invades Finland, *I*, 198. Cruelty of the Russians, 207

S.

Sackville, Lord, trial for adultery, *II*, 156
St Croix, taken by the English, *I*, 188 Gazette account of its capture, *II*, 29
San Fiorenzo, takes the French frigate Piedmontaise, *I*, 192. Official account, *II*, 170
St Ledger, Mrs, character as an actress, *II*, 288
St Martins, unsuccessfully attacked by the English, *I*, 189; *II*, 192
St Patrick, meeting of the Society of, *II*, 44
St Thomas, island of, gazette account of its capture, *II*, 27
Salisbury, dreadful thunder-storm there, *II*, 151
Sangster, W., and other boys, whipped for stealing, *II*, 36
Sanhedrim, assembled at Paris, *I*, 225, 226
Sant Andero, taken and abandoned by the French, *I*, 325
Sass, P. Santiago, distinguishes himself at Zaragoza, *I*, 317
Savary, General, envoy to Ferdinand VII. *I*, 246
Sayer, Hon. Daniel, his house burnt down, *II*, 24
School for Authors, a new farce, by Mr Tobin, *II*, 312
Scotland, view of the changes in the administration of justice there, *II*, 342
Scott, Walter, observations on his poems, *II*, 419, 423. The Bard's Incantation, a poem, xxi. To a Lady, with Flowers from a Garden-wall, xxiii; the Violet, ib. Hunting Song, xxviii. The Resolve, xxxvi
Scriven, Mr, his appearance at Drury-Lane, *II*, 278

Scylla, castle of, taken by the French, *I*, 211. Gazette account, *II*, 270
Seahorse, action with three Turkish frigates, *II*, 216
Sebastian, Saint, Joseph Bonaparte's reception there, *II*, 152
Sebastiani, negociations with the Porte at the time of the expedition to the Dardanelles, *I*, 54. Substance of his note to the Reis Effendi, *ib. note*.
Selkirk, Earl of, speech on the Local Militia act, *I*, 90
Seville, Junta of, *I*, 283; their proclamations, 284, 285; issue precautions for carrying on the war, 289, lxiii
Sewolod, a Russian man of war taken, *I*, 209
Seymour, Captain, takes the Thetis French frigate, *II*, 228
Shakspeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona revived, *II*, 300. King Lear revived, 305
Sharp, Mr, makes a motion condemning the attack on Copenhagen, *I*, 51
Shee, Mr, his picture entitled Lavinia criticized, *II*, 331. Account of his Rhymes on Art, 437
Shepherd, G. and T. and W. Freeman, trial for stealing, *II*, 161
Sherbrooke, General, sends assistance to Scylla, *I*, 211
Sheridan, R. B. speech concerning the abuse of Buonaparte, *I*, 37. Moves for papers concerning the negociation with Sweden, about the occupation of Zealand by the latter power, 51. Speech on Sir Francis Burdett's motion on sums granted out of the droits of Admiralty, 95. Presents the petition of Mr J. Tandy, 106, 107. Presents a petition on the state of Coldbathfields Prison, 157-8-9. Speech on the state of Spain. 292
Sheriffs appointed for the year, *II*, 251
Sicily, treaty of alliance with England, *I*, 212. xlii
Siddons, Henry, his comedy of Time's a Tell-tale produced, *II*, 256; his character as an actor, 258
Siddons, Mrs, her character as an actress, *II*, 288
Siddons, Mrs H. her character as an actress, *II*, 263
Sidmouth, Lord, his sentiments concerning Catholic emancipation, *I*, 11. Condemns the Copenhagen expedition, 31. Motion against appropriating the Danish navy for the use of the country, 50. Speech against Catholic emancipation, 123
Siege of St Quintin, a new drama, by Mr Hooke, *II*, 282
Simmons, Mr, character as an actor, *II*, 290
Simmons, T. trial for murder, *II*, 38
Siniavin, Admiral, escapes to the Tagus, *I*, 348. Terms on which his fleet surrenders, 366
Skeffington, Mr, his new drama of the Mysterious Bride, *II*, 278
Slave Trade, abolition of, by the last ministry, *I*, 6. Meeting on the anniversary of its abolition, *II*, 55
Small-pox, bill to prevent its spreading, *I*, 181
Smith, Miss, character as an actress, *II*, 292
Smith, Mr, his character as an actor, *II*, 263
Smith, Mr J. his appearance at Drury Lane, *II*, 265
Smith, J., and others, trial for an assault, *II*, 196
Smith, master's mate, trial for killing captain Balderstone, *II*, 240
Smith, Sir Sidney, convoys the Portugueze court to the Brazils, *II*, 1
Smythe, Mr, account of his poetry, *II*, 443
Snow, consequences of a heavy fall of, *II*, 30. 34
Solano, Marquis of, governor of Cadiz, put to death, *I*, 297
Sommerville, Lord, shew of cattle, *II*, 37
Something to Do, a comedy, damned, *II*, 265
Somosierra, pass of, carried, *I*, 426
Sotheby, Mr, account of his poems, *II*, 432
Soult, Marshal, pursues Sir John Moore, *I*, 443
Southey, Robert, observations on his poetry, *II*, 419. 421. The Alderman's Funeral, an eclogue, i; King Ramiro, v.; Queen Orraca, ix.; Love, xxxi; The Enchantress, xlvi.
Spain, declaration against English com-

neroe, *I*, 21. xl. Character of the people, 229. Spanish army marched to Denmark, 231. The French invade the country, 234. They all fly to arms, 277. Proclamations of the Juntas, 278. The Patriots supplied with arms from England, 297. Constitution planned at Bayonne, 327 to 330. The Spanish army brought from Zealand, 333. The Spaniards at Lisbon released, 378. Necessity of a Central Government, 387. A Central Junta appointed, 389. State of the country, 396; and of the armies, 402. French account of the military transactions, 405. Buonaparte abolishes the Inquisition, and most of the convents, 430. Declaration of war against France, lxi

Spanish Club, dinner at the London tavern, *II*, 133

Spanish prisoners in Portsmouth released, *II*, 140 143

Spencer, General, prevents Junot from assisting Dupont, *I*, 300. Joins Sir Arthur Wellesley, 358. Dispatches relative to the surrender of the French fleet in Cadiz, *II*, 141. 143; and respecting the operations of the French in general, 144

Spencer, Hon. W., account of his poems, *II*, 438. To ***, xxvi. Epitaph on the year 1806, xxvii

Stahremberg, Prince de, his negociations for a general peace, *I*, 16. State papers relative to these negotiations, i—viii. Demands his passports, 16

Stanhope, Earl of, model for a ship of war, *II*, 7

Stedman, Hannah, tried for stealing, *II*, 206

Stevenson, J. trial for stealing grain, *II*, 232

Stewart, General, surprises some French cavalry at Rueda, *I*, 440

Stewart, a Highland piper, his behaviour at Vimiera, *I*, 363

Stirling, circuit court held there, *II*, 81

Stocks, price of, for the year, *II*, 241

Stone, Rev. F., tried for heresy, *II*, 95. 99

torace, Madame, takes leave of the stage, *II*, 114. 277

storm, violent, its effects in England and Holland, *II*, 15-17. A thunder storm in Hampshire, 105

Stothard, Mr, character of his pictures, *II*, 332

Strangford, Lord, negociates with the Prince of Brazil, to embark with the royal family to the Brazils, *I*, 233. Sets out as ambassador for the Brazils, *II*, 90. Account of his poems, 437

Stuart, Sir John, presented with a sword by the city, *II*, 8

Stuart, Sir Simon, discovers a treasure buried in the time of Cromwell, *II*, 221

Suffolk, Earl of, motion on the sums granted out of the droits of the Admiralty, *I*, 96

Sugar distillation, report on, *II*, 131

Supplies voted for the year, *I*, 72

Sweaborg taken by the Russians, *I*, 206

Sweden, convention with England, *I*, 197 xli; attacked by Russia, 198. Declarations against Sweden by Denmark, 199; and Prussia, 200. Counter declarations, 201-2-3. Military preparations, 204

Sweden, king of, his difference with Sir John Moore, *II*, 171

Swindling, curious case of, *II*, 223

Swinton, Lord, proposes to amend the administration of justice in Scotland, *II*, 345

Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, curious case tried before it, *II*, 232

T.

Table beer brewed in London, *II*, 138

Tandy, Mr, petition on being confined on suspicion of treason, *I*, 106

Tartalia, a mathematician, account of him, *II*, 393

Tartar, his Majesty's ship, attack on a Danish frigate, *II*, 97

Taylor, Mr, motion on the expedition to the Dardanelles, *I*, 54

Theatre, observations on the Theatre in general, *II*, 253

Thetis frigate taken by the Amethyst, *II*, 223

Thomas, Mrs, curious case of her burial, *II*, 223

Thomson, Mr, character of his picture of the Indian Girl, *II*, 333
Thrashers, attempt on a gentleman in the county of Roscommon, *II*, 105
Tierney, Mr, observations on the financial arrangements with the Bank, *I*, 71 Speaks against infringing the act respecting the Sinking Fund, 76
Time's a Tell-Tale, a comedy by Mr Siddons, produced at Drury-Lane, *II*, 256
Toledo, surrendered to Victor, *I*, 489
Tralee, disturbances of the White Boys there, *II*, 177
Tranquebar, taken by the English, *I*, 192
Trinidad, fire there, *II*, 123
Tudela, battle of, *I*, 424
Turkey, negociations with Russia and France, *I*, 56
Turton, Sir T. motion on the conduct of Lord Wellesley to the Nabob of the Carnatic, *I*, 137

V.

Valdes, deputy from Leon to the Central Junta, detained by Cuesta, *I*, 394
Valencia, attack upon, *I*, 322, 323. *II*, 161
Vassall, Colonel, his funeral, *II*, 26
Venoni, a new drama, by Mr M. G. Lewis, *II*, 283
Vera Cruz, proceedings there against the French, *I*, 338
Verdier, General, joins Lefebvre at Zaragoza, *I*, 310
Verses on seeing the beacon give the signal of invasion, *II*, xlv
Vimiera, battle of, *I*, 362. Gazette account, *II*, 185
Vincent, Earl St, his speech on the Copenhagen expedition, *I*, 45
Volunteers, Lord Castlereagh's observations on them, *I*, 84
Usher, Captain, gallant engagement with an enemy's convoy, *II*, 107

W.

Waddle, T. convicted of an assault, *II*, 220
Wallis, Dr, account of his discoveries in mathematics, *II*, 398
Wanderer, a new comedy, by Mr Cha. Kemble, *II*, 293
Ward, Mr, speech on abolishing reversions, *I*, 163
Wardle, Colonel, motion for reforming the system of army-clothing, I. 172
Wasa plundered by the Russians, *I*, 208
Waste lands in England and Scotland, number of acres, *II*, 162
Waterford, forcible marriage there prevented, *II*, 24
Water-spout and whirlwind near Sanquhar, *II*, 139
Weaver, Sarah, falls into a pit, *II*, 208
Webb, Mr, commits suicide, *II*, 118
Wellesley, Marquis, questions the possibility of Denmark's defending Zealand from the French, *I*, 45. Motions on his conduct in India, 133, 137
Wellesley, Sir A. opposes Mr Littleton's Bill respecting Courts-Martial, *II*, 83. Appointed to command the army in Portugal, 356; arrives at the Tagus, 357; lands, 359; battle of Vimiera, 361; concludes an armistice, 366
Werner, observations on his system of mineralogy, *II*, 390
West, Mr, character of his paintings, *II*, 335
Westall, Mr, remarks on his pictures, *II*, 337, 341. Account of his poems, 438
Westminster election, anniversary of, *II*, 108
Westminster meeting on the Cintra convention, *II*, 210
Wewitzer, Mr, his character as an actor, *II*, 260
Whig Club, meeting of, *II*, 78
Whitbread, Samuel, Speeches respecting the necessity of a peace, *I*, 37; concerning the production of papers, 38; moves for papers relative to negociations with Denmark, 49; moves a vote of censure against Ministers for rejecting the mediation of Austria, 63, 64; observations on it, 64. His speech against prohibiting the exportation of bark, 67. Censures the Local Militia Act, 86. Speech on the grant to Lord Lake, 142. Speech on offices in rever-

sion, 165; on the Swedish convention, 198. Speech and publication on the cause of Spain, 294-296
White, Mr, trials for libels, *II*, 127, 132 133
Whitehaven, shock of an earthquake felt there, *II*, 173
Whitelocke, General, his ill success at Buenos Ayres, *I*, 3; his trial, 186, *II*, 20; account of him, 29; conclusion of the trial, 45; his defence, 48; sentence, *I*, 187, *II*, 49
Whitstable, violent storm there, *II*, 17; a vessel wrecked there, 45
Widow's Choice, a new after-piece, by Mr Allingham, *II*, 298
Wilberforce, Mr, at the head of a party denominated the Saints, *I*, 12. Speech on Maynooth College, 102. Speech against emancipating the Catholics, 118; on offices in reversion, 166
Wilkie, Mr, character of his painting of Card-players, *II*, 337
Williams, Captain, trial for murder, *II*, 166
Wilson, Sir Robert, his transactions at Oporto, *I*, 377
Windham, Mr, beneficial effects of his Army Bill, *I*, 5. Speeches against the expedition to Copenhagen, 36, and concerning peace, 38. Against bestowing peerages on the commanders of the expedition, 39. Opposes Lord Castlereagh's regulations in the army, 78, 79, 80, and his Local Militia Act, 84. Speech on the Curate's Residence Bill, 172. On the Spanish cause, 293
Witchcraft, case of supposed, *II*, 89
Woburn sheepshearing, *II*, 122
Wolverhampton, accident to the canal there, *II*, 35
Wood, Colonel, moves for the production of papers relative to the expedition to the Dardanelles, *I*, 57. Withdraws his motion, 58
Woodford, Mr, character of his paintings, *II*, 340
Woodford, a notorious pickpocket, convicted, *II*, 64
Woolwich, accident there by the explosion of a shell, *II*, 191
Wordsworth, Mr, account of his poetry, *II*, 426, 428
Wroughton, Mr, his character as an actor, 263

Y.

Yes or No, a new farce by Mr Pocock, *II*, 321
York, Archbishop of, speech against Catholic Emancipation, *I*, 125
York, Duke of, sensations on the rumour of his being appointed to command the army in Spain, *I*. 356
Yorke, Mr, speech on the motion for papers respecting the Copenhagen expedition, *I*, 38
Young, Mr, his character as an actor, *II*, 314

Z.

Zaragoza, siege of, *I*, 282, 307—321, *II*, 140
Zealand, debates on the policy of retaining that island, *I*, 43
Zoology, account of the present state of, *II*, 382